Acerca de este libro

Esta es una copia digital de un libro que, durante generaciones, se ha conservado en las estanterías de una biblioteca, hasta que Google ha decidido escanearlo como parte de un proyecto que pretende que sea posible descubrir en línea libros de todo el mundo.

Ha sobrevivido tantos años como para que los derechos de autor hayan expirado y el libro pase a ser de dominio público. El que un libro sea de dominio público significa que nunca ha estado protegido por derechos de autor, o bien que el período legal de estos derechos ya ha expirado. Es posible que una misma obra sea de dominio público en unos países y, sin embargo, no lo sea en otros. Los libros de dominio público son nuestras puertas hacia el pasado, suponen un patrimonio histórico, cultural y de conocimientos que, a menudo, resulta difícil de descubrir.

Todas las anotaciones, marcas y otras señales en los márgenes que estén presentes en el volumen original aparecerán también en este archivo como testimonio del largo viaje que el libro ha recorrido desde el editor hasta la biblioteca y, finalmente, hasta usted.

Normas de uso

Google se enorgullece de poder colaborar con distintas bibliotecas para digitalizar los materiales de dominio público a fin de hacerlos accesibles a todo el mundo. Los libros de dominio público son patrimonio de todos, nosotros somos sus humildes guardianes. No obstante, se trata de un trabajo caro. Por este motivo, y para poder ofrecer este recurso, hemos tomado medidas para evitar que se produzca un abuso por parte de terceros con fines comerciales, y hemos incluido restricciones técnicas sobre las solicitudes automatizadas.

Asimismo, le pedimos que:

+ *Haga un uso exclusivamente no comercial de estos archivos* Hemos diseñado la Búsqueda de libros de Google para el uso de particulares; como tal, le pedimos que utilice estos archivos con fines personales, y no comerciales.
+ *No envíe solicitudes automatizadas* Por favor, no envíe solicitudes automatizadas de ningún tipo al sistema de Google. Si está llevando a cabo una investigación sobre traducción automática, reconocimiento óptico de caracteres u otros campos para los que resulte útil disfrutar de acceso a una gran cantidad de texto, por favor, envíenos un mensaje. Fomentamos el uso de materiales de dominio público con estos propósitos y seguro que podremos ayudarle.
+ *Conserve la atribución* La filigrana de Google que verá en todos los archivos es fundamental para informar a los usuarios sobre este proyecto y ayudarles a encontrar materiales adicionales en la Búsqueda de libros de Google. Por favor, no la elimine.
+ *Manténgase siempre dentro de la legalidad* Sea cual sea el uso que haga de estos materiales, recuerde que es responsable de asegurarse de que todo lo que hace es legal. No dé por sentado que, por el hecho de que una obra se considere de dominio público para los usuarios de los Estados Unidos, lo será también para los usuarios de otros países. La legislación sobre derechos de autor varía de un país a otro, y no podemos facilitar información sobre si está permitido un uso específico de algún libro. Por favor, no suponga que la aparición de un libro en nuestro programa significa que se puede utilizar de igual manera en todo el mundo. La responsabilidad ante la infracción de los derechos de autor puede ser muy grave.

Acerca de la Búsqueda de libros de Google

El objetivo de Google consiste en organizar información procedente de todo el mundo y hacerla accesible y útil de forma universal. El programa de Búsqueda de libros de Google ayuda a los lectores a descubrir los libros de todo el mundo a la vez que ayuda a autores y editores a llegar a nuevas audiencias. Podrá realizar búsquedas en el texto completo de este libro en la web, en la página `http://books.google.com`

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google books

https://books.google.com

35TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | Ex. Doc. No. 2.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 6, 1858.—Read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, together with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

DECEMBER 11, 1858.—*Resolved*, That there be printed, for the use of the members of the House of Representatives, twenty thousand extra copies of the message of the President of the United States, together with the accompanying documents.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, PRINTER.
1858.

JEC
.A2
17[illegible]8-37
v.1

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

When we compare the condition of the country at the present day with what it was one year ago, at the meeting of Congress, we have much reason for gratitude to that Almighty Providence which has never failed to interpose for our relief at the most critical periods of our history. One year ago the sectional strife between the North and the South on the dangerous subject of slavery had again become so intense as to threaten the peace and perpetuity of the confederacy. The application for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union fostered this unhappy agitation, and brought the whole subject once more before Congress. It was the desire of every patriot that such measures of legislation might be adopted as would remove the excitement from the States and confine it to the Territory where it legitimately belonged. Much has been done, I am happy to say, towards the accomplishment of this object during the last session of Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States had previously decided that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the Territories whatever is held as property under the laws of any of the States, and to hold such property there under the guardianship of the Federal Constitution, so long as the territorial condition shall remain.

This is now a well established position, and the proceedings of the last session were alone wanting to give it practical effect The principle has been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, that a Territory has a right to come into the Union either as a free or a slave State, according to the will of a majority of its people. The just equality of all the States has thus been vindicated, and a fruitful source of dangerous dissension among them has been removed.

Whilst such has been the beneficial tendency of your legislative proceedings outside of Kansas, their influence has nowhere been so happy as within that Territory itself. Left to manage and control its own affairs in its own way, without the pressure of external influence, the revolutionary Topeka organization and all resistance to the territorial government established by Congress have been finally abandoned. As a natural consequence, that fine Territory now appears to be tranquil and prosperous, and is attracting increasing thousands of immigrants to make it their happy home.

The past unfortunate experience of Kansas has enforced the lesson, so often already taught, that resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail in the end to prove disastrous to its authors. Had the people of the Territory yielded obedience to the laws enacted by their legislature, it would at the present moment have contained a large additional population of industrious and enterprising citizens, who have been deterred from entering its borders by the existence of civil strife and organized rebellion.

It was the resistance to rightful authority and the persevering attempts to establish a revolutionary government under the Topeka constitution which caused the people of Kansas to commit the grave error of refusing to vote for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution under a law not denied to be fair and just in its provisions. This refusal to vote has been the prolific source of all the evils which have followed. In their hostility to the territorial government they disregarded the principle, absolutely essential to the working of our form of government, that a majority of those who vote—not the majority who may remain at home, from whatever cause—must decide the result of an election. For this reason, seeking to take advantage of their own error, they denied the authority of the convention thus elected to frame a constitution.

The convention, notwithstanding, proceeded to adopt a constitution unexceptionable in its general features, and providing for the submission of the slavery question to a vote of the people, which, in my opinion, they were bound to do under the Kansas and Nebraska act. This was the all-important question which had alone convulsed the Territory; and yet the opponents of the lawful government, persisting in their first error, refrained from exercising their right to vote, and preferred that slavery should continue, rather than surrender their revolutionary Topeka organization.

A wiser and better spirit seemed to prevail before the first Monday of January last, when an election was held under the constitution. A majority of the people then voted for a governor and other State officers, for a member of Congress, and members of the State legislature. This election was warmly contested by the two political parties in Kansas, and a greater vote was polled than at any previous election. A large majority of the members of the legislature elect belonged to that party which had previously refused to vote. The anti-slavery party were thus placed in the ascendant, and the political power of the State was in their own hands. Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people, whether they would or would not have a convention to amend their constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the Kansas question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed any official act which, in the retrospect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, whilst it would, within a brief period, have restored peace to

Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would ere this have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

With my deep convictions of duty, I could have pursued no other course. It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to rejudge the proceedings of the convention, and declare the constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their constitution.

It is to be lamented that a question so insignificant, when viewed in its practical effects on the people of Kansas, whether decided one way or the other, should have kindled such a flame of excitement throughout the country. This reflection may prove to be a lesson of wisdom and of warning for our future guidance. Practically considered, the question is simply whether the people of that Territory should first come into the Union and then change any provision in their constitution not agreeable to themselves, or accomplish the very same object by remaining out of the Union and framing another constitution in accordance with their will? In either case, the result would be precisely the same. The only difference in point of fact is, that the object would have been much sooner attained, and the pacification of Kansas more speedily effected, had it been admitted as a State during the last session of Congress.

My recommendation, however, for the immediate admission of Kansas, failed to meet the approbation of Congress. They deemed it wiser to adopt a different measure for the settlement of the question. For my own part, I should have been willing to yield my assent to almost any constitutional measure to accomplish this object. I therefore cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English Compromise, and approved the "Act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union" upon the terms therein prescribed.

Under the ordinance which accompanied the Lecompton constitution the people of Kansas had claimed double the quantity of public lands for the support of common schools which had ever been previously granted to any State upon entering the Union; and also the alternate sections of land for twelve miles on each side of two railroads, proposed to be constructed from the northern to the southern boundary, and from the eastern to the western boundary of the State. Congress, deeming these claims unreasonable, provided, by the act of May 4, 1858, to which I have just referred, for the admission of the State on an equal footing with the original States, but "upon the fundamental condition precedent" that a majority of the people thereof, at an election to be held for that purpose, should, in place of the very large grants of public lands which they had demanded under the ordinance, accept such grants as had been made to Minnesota and other new States. Under this act, should a majority reject the proposition offered them, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition." In that event, the act authorizes the people of the Territory to elect delegates to form a constitution and State government for themselves "whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States." The delegates thus assembled "shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the Federal Constitution." After this constitution shall have been formed, Congress, carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, have left "the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State" to be "prescribed by law," and they "shall then be admitted into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe."

An election was held throughout Kansas, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, on the second day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection, by a large majority, of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they are now authorized to form another constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member to the House of Representatives.

It is not probable, in the present state of the case, that a third constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress by Kansas before its population shall have reached the designated number. Nor is it to be presumed that, after their sad experience in resisting the territorial laws, they will attempt to adopt a constitution in express violation of the provisions of an act of Congress. During the session of 1856 much of the time of Congress was occupied on the question of admitting Kansas under the Topeka constitution. Again, nearly the whole of the last session was devoted to the question of its admission under the Lecompton constitution. Surely it is not unreasonable to require the people of Kansas to wait, before making a third attempt, until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty. During this brief period the harmony of the States, as well as the great business interests of the country, demand that the people of the Union shall not for a third time be convulsed by another agitation on the Kansas question. By waiting for a short time, and acting in obedience to law, Kansas will glide into the Union without the slightest impediment.

This excellent provision, which Congress have applied to Kansas, ought to be extended and rendered applicable to all Territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

Whilst Congress possess the undoubted power of admitting a new State into the Union, however small may be the number of its inhabitants, yet this power ought not, in my opinion, to be exercised before the population shall amount to the ratio required by the act for the admission of Kansas. Had this been previously the rule, the country would have escaped all the evils and misfortunes to which it has been exposed by the Kansas question.

Of course, it would be unjust to give this rule a retrospective application, and exclude a State which, acting upon the past practice of the government, has already formed its constitution, elected its legislature and other officers, and is now prepared to enter the Union.

The rule ought to be adopted, whether we consider its bearing on the people of the Territories or upon the people of the existing States. Many of the serious dissensions which have prevailed in Congress and throughout the country would have been avoided had this rule been established at an earlier period of the government.

Immediately upon the formation of a new Territory, people from different States and from foreign countries rush into it, for the laudable purpose of improving their condition. Their first duty to themselves is to open and cultivate farms, to construct roads, to establish schools, to erect places of religious worship, and to devote their energies generally to reclaim the wilderness, and to lay the foundations of a flourishing and prosperous commonwealth. If, in this incipient condition, with a population of a few thousand, they should prematurely enter the Union, they are oppressed by the burden of State taxation, and the means necessary for the improvement of the Territory and the advancement of their own interests are thus diverted to very different purposes.

The federal government has ever been a liberal parent to the Territories, and a generous contributor to the useful enterprises of the early settlers. It has paid the expenses of their governments and legislative assemblies out of the common treasury, and thus relieved them from a heavy charge. Under these circumstances, nothing can be better calculated to retard their material progress than to divert them from their useful employments, by prematurely exciting angry political contests among themselves, for the benefit of aspiring leaders. It is surely no hardship for embryo governors, senators, and members of Congress, to wait until the number of inhabitants shall equal those of a single congressional district. They surely ought not to be permitted to rush into the Union with a population less than one-half of several of the large counties in the interior of some of the States. This was the condition of Kansas when it made application to be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Besides, it requires some time to render the mass of a population collected in a new Territory at all homogeneous, and to unite them on anything like a fixed policy. Establish the rule, and all will look forward to it and govern themselves accordingly.

But justice to the people of the several States requires that this rule should be established by Congress. Each State is entitled to two senators and at least one representative in Congress. Should the people of the States fail to elect a Vice President, the power devolves upon the Senate to select this officer from the two highest candidates on the list. In case of the death of the President, the Vice President, thus elected by the Senate, becomes President of the United States. On all questions of legislation the senators from the smallest States of the Union have an equal vote with those from the largest. The same may be said in regard to the ratification of treaties and of Executive appointments. All this has worked admirably in practice, whilst it conforms in principle with the character of a government instituted by sovereign States. I presume no American citizen would desire the slightest change in the arrangement. Still, is it not unjust and unequal to the existing States to invest some forty or fifty thousand people collected in a Territory with the attributes of sovereignty, and place them on an equal footing with Virginia and New York in the Senate of the United States?

For these reasons, I earnestly recommend the passage of a general act, which shall provide that, upon the application of a territorial legislature, declaring their belief that the Territory contains a number of inhabitants which, if in a State, would entitle them to elect a member of Congress, it shall be the duty of the President to cause a census of the inhabitants to be taken, and if found sufficient, then by the terms of this act to authorize them to proceed "in their own way" to frame a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. I also recommend that an appropriation may be made, to enable the President to take a census of the people of Kansas.

The present condition of the Territory of Utah, when contrasted with what it was one year ago, is a subject for congratulation. It was then in a state of open rebellion, and, cost what it might, the character of the government required that this rebellion should be suppressed and the Mormons compelled to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws. In order to accomplish this object, as I informed you in my last annual message, I appointed a new governor instead of Brigham Young, and other federal officers to take the place of those who, consulting their personal safety, had found it necessary to withdraw from the Territory. To protect these civil officers, and to aid them, as a *posse comitatus*, in the execution of the laws in case of need, I ordered a detachment of the army to accompany them to Utah. The necessity for adopting these measures is now demonstrated.

On the 15th of September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory. These proved to be no idle threats. Forts Bridger and Supply were vacated and burnt down by the Mormons, to deprive our troops of a shelter after their long and fatiguing march. Orders were issued by Daniel H. Wells, styling himself "Lieutenant General, Nauvoo Legion," to stampede the animals of the United States troops on their march, to set fire to their trains, to burn the grass and the whole country before them and on their flanks, to keep them from sleeping by night surprises, and to blockade the road by felling trees, and destroying the fords of rivers, &c., &c., &c.

These orders were promptly and effectually obeyed. On the 4th of October, 1857, the Mormons captured and burned, on Green river, three of our supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that General Johnston was obliged to reduce the ration, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to subsist the troops until the first of June.

Our little army behaved admirably in their encampment at Fort Bridger under these trying privations. In the midst of the mountains, in a dreary, unsettled, and inhospitable region, more than a thousand miles from home, they passed the severe and inclement winter without a murmur. They looked forward with confidence for relief from their country in due season, and in this they were not disappointed.

The Secretary of War employed all his energies to forward them the necessary supplies, and to muster and send such a military force to Utah as would render resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, and thus terminate the war without the effusion of blood. In his efforts he was efficiently sustained by Congress. They granted appropriations sufficient to cover the deficiency thus necessarily created, and also provided for raising two regiments of volunteers "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontiers." Happily, there was no occasion to call these regiments into service. If there had been, I should have felt serious embarrassment in selecting them, so great was the number of our brave and patriotic citizens anxious to serve their country in this distant and apparently dangerous expedition. Thus it has ever been, and thus may it ever be!

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah are established not only by the event, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. General Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that "unless a large force is sent here, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on their [the Mormons] part is inevitable." This he considered necessary, to terminate the war "speedily and more economically than if attempted by insufficient means."

In the meantime it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this object I deemed it advisable, in April last, to despatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, to Utah. They bore with them a proclamation addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the 6th day of that month, warning them of their true condition, and how hopeless it was on their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons. At the same time I assured those who should persist in rebellion against the United States that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with, according to their deserts. The instructions to these agents, as well as a copy of the proclamation and their reports, are herewith submitted. It will be seen by their report of the 3d of July last that they have fully confirmed the opinion expressed by General Johnston in the previous October as to the necessity of sending reinforcements to Utah. In this they state that they "are firmly impressed with the belief that the presence of the army here, and the large additional force that had been ordered to this Territory, were the chief inducements that caused the Mormons to abandon the idea of resisting the authority of the United States. A less decisive policy would probably have resulted in a long, bloody, and expensive war."

These gentlemen conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and rendered useful services in executing the humane intentions of the government.

It also affords me great satisfaction to state that Governor Cumming has performed his duty in an able and conciliatory manner, and with the happiest effect. I cannot, in this connexion, refrain from mentioning the valuable services of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, who, from motives of pure benevolence, and without any official character or pecuniary compensation, visited Utah during the last inclement winter for the purpose of contributing to the pacification of the Territory.

I am happy to inform you that the governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their appropriate functions without resistance. The authority of the Constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the troops sent to Utah are now encamped in Cedar valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake city, and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon to suppress Indian hostilities.

The march of the army to Salt Lake city, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States which existed among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants to the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and pre-emption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

I have occasion, also, to congratulate you on the result of our negotiations with China.

You were informed by my last annual message that our minister had been instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities conducted by Great Britain and France against Canton. He was, however, at the same time, directed to co-operate cordially with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty those just concessions to foreign commerce which the nations of the world had a right to demand. It was impossible for me to proceed further than this on my own authority, without usurping the war-making power, which, under the Constitution, belongs exclusively to Congress.

Besides, after a careful examination of the nature and extent of our grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another earnest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiation. I was the more inclined to this opinion, because of the severe chastisement which had then but recently been inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron in the capture and destruction of the Barrier forts to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with eminent skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectually, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has concluded a separate treaty with China, of a highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that, through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our consul general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse in that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval without delay.

It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries, so natural in themselves and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so much good or so much harm.

Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim, on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace could not be sustained under the law of nations, and it had been overruled by her own most eminent jurists. This question was recently brought to an issue by the repeated acts of British cruisers, in boarding and searching our merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas. These acts were the more injurious and annoying, as these waters are traversed by a large portion of the commerce and navigation of the United States, and their free and unrestricted use is essential to the security of the coastwise trade between the different States of the Union. Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the interposition of the Government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government against these violations of our rights of sovereignty, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters, with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels-of-war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people. Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject as laid down by the government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honor on the British government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries.

The British government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. Whilst declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed, that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British government would propose to carry out their suggestion, and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised will be free from grave embarrassments. Still, I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make.

I am truly sorry I cannot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

At the commencement of your last session I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unavailing discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, alike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was, to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interpretation placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other governments on the continent of Europe, except that of Spain, continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Spain our relations remain in an unsatisfactory condition. In my message of December last I informed you that our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid had asked for his recall; and it was my purpose to send out a new minister to that court, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if that were possible. This purpose has been hitherto defeated by causes which I need not enumerate.

The mission to Spain has been intrusted to a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who will proceed to Madrid without delay, and make another and a final attempt to obtain justice from that government.

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the captain general of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and in repeated instances have, from time to time, inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been ably discussed for a series of years by our successive diplomatic representatives. Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior, under the late administration; and that presented an outrage of such a character as would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and oft-recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to investigate the justice of our demands.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom-houses in Cuba so long ago as the year 1844. The principles upon which they rest are so manifestly equitable and just, that, after a period of nearly ten years, in 1854 they were recognized by the Spanish government. Proceedings were afterwards instituted to ascertain their amount, and this was finally fixed according to their own statement (with which we were satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-four cents. Just at the moment, after a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund one-third of that amount, (forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents,) but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is also accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a special favor.

One alleged cause for procrastination in the examination and adjustment of our claims arises from an obstacle which it is the duty of the Spanish government to remove. Whilst the captain general of Cuba is invested with general despotic authority in the government of that island, the power is withheld from him to examine and redress wrongs committed by officials under his control on citizens of the United States. Instead of making our complaints directly to him at Havana, we are obliged to present them through our minister at Madrid. These are then referred back to the captain general for information, and much time is thus consumed in preliminary investigations and correspondence between Madrid and Cuba before the Spanish government will consent to proceed to negotiation. Many of the difficulties between the two governments would be obviated, and a long train of negotiation avoided, if the captain general were invested with authority to settle questions of easy solution on the spot, where all the facts are fresh, and could be promptly and satisfactorily ascertained. We have hitherto in vain urged upon the Spanish government to confer this power upon the captain general, and our minister to Spain will again be instructed to urge this subject on their notice. In this respect we occupy a different position from the powers of Europe. Cuba is almost within sight of our shores; our commerce with it is far greater than that of any other nation, including Spain itself, and our citizens are in habits of daily and extended personal intercourse with every part of the island. It is, therefore, a great grievance that when any difficulty occurs, no matter how unimportant, which might be readily settled at the moment, we should be obliged to resort to Madrid, especially when the very first step to be taken there is to refer it back to Cuba.

The truth is, that Cuba, in its existing colonial condition, is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American people. It is the only spot in the civilized world where the African slave trade is tolerated; and we are bound by treaty with Great Britain to maintain a naval force on the coast of Africa, at much expense both of life and treasure, solely for the purpose of arresting slavers bound to that island. The late serious difficulties between the United States and Great Britain respecting the right of search, now so happily terminated, could never have arisen if Cuba had not afforded a market for slaves. As long as this market shall remain open, there can be no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa. Whilst the demand for slaves continues in Cuba, wars will be waged among the petty and barbarous chiefs in Africa for the purpose of seizing subjects to supply this trade. In such a condition of affairs, it is impossible that the light of civilization and religion can ever penetrate these dark abodes.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors that the United States have, on several occasions, endeavored to acquire Cuba from Spain by honorable negotiation. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear. We would not, if we could, acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government has been by fair purchase from France, Spain, and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas in blending her destinies with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the dominion of a distant foreign power, this trade, of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been subjected to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative situation of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for this cession.

The publicity which has been given to our former negotiations upon this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient, before making another attempt to renew the negotiation, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. This is especially necessary, as it may become indispensable to success, that I should be intrusted with the means of making an advance to the Spanish government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. I am encouraged to make this suggestion by the example of Mr. Jefferson, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and by that of Mr. Polk, in view of the acquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their careful consideration.

I repeat the recommendation made in my message of December last in favor of an appropriation "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." President Polk first made a similar recommendation in December, 1847, and it was repeated by my immediate predecessor in December, 1853. I entertain no doubt that indemnity is fairly due to these claimants under our treaty with Spain of October 27, 1795; and whilst demanding justice we ought to do justice. An appropriation promptly made for this purpose could not fail to exert a favorable influence on our negotiations with Spain.

Our position in relation to the independent States south of us on this continent, and especially those within the limits of North America, is of a peculiar character. The northern boundary of Mexico is coincident with our own southern boundary from ocean to ocean, and we must necessarily feel a deep interest in all that concerns the well being and the fate of so near a neighbor. We have always cherished the kindest wishes for the success of that republic, and have indulged the hope that it might at last, after all its trials, enjoy peace and prosperity under a free and stable government. We have never hitherto interfered, directly or indirectly, with its internal affairs, and it is a duty which we owe to ourselves to protect the integrity of its territory against the hostile interference of any other power. Our geographical position, our direct interest in all that concerns Mexico, and our well-settled policy in regard to the North American continent, render this an indispensable duty.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession; and the various constitutions from time to time adopted have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection, either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents, against lawless violence. Heretofore, a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period; but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs. A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the republic between the centr l goverment at the city of Mexico, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution last framed by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonist parties each hold possession of different States of the republic, and the fortunes of the war are constantly changing. Meanwhile the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars, against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed, and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed, without effect, to that government. Meantime, in various parts of the republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment, and plunder of our citizens by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; but the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence. No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either; and in this respect our treaty with that republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the republic, between certain specified amounts, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of a "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted. Acting upon this advice an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that, if this decree should be carried into execution, he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them, until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th May last to be in strictness a "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico, to the benefits of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our minister to secure redress for the wrongs which our citizens had endured, notwithstanding his persevering efforts. And from the temper manifested by the Mexican government he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was therefore deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subduing the constitutional forces all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail and their authority be established over the republic, there is reason to hope that they will be animated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may possess the means. But for this expectation I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our injuries shall be redressed and our just demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case this remedy of reprisals is recognised by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

But there is another view of our relations with Mexico, arising from the unhappy condition of affairs along our southwestern frontier, which demands immediate action. In that remote region, where there are but few white inhabitants, large bands of hostile and predatory Indians roam promiscuously over the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and our adjoining Territories. The local governments of these States are perfectly helpless, and are kept in a state of constant alarm by the Indians. They have not the power, if they possessed the will, even to restrain lawless Mexicans from passing the border and committing depredations on our remote settlers. A state of anarchy and violence prevails throughout that distant frontier. The laws are a dead letter, and life and property wholly insecure. For this reason the settlement of Arizona is arrested, whilst it is of great importance that a chain of inhabitants should extend all along its southern border, sufficient for their own protection and that of the United States mail passing to and from California. Well-founded apprehensions are now entertained, that the Indians, and wandering Mexicans equally lawless, may break up the important stage and postal communication recently established between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions. This passes very near to the Mexican boundary throughout the whole length of Arizona. I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as local governments shall be established in these Mexican States, capable of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless, and preserving peace along the border.

I do not doubt that this measure will be viewed in a friendly spirit by the governments and people of Chihuahua and Sonora, as it will prove equally effectual for the protection of their citizens on that remote and lawless frontier, as for citizens of the United States.

And, in this connexion, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws, and without any regular administration of justice. Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress, and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America, through which transit routes pass between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transits that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance as a means of communication between their Atlantic and Pacific possessions. The latter now extend throughout seventeen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, embracing the important State of California and the flourishing Territories of Oregon and Washington. All commercial nations, therefore, have a deep and direct interest that these communications shall be rendered secure from interruption. If an arm of the sea connecting the two oceans penetrated through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it could not be pretended that these States would have the right to arrest or retard its navigation, to the injury of other nations. The transit by land over this narrow isthmus occupies nearly the same position. It is a highway in which they themselves have little interest when compared with the vast interests of the rest of the world. Whilst their rights of sovereignty ought to be respected, it is the duty of other nations to require that this important passage shall not be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region. The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of rival companies claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expect no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the Nicaragua transit not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection for the common use of all nations is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from the companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never hereafter be closed by an arbitrary decree of that government. If disputes arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

All these difficulties might be avoided, if, consistently with the good faith of Nicaragua, the use of this transit could be thrown open to general competition; providing at the same time for the payment of a reasonable rate to the Nicaraguan government on passengers and freight.

In August, 1852, the Accessory Transit Company made its first interoceanic trip over the Nicaraguan route, and continued in successful operation with great advantage to the public, until the 18th February, 1856, when it was closed, and the grant to this company as well as its charter, were summarily and arbitrarily revoked by the government of President Rivas. Previous to this date, however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to narrate the various proceedings which took place between the parties up till the time when the transit was discontinued. Suffice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has remained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and in consequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November, 1857, by the Secretary of State and minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection of the transit route would have been secured not only to the United States, but equally to all other nations. How, and on what pretext this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Department. The principal objection seems to have been to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The Executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the

United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes.

In reference to the Panama route, the United States, by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guaranty the neutrality of the isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehuantepec route, which has been recently opened under the most favorable auspices, our treaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stipulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the effects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government."

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the purpose of carrying them into effect.

The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citizens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or three years, have received the prompt attention of this government. Some of these injuries were of the most aggravated character. The transaction at Virgin Bay, in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans, who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor soon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the government of Costa Rica for that immediate investigation and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other outrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggravated in their character than the transaction at Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857, no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs, and no reply even had been received to the demands which had been made by this government upon that of Costa Rica more than a year before. Our minister was instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to those governments the deep regret with which the President had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be complied with at an early day, it will only remain for this government to adopt such other measures as may be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republics, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect on their part, of what is due to the government and citizens of the United States.

Against New Granada we have long standing causes of complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our citizens upon that republic; and to these have been more recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties was concluded by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota, and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not, however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be immediately transmitted to that body for their advice and consent; and should this be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of complaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments, as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed, that the United States would consider the collection of either of these taxes, as an act in violation of the treaty between the two countries, and as such would be resisted by the United States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circumstances.

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quantity of American flour is consumed in Brazil, whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a heavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am gratified, however, to be able to inform you that in September last this has been reduced from $1 32 to about forty-nine cents per barrel, and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the same proportion.

I regret to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in

Brazil. Our minister, under instructions, will reiterate his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. In that event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce between the two countries will greatly increase, much to the advantage of both.

The claims of our citizens against the government of Brazil are not in the aggregate, of very large amount; but some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A renewed and earnest, and I trust a successful effort will be made by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary and advisable" "for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the republic of Paraguay, in connexion with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to" in his annual message. And on the 12th of July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such an appointment.

In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government that it is due both to honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and earnest effort to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, which, it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United States, because similar causes had produced the like deplorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sad reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely,not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of duties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business the iron manufacturers in different States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced.

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this catastrophe. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standard. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of any particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credits shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the direct power over the subject which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manufactures. No tariff short of absolute prohibition can prevent these evil consequences.

In connexion with this subject, it is proper to refer to our financial condition. The same causes which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have so reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government. To supply the deficiency, Congress, by the act of December 23, 1857, authorized the issue of $20,000,000 of Treasury notes; and this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act of June 14, 1858, a loan of $20,000,000 "to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law."

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ruinous policy. In case of war our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy to increase our revenue so as to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to continue to borrow. Besides it may be proper to observe that the incidental protection thus afforded by a revenue tariff would at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this surely no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight or by measure, and which from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury.

Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascertain the average value of any imported article for a series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an *ad valorem* duty at a certain rate per centum, to substitute in its place an equivalent specific duty.

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these would counterbalance each other, and amount to the same thing so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be trifling when contrasted with the additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested.

I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my own observation, to which Congress, in their better judgment, will give such weight as they may justly deserve.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the operations of that department of the government. The receipts into the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, ($70,273,869 59,) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-seven cents ($17,710,114 27) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars, and eighty-six cents, ($87,983,983 86)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eight-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, ($81,585,667 76,) of which nine million six hundred and eight-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents ($9,684,537 99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, ($6,398,316 10.)

The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st of July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty million dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of June 14, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-six cents, ($25,230,879 46,) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th of June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight million five hundred thousand dollars, ($38,500,000,) making with the balance before stated an aggregate of seventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, ($70,129,195 56.)

The expenditures, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were twenty-one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, ($21,708,198 51;) of which one million and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents ($1,010,142 37) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to June 30, 1859, are fifty-two million three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, ($52,357,698 48,) making an aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($74,065,896 99,) being an excess of expenditure, beyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from ordinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th of June, 1859, of three million nine hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and one dollars and forty-three cents, ($3,936,701 43.) Extraordinary means are placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by negotiating the balance of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year, will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($7,063,298 57.)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, are sixty-two millions of dollars, ($62,000,000) which, with the above estimated balance of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($7,063,298 57,) make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of sixty-nine million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, ($69,063,298 57.) The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, are seventy-three million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-six cents, ($73,139,147 46,) which leave a deficit of estimated means, compared with the estimated expenditures for that year, commencing on July 1, 1859, of four million seventy-five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents; ($4,075,848 89.)

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the treasury, for the service of the Post Office Department, three million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, ($3,838,728,) as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on June 30, 1860, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($7,914,576 89.) To provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the gradual redemption, from year to year, of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise the required amount. After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should not be increased by an additional loan—and would therefore strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making, at their present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on July 1, 1858, the commencement of the present fiscal year, was $25,155,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year the sum of $10,000,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized by the act of June 14, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, $35,155,977 66. There was, on the 1st of July, 1858, of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of December 23, 1857, unredeemed, the sum of $19,754,800, making the amount of actual indebtedness at that date $54,910,777 66. To this will be added $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year—this being the remaining half of the loan of $20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity which exists for a modification of the tariff, to meet even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement in its application to the objects designated by law.

Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time and what it was ten or twenty years ago are altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country in extent and population renders a corresponding increase of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is constantly creating new objects of expenditure and augmenting the amount required for the old. The true questions, then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or has the amount expended upon any or all of them been larger than comports with due economy? In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different Executive departments of the government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and unforeseen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The Post Office Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other departments, and to this I shall hereafter refer.

I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recommend the immediate construction of ten small steamers, of light draught, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation by authorizing the construction of eight of them.

The progress which has been made in executing this authority is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bounty land system, the policy towards the Indians, and the amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many years it was the policy of the government to render this a self-sustaining department; and if this cannot now be accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we ought to make as near an approach to it as may be practicable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars; whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to $6,290,000. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of $700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transmission of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859 it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure only by means of the legislation of Congress In applying any remedy care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal remedies recommended to the consideration of Congress by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute for the franking privilege the delivery, to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspondence, and to direct the department in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in post coaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system the expense to the Government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. This will be done, without pay from the department, over all roads where the travel will remunerate the contractors.

These recommendations deserve the grave consideration of Congress.

I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision of individual and private interest. The construction of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages with passengers, now pass and repass regularly twice in each week, by a common wagon road, between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years, between New York and this city.

Whilst disclaiming all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the Constitution, there are important collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is so self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce; and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

On the 21st of August last, Lieutenant J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam, of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieutenant Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the district of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." Under the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support. and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color," captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the safe-keeping, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa, and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast to perish for want of food or to become again the victims of the slave trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. Monroe, in his special message of December 17, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them there until they should be able to provide for themselves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, "should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe proceeded to carry it into execution acccording to his own interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the Echo were delivered to the marshal at Charleston it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston in giving countenance to the execution of the law was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them, was the question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty dollars for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, as under the circumstances may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the society.

It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circumstances shall this government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after a careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect.

Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will be made by our naval forces; and I earnestly recommend that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and render the duty of the President plain in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of Congress and the Executive departments of the government, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare. This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants.

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable duty of expressing my gratification that Congress so kindly responded to the recommendation of my last annual message, by affording me sufficient time before the close of their late session for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress has proved to be a wholesome reform. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction of legislative business, and elicited the general approbation of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the representatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings during the present session.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 6, 1858.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Mr. Dallas to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 108.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, June 8, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the copies of two additional notes which passed between Lord Malmesbury and myself respecting the attacks upon our vessels, and the earnest desire of the President that they should be discontinued under peremptory orders.

Lord Malmesbury's last one was received by me late yesterday, and I have no time to reply to it. * * * * * * * * * * * * I have urged once, twice, thrice; and perhaps you will agree with me in thinking that his concluding note comes, at last, to the enunciation of a doctrine and a purpose respecting the discontinuance of the right of search which render all further urging superfluous. When he insists upon referring "the ancient laws of nations *and the modern requirements of a higher morality*" to the law officers of "the Crown," &c., &c., what can be hoped?

I had written thus far when I was obliged to hurry off and keep an engagement to meet Lord Malmesbury at his residence in Whitehall Gardens at 12 o'clock, and I am returned, after an hour's interview, with a result little expected when I went.

Something within the last twelve hours had shifted his lordship's mind quite to an opposite point of the compass. He talked a great deal on the topic, and I listened. He was anxious to fix as precisely as possible what the American government wanted on the right of search, and I said, in as gentle a tone as could be, distinct, "Discontinuance, nothing more, nothing less; that, at all events, was my present aim. General Cass had the broad subject between himself and Lord Napier, and I was not authorized to meddle with that." He recurred to your admirable letter of 10th of April last, lying before him, and read a number of passages. He expressed his entire assent with your positions on international law; on the illegality of visit or search, except by conventional agreement, and seemed quite full of admiration for its ability. He attributed the misconduct of the British officers to the fact that they were very young men, in gun boats, who had been sent out there in December last by Sir Charles Wood. * * * * * * In fine, we came to an understanding. His lordship then requested that I would convey to the American government the conversation we had thus had. I declined doing so owing to its length and multifarious character; but I would feel obliged to him if he would himself make a minute of the conclusions at which we had arrived. He immediately went to his desk, and rapidly wrote the "minute," of which I subjoin a copy. It recognizes the soundness of our international law on the right of search, discontinues the practice as to American vessels, and in the interests of humanity, reserves a proposal to negotiate at Washington, in order if possible to devise some means of testing the genuineness of the flag not inconsistent with the freedom of commerce, nor disrelished by either nation.

I am necessarily much hurried in preparing this despatch. One thing I have omitted. Lord Malmesbury positively declared that, after making every inquiry, he could not find any admiralty orders to have issued except the one of which he gave me a printed copy, which I annex.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

Minute of conversation between Mr. Dallas and Lord Malmesbury, June 8, 1858.

Her Majesty's government are not prepared to justify or excuse such acts on the part of their officers as have been complained of by the United States government, if they are truly reported.

Her Majesty's government recognize the principles of international law as laid down by General Cass in his note of the 10th of April, and that nothing in the treaty of 1842 supersedes that law.

Her Majesty's government, however, think it most indispensable, in the interest of civilization and the police of the seas, that there should be a power of verifying the nationality of a vessel, suspected on good grounds of carrying false colors.

Her Majesty's government would wish to learn from the United States government their views in detail on this point, in the hope that some mutual arrangement, by way of proceedings to be executed by our respective officers, may be found effective without being offensive.

The French have lately proposed and laid down this one, viz:

That a boat may be sent alongside of a suspected ship, and may ask for papers, but not, unless invited, board the vessel. Such is our arrangement with France.

Lord Malmesbury has given Mr. Dallas a copy of our instructions to our officers. Pending our negotiations on the above point, orders will be given to discontinue search of United States vessels.

[Confidential.]

In any further communication on this subject, it is requested that the letter following the date may be quoted.

M.

ADMIRALTY.

SIR: The treaties with France for the suppression of the slave trade having been abrogated, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that no vessels under the French flag can be legally visited or searched unless from positive information, or from strong grounds of suspicion, there may be reason to believe that such flag has been fraudulently assumed; in which case, the utmost caution and circumspection must be used. All officers are required to observe, that whenever vessels under the French flag may have been boarded upon suspicion, the master or owners will be entitled to indemnity for any injury or losses which they may have sustained by detention, if it shall appear that the vessel is *bona fide* entitled to the protection of the French flag, whether engaged in the slave trade or not. It is only in cases in which vessels not legally entitled to the protection of the French flag may have assumed it fraudulently, that they can be lawfully detained or visited, and a special report in each case is to be sent direct to the Secretary of the Admiralty, as well as to the commander-in-chief, when vessels under the French flag may have been boarded on suspicion of fraud. The same caution should be shown in visiting vessels suspected of fraudulently using the flag of the United States, or of any other nation with which Great Britain has not a treaty under which the right of visit and search could be given to officers of her Majesty's ships.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

The Earl of Malmesbury to Lord Napier.

Slave Trade.] FOREIGN OFFICE, *June* 11, 1858.

MY LORD: Your lordship has received from me a minute of the principal points of the conversation which took place between Mr. Dallas and myself on Tuesday last, (the 8th instant,) on the conduct of our officers cruising on the coasts of Cuba.

It is to these points that I now revert at greater length, instructing you to bring them before the United States government, with the hope that some defined plan of action may be agreed upon by the two governments which may prevent for the future the possibility of conduct on the part of any officers of either navy contrary to international law.

You will frankly assure the United States government that her Majesty's government have received with great regret the accounts to which the notes of General Cass and Mr. Dallas refer, and for the truth of which the affidavits they have inclosed are put forth as vouchers; and her Majesty's government do not hesitate to say that they are not prepared to defend or justify such acts on the part of their officers, as has been complained of, if they are proved by the investigation which her Majesty's government have required.

At the present time her Majesty's government has no information to add to that which I sent you in reference to the capture of the "Cortes" by the "Forward."

Her Majesty's government recognize as sound those principles of international law which have been laid down by General Cass, in his note of the 10th of April to your lordship; principles which he supports by the authority of Lord Stowell and the Duke of Wellington, and her Majesty's government are also aware that nothing in their treaty of 1842 with the United States supersedes that law.

Her Majesty's government, however, think it most indispensable to civilization and the police of the high seas, that there should exist, practically, a limited power of verifying the nationality of vessels suspected, on good grounds, of carrying false colors.

It is acknowledged on all sides that this fraud has been exercised by pirates of every country, but that the flags of those nations with whom Great Britain has no slave treaties are the most often prostituted by these enemies of mankind.

The American flag has, therefore, constantly been desecrated to protect the nefarious practices of such men, and if the United States government should insist upon an inexorable adherence to the letter of international law, and that this determination becomes known to the world, the United States flag will then be the only one to which these malefactors will have recourse for security, and the sight and approach of that now honored banner on the high seas would eventually become the cause of just suspicion and alarm to the lawful but defenceless trader.

But the United States government cannot desire such a consummation; both passages in General Cass's able note, and the practice ot the war navy of America, induce Her Majesty's government to believe that the verification of nationality may be obtained by some mutual arrangement in regard to proceedings to be executed by their respective officers, which may be found effective without being offensive.

General Cass observes that "a merchant vessel upon the high seas is protected by her national character. He who forcibly enters her, does so upon his own responsibility. Undoubtedly, if a vessel assume a national character to which she is not entitled, and is sailing under false colors, she cannot be protected by this assumption of a nationality to which she has no claim. As the identity of a person must be determined by the officer bearing a process for his arrest, and determined at the risk of such officer, so must the national identity of a vessel be determined at the like hazard to him, who, doubting the flag she displays, searches her to ascertain her true character. There, no doubt, may be circumstances which would go far to modify the complaints a nation would have a right to make for such a violation of its sovereignty. If the boarding officer had just grounds for suspicion and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task, doing no injury, and peaceably retiring when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation."

Her Majesty's government agree entirely in this view of the case, and the question, therefore, becomes one solely of discretion on the part of the acting officer. It appears to her Majesty's government that it is one extremely dangerous to entrust and onerous to bear, and that an exact definition of what each respective State would permit for verifying nationality, and thereby securing general trade against piracy, should be agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States, and clearly embodied in their instructions to their national commanders.

The cruisers of the United States do not themselves shrink from the responsibility of visit, for I find in the papers presented to Congress on the 21st of April last, the following allusion to their practice as stated in a report from the commander of the United States ship "Dale," dated St. Paul de Loanda, October 9, 1857.

"On the 20th (September) I discovered a barque off Blacla Point; stood for her and boarded her. She proved to be the French barque 'Clara' with a French officer on board to give her a national character.

"In Loango Bay I examined the papers of the French brig 'Merle' of Havre, engaged in trading with the natives.

"From the degraded condition of the natives of the coast, I cannot but believe that this action of the French government will result in their benefit."

You will, therefore, urge upon General Cass to suggest to her Majesty's government some rule to which our officers should mutually adhere under the "circumstances" which he describes "as going far to modify the complaint a nation would have a right to make for wilful violation of its rights of sovereignty."

The view taken of the question by Admiral Hamelin, as communicated to me a short time ago by the French chargé d'affaires, is, that in time of peace the right to ascertain the national character of a foreign merchant vessel should, except under peculiar circumstances and urgent necessity, be restricted in its exercise to compelling a merchant vessel to show its colors; that in certain cases such a vessel may be spoken with, avoiding, however, any interruption of its course; and that in order to warrant boarding a vessel under French colors, the proceedings of such vessel should be such as to afford reasonable ground for suspicion.

This, to a certain degree, is a security against the fraudulent use of colors; and if her Majesty's government do not consider it as effective a process as they could wish should be exercised, and to which they would be ready reciprocally to subject the flag of Great Britain, it is at least a safeguard against the occurrence of such acts as the United States government complain of, and restricts the discretion of officers within intelligible limits.

Mr. Dallas received from me a copy of the admiralty's general instructions to her Majesty's commanders, which appears to be entirely in accordance with the principles of international law laid down by

General Cass in his note of April 10; and if he has not furnished General Cass with a copy, your lordship will do so.

Her Majesty's government, anxious to remove all possible repetition of the acts which appear to have caused so much excitement in the United States, and which might, if repeated at this moment, be detrimental to the good relations of the two countries, have sent further orders to the officers commanding the Cuban squadron to discontinue the search of any vessels of the United States, until some arrangement, in the sense I have pointed out, shall be made by your lordship with the United States government, or declined on their part.

Should the government of the United States not think fit to adopt some mutual regulation by which the officers of both States shall be enabled to verify the nationality of a suspicious ship, without offence to its crew or its country, her Majesty's government will deeply regret that an opportunity has been lost to secure honorably and forever the two nations from those vexatious and irritating controversies which are inevitable as long as the letter of international law is made inflexibly to override those measures which experience and common sense recommend as necessary for the security of life and property on the high seas.

I am, &c., &c.,

MALMESBURY.

You will read this note to General Cass, and furnish him with a copy. M.

LORD NAPIER,
&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Cass to Mr. Dallas.

No. 117.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 30, 1858.

SIR: Your despatches, Nos. 104, 106, and 108, together with the accompanying copies of the papers referred to, have been received at this department, and have been laid before the President; and I am gratified in being able to convey to you the assurance that he fully approves your correspondence with Lord Malmesbury on the important subject committed to you.

As to the aggressions upon the vessels of the United States by British armed cruisers, which led to this correspondence, and which you have made known to her Britannic Majesty's government, it is not necessary that I should enter into any further consideration of them at this time. When the facts shall have been correctly ascertained and duly considered, I do not doubt but that the British government will promptly redress any injuries which may have been inflicted, and will mark with its displeasure those officers whose conduct has given just cause of offence to the United States.

And in addition to the satisfactory assurances which your correspondence contains of the views of the British government, it gives me pleasure to be able to inform you that this department, by the directions of Lord Malmesbury, has been furnished by Lord Napier with the copy of a letter addressed to his lordship by Lord Malmesbury, and dated the 11th instant, in which the same purposes are avowed, and the same principles recognized, as reported in your despatch of the 8th instant. A copy of this document is herewith enclosed.

The President desires you would express to Lord Malmesbury his gratification at this satisfactory termination of the controversy which has given so much trouble to our respective governments, concerning the claim of a right in behalf of a British cruiser in time of peace to search or visit American merchant vessels upon the ocean. Her Britannic Majesty's government has disclaimed this pretension and recognized the principles of international law laid down in the letter from this department to Lord Napier, of the 10th of April last, and which had been maintained by distinguished British statesmen, and especially by that eminent jurist Lord Stowell, who said emphatically, while deciding a case judicially before him, that "no nation can exercise a right of visitation and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the ocean except from the belligerent claim."

The President is aware of the abuses to which the fraudulent assumption of the flag of one power by the citizens or subjects of another may give rise, and he deeply regrets that the flag of the United States has ever been prostituted to unworthy purposes by such a reprehensible proceeding. At the same time he entertains a strong conviction that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of a pretension like this, which is incompatible with the freedom of the seas. But while avowing this conviction he instructs me to say that the United States are not less solicitous than Great Britain that a remedy should be found for this false employment of national colors, to which Lord Malmesbury refers in just terms of condemnation, and the President, though not prepared to make any suggestions upon the subject, is yet ready to receive any propositions which the British government may feel disposed to make, and to consider them with an earnest hope that the object may be safely and satisfactorily attained.

But while communicating to his lordship these favorable sentiments of the President, it is due to the occasion to say that there are grave difficulties in the way of reconciling any kind of examination, looking to the detention of vessels, with that entire immunity which is so dear to the people of the United States and so important to all commercial nations. It is a practical question whose solution requires much cautious consideration, and all the assurance that can now be given by this government is that it shall be discussed with an anxious desire that it may be so adjusted as to prevent the evil to be complained of, while at the same time the ocean shall be left free to the merchant vessels of all nations, each maintaining its own police without the interference with others.

The United States have enacted a stringent and comprehensive code of laws against the African slave trade, and the President is authorized to employ the naval force of the country in its suppression. Since the treaty of 1842, and in conformity with its requisitions, a squadron carrying eighty guns has been maintained in this service upon the coast of Africa, and with a result, I regret to say, no way commensurate with the loss of life and property it has occasioned. The employment of this squadron has, however, prevented such exertions from being made in other quarters of the world for the repression of this traffic as would otherwise have been undertaken, and which would probably have proved far more effectual. And the President is under the impression that if this squadron were withdrawn from the African coast the vessels composing it might be ordered upon service elsewhere to much better advantage in the suppression of this criminal employment. And he is seriously considering the subject with a view to determine whether it is not advisable to give the year's notice provided for in the treaty of 1842, with a view to the abrogation of the 8th article, which creates an obligation on the part of our respective governments to maintain these squadrons of repression in the African seas.

You are instructed to read this despatch to Lord Malmesbury, and should he desire it you may leave a copy with him.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

George M. Dallas, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 78.]
Legation of the United States,
Mexico, June 17, 1858.

Sir: * * * * * *

In close connexion with this subject is that of the contribution which has been the absorbing topic of thought and feeling since my last despatch. Just before the departure of the last express from this capital for the American and British packets, the British minister and myself both received notes from the Foreign office advising us that in consequence of our arguments, representations, &c., the supreme government had been pleased to order the prorogation [*próroga*] of the first *plazo*, or period of payment. This was generally taken to mean that the postponement was to be indefinite and that the government would, at a convenient time, quietly annul the decree. Mr. Otway wrote to his government to this effect. But the next day, after the courier had left, an order appeared in the official paper proroguing the payment for "six days."

* * * * * *

Meantime the government is losing its temper and proceeding to very unjustifiable measures. It has been rumored for some days past that the foreigners who suffered themselves to be embargoed, would be banished the country. I thought even a Mexican government would hardly force a tribute out of a stranger and then punish him over again by banishment. But I overrated their good sense and good feeling.

While writing this despatch, an American citizen has brought me a government order which he has just received, commanding him peremptorily to quit the country within three days. The same order has been served on several others, the rest being French, Italians. and Germans, who are under tho protection of the Marquis de Gabriac. No Englishman has yet been served with it. This is a very grave step on the part of the government, and required and has met with my prompt action. I wrote and despatched without delay the note to Mr. Cuevas, copy of which is annexed. The department will perceive that in order to make a pretext for this high-handed measure, the minister of relations does not hesitate to resort to two palpable falsehoods. It is utterly untrue that these foreigners have acted without the concurrence of "any foreign minister accredited to Mexico," and it is equally untrue that "resistance" has been made to the law. As the government knows that Mr. Migel and other Americans have strictly followed my advice in this matter, the offence of this proceeding is directed at me. Mexico lays its arbitrary hand on American citizens to punish the American minister, and, in such case, it is the clear duty of the latter to become the principal in the question, and take the place of his countrymen. I have, therefore, not hesitated in my note to Mr. Cuevas to pledge myself to the most decided measures. As it is very unlikely that the reply of Mr. Cuevas will be received in time for the courier, it is proper to say that if one American is banished for this cause, I shall immediately suspend all political intercourse with the Mexican government until the pleasure of my own can be known; confining myself, meantime, to what may be necessary for the protection of our citizens. There are overruling considerations of a public and personal character to decide me to reject my first impulse, which was to demand my passports and leave the country with the banished Americans.

* * * * * *

I am, &c.,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. Lewis Cass, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

A, with No. 78.] Legation of the United States,
Mexico, *June* 17, 1858.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, has had exhibited to him an order addressed by the supreme government to Mr. Solomon Migel, a citizen of the United States, peremptorily banishing him from the republic within three days from its date. The cause alleged for this order of banishment is, that he has resisted the decree of May 15, directing the levy of a contribution upon capitals.

The undersigned has the honor to remark, in the first place, that it is not true that Mr. Migel has *resisted* the decree, as asserted in the order under consideration. On the contrary, he submitted to the "embargo" quietly and peaceably, only requiring the presence of force to save his rights under a formal protest against the illegality of the act. It therefore appears that a false issue has been made against this individual, and that his banishment is ordered under a false pretext.

In this order, as also in a despatch from his excellency Mr. Cuevas, addressed to the governor of the district, and published in the "Diario Official" of this morning, the undersigned finds the extraordinary declaration that the course adopted by Mr. Migel and others in refusing to pay the contribution "has not been favored, either directly or indirectly, by any of the foreign ministers accredited to this government." The undersigned characterizes the declaration as "extraordinary." For if it be true, then, the undersigned is not one of the "foreign ministers accredited to this government;" nor is his excellency Mr. Otway, the British envoy, because his excellency the minister of relations, who has had the hardihood to put the declaration in writing and even in print, knows perfectly well that the undersigned has publicly advised his countrymen in a note addressed to the American consul in Mexico, and published in the English and the Mexican journals of this capital, to do that very thing which it is solemnly declared he has not done. His excellency Mr. Cuevas knows also that Mr. Otway has advised British subjects in Mexico only to pay this contribution under protest.

The undersigned has now to advise his excellency, for the information of the supreme government, that the act of Mr. Migel and of such other American citizens as may fall under its displeasure, was counseled and advised by him as the representative of the United States, and as their lawful protector in Mexico, and therefore that he, and not they, is responsible for the act. And he has solemnly to warn the Mexican government that if any American citizen is subject to an arbitrary expulsion from the republic for this cause, that that government will take the step upon the peril of its responsibility to the sovereignty of the United States, and that the undersigned will feel it to be his duty to mark that responsibility by the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of his representative office.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to his excellency, the minister of relations, the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

His excellency Sr. DON LOUIS CUEVAS,
Minister of Relations.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 79.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 19, 1858.

SIR: At a late hour last night I received a note from Mr. Cuevas in reply to mine of the 17th instant. As the courier is about to depart, I have no time to copy and translate it for the department. The note is very long and labored. It begins by a complaint of the "vehement and offensive terms" of mine of the 17th. It arraigns me for publishing my protest; answers arguments which I have not made, and attacks positions which I have not maintained. It attempts to explain away the falsehood about the course of foreign ministers, and does not make an effort to deny or defend the charge that Solomon Migel has been banished on a false charge, trumped up for the occasion; the true cause of his banishment being a purpose to strike terror into others, and thus force them to pay the contribution.

I shall immediately reply to this note, and after carefully and fully refuting its positions and carrying the war a little into Africa, for the purpose of showing that the whole course of Mr. Cuevas, since he assumed the portfolio of State, has been reckless of right and justice towards the United States, and calculated, if not designed, to embroil the two countries, I shall conclude by informing him that the relations of this legation with the government of Mexico will be suspended until the pleasure of my government can be made known to me.

* * * * * * *

I am, &c.,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth.

No. 48.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 23, 1858.

SIR: It is necessary to write to you hastily to-day in order to save the mail which leaves at 2 o'clock.

Your despatch, No. 77, in relation to the contribution imposed upon foreigners in Mexico by the decree of May 15, was received here a day or two ago, but the want of time together with the pressure of other business, has prevented me from entering into as full a consideration of the subject referred to in your communication as is desirable.

You were right in bringing this matter to the attention of the Mexican government, and in making representations against subjecting American citizens to this heavy assessment. It is not a tax, within the just meaning of that word, and does not come within the ordinary assessments of the country, to which foreigners should contribute.

The actual condition of Mexico, independent of any other consideration, should have prevented this attempt to raise a revenue for a temporary and special purpose, from the citizens of other countries temporarily in Mexico. That republic is without any recognized government, exerting an authority over the whole country. The government of General Zuloaga is restricted to but a portion of it, while the rest of the country, comprising possibly a majority of the States, is in open opposition to this government, and is in arms against it. The government of the capital cannot extend protection out of the Territory occupied by it, and it is unjust and unfriendly to other powers, to require their citizens to bear not only their just proportion of the regular taxes, but also of contributions assessed to raise the means to carry on belligerent operations. It is known that a large amount of property is now detained at Vera Cruz, of which no doubt a considerable proportion belongs to American citizens, and is destined for interior consumption in Mexico. The principle of this contribution would operate with great injustice in these cases. The government at the capital assesses its demand upon each individual, not upon the property he holds within its jurisdiction, but upon the whole amount of his property, wherever situated, and in the meantime each of the other local and contending governments may assume the same power, and thus subject foreigners to enormous exactions. You will state to the government of General Zuloaga these views of the United States, and that the President would consider the collection of these assessments as unjust to our citizens.

One of your despatches upon this subject—No. 76—is missing, and that circumstance, together with the want of time fully to investigate the subject, has prevented the President from coming to a decision upon the question of the legal right of the Mexican government to levy this tax upon our citizens. It is probable I shall be able to communicate to you the views of the President by the next steamer. From the nature of the question itself, it may be deemed expedient to ask the opinion of the Attorney General, and I trust the missing despatch will be received in season for the final action of the department before my next communication to you.

You will make known to the Mexican government the expectation of the President, that this matter will be no further acted on till the question of its bearing upon the rights of the United States has been fully investigated here.

The conduct of the Mexican government in relation to claims of American citizens for injuries done to their persons and property has heretofore given just cause of complaint to the government of the United States; nor has any evidence yet been furnished by the Mexican government of a disposition to satisfy the just demands arising out of these injuries, and in many instances outrages committed in the most wanton manner.

I enclose a copy of a letter I addressed on the 19th instant to the Secretary of the Navy, and of his answer, by which you will see the measures which are about to be adopted in regard to one of these acts of injustice and violence—the seizure of Mr. Jesus Ainsa and his imprisonment at Guaymas.

You will acquaint the Mexican government of the determination of this government to take all proper measures to release that person. For this purpose the steam-frigate Saranac will visit Guaymas, and it is earnestly hoped, that if the authority of General Zuloaga extends to that place, it will be exercised by taking such measures as will obviate the necessity of the interference of Commodore Long. It would be gratifying to the President if you were enabled to anticipate the object of Commodore Long's visit, by forwarding to Guaymas the assurances of a favorable termination of your efforts in behalf of Mr. Ainsa before the arrival of the Saranac.

In respect to this general subject, you will give the Mexican government distinctly to understand, that if outrages of this nature are not discontinued, and ample satisfaction made for those already committed, the United States will not hesitate to interpose efficiently and obtain that justice for their citizens which Mexico ought to render, but which is pertinaciously withheld.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 80.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 25, 1858.

SIR: I transmit herewith the note of Mr. Cuevas referred to as just received in my last number, and my reply to it; also, the brief rejoinder of Mr. Cuevas.

"This correspondence and the whole history of my intercourse with the present minister of foreign affairs which preceded it, requires but little comment by way of explanation. The department will see that I had the alternative presented to me of suffering the claims of the legation upon the attention and justice of the government, to sink into contempt, or of taking some step to vindicate them. My sense of duty would not permit me to submit to the first. There will be found in the two distinct threats in Mr. Cuevas' note of the displeasure of my own government at my course, a confirmation of the thought I have often repeated to the department, to wit: that this government believes it can commit any outrage with impunity, relying upon the forbearance of the United States."

"Indeed, no American minister with a particle of spirit, can get along with the present government while Mr. Cuevas is minister of relations. I have fairly and faithfully exhausted the policy of conciliation and it bore the fruit of only increased neglect."

"At the time Mr. Solomon Migel received his order of banishment and his passports, they were sent to several other persons, most of them Frenchmen. These have been since revoked, so that so far, the severity of the government has been exclusively confined to an American citizen. It will be seen that the government expressly refused to revoke the order in the case of Mr. Migel. This discrimination is not the result of accident, but of design."

"My government will determine whether Mexico is to be allowed to have one measure of law and justice for Americans and another for other foreigners. As affairs have turned out, I think it quite likely that the government would prefer that Migel had not departed. The latter asked my advice. After I had asked the government to recall its unjust order, and it had refused, I was unable to advise him not to obey it, because it was clear that if he were found here after the three days of his limited stay, he would be thrown into prison and I could not help him. I advised him, therefore, to obey the order."

* * * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. Lewis Cass, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Cass to Mr. Forsyth.

No. 49.]

Department of State,
Washington, July 15, 1858.

Sir: Since my letter to you of the 23d ultimo, your despatch No. 76 which was missing has been received, and also your further despatches numbered 78 and 79. Your No. 80 of the 26th ultimo by the hands of a special courier is this moment received. No. 81 of the 1st instant has just arrived by mail.

The delay which has taken place in the acknowledgment of the first two despatches, has been owing to a change in the mail arrangement, by which the present is the first opportunity there has been of communicating with you since their receipt.

I have had a full conversation with the Attorney General on the subject of the contribution assessed upon American citizens by the Mexican government. And while neither he nor myself considers it a forced loan within the terms of the 10th article of the treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, the benefits of which are secured by our treaty to American citizens, yet I have nothing to retract in my despatch upon this subject, nor to change as to the unjust and unfriendly character of this imposition. The views therein presented are entirely concurred in by the Attorney General and are fully maintained. This system of extraordinary taxation to which foreigners temporarily residing in Mexico are subject, is out of all reasonable proportion to the protection afforded to them.

In your letter of June 19th you advise the department that for the reasons stated, you were about to inform the minister of foreign affairs, that the diplomatic relations between the legation of the United States and the Mexican government, would be suspended until the pleasure of this government should be made known to you; and in your despatch just received you announce that this determination had been carried into effect, and you enclose a copy of your note to the minister of foreign relations, making known to him that this suspension would take place from the day of its date.

The President sanctions the measure you have adopted, and will not instruct you to renew the relations thus broken off, but directs you to withdraw the legation of the United States from that republic.

Your action upon this occasion, and the circumstances attending it, have led the President to consider the condition of Mexico, and the state of our relations with that country. Both are equally unsatisfactory.

The government at the capital has neglected the just complaints of the United States, and evinced no disposition whatever to redress the injuries that have been committed upon the persons and property of our citizens. Your previous efforts upon this subject have failed, and the reports received from you indicate little expectation of a favorable change, till the United States, to adopt your own language, shall give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens.

Immediately after the receipt of this despatch, you will communicate this decision to the Mexican government, and request the necessary passports for yourself and your suite. You will proceed to Vera Cruz, where an armed steamer has been ordered to repair and await your arrival. She will convey yourself and your family and secretary, to such convenient port in the United States as you may indicate.

The archives of the legation you will deposit with the consul of the United States at Mexico. Mr. Black and you will instruct him to afford such counsel and protection to the citizens of the United States as may be in his power.

As time has barely been allowed me to look over that part of your despatches 80 and 81, which announces the termination of your diplomatic relations with the Mexican government, I can only add—in order to save the steamer—that the contents of these communications will receive immediate attention from the department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

Mr. Forsyth to General Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 87.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, *August* 12, 1858.

SIR: * * * * * * * *

I annex Mr. Castillo's reply, from which it will be seen that the visit of the "Saranac" to Guaymas is taken very coolly, and that after reiterating the false assumptions of Mr. Cuevas, in relation to Ainsa, Mr. Castillo informed me that the "business is concluded, so far as Mexico is concerned." When sometime ago a gentleman informed Zuloaga that I had received information that my government had ordered Commander Long to liberate Ainsa, he shrugged his shoulders and replied, "what do I care for that! Guaymas is not within my jurisdiction."

I have to advise the department that since this government was in possession of department's No. 48, informing it that the President of the United States would expect the government of Mexico to suspend the enforcement of the decree of contribution on American citizens, several American houses have been visited by attaching officers. This information was conveyed under date of 5th instant. On the 11th, the government served Mr. E. Keller, an American merchant, with a "boleta," fixing his quota of the contribution at $400—a sum unreasonably high for the man's means. I append a copy of this "boleta." The department will perceive that this government is as regardless of the expressed wishes of the President of the United States, and of the warnings of the government of the United States, as it has been of my protests, and treats them all with equal contempt.

* * * * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. Lewis Cass, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

[Translation]

National Palace, Mexico,
August 10, 1858.

The undersigned, minister of relations, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note and copy annexed, which, under date of the 5th instant, his excellency, Mr. John Forsyth, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotententiary of the United States, has addressed to him, in relation to the contribution imposed by the decree of the 18th of May last, and to the imprisonment of Jesus Ainsa.

As the copy which his excellency transmits bears date the 23d of June, and the supreme government has received later dates which reach to the 15th of July last, the undersigned, in view of them, and by order of his excellency the President, to whom he has made known their contents, has already communicated the instructions which his excellency thought proper to give to General Robles, and, for this reason, has nothing now to add upon that subject.

In regard to the imprisonment of Jesus Ainsa, under date of May 15 last, this department stated to his excellency, Mr. Forsyth, that the said individual is a Mexican, and that, having been judged and sentenced by the competent tribunal and in accordance with the laws of the country, the supreme government considered this affair as entirely concluded.

In respect to the other matters to which reference is made by his excellency, this department has given them the proper legal direction, and has also instructed the minister of Mexico in Washington.

The undersigned has the honor to protest to his excellency, Mr. Forsyth, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

J. M. DE CASTILLO Y LANZAS.

His excellency, JOHN FORSYTH,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.

Mr. Forsyth to General Cass.

[Extracts.]

No. 88.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, August 31, 1858.

SIR: I have obeyed the orders of the President, conveyed to me in department's No. 49, of the date of July 15, and transmit herewith the correspondence which has taken place in their execution. * *

N. B. Since writing this despatch, the British courier has arrived with the English mail. By it Mr. Otway has received a despatch from Lord Malmesbury, which I have seen, directing him to protest against the decree of May 15, and to advise her Majesty's subjects not to pay the contribution, except "under protest, and on compulsion." Mr. Otway is instructed to unite with his "American colleague" in resisting the execution, &c.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *&c., &c., &c.*

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 91.] MOBILE, *November* 22, 1858.

SIR: I transmit herewith copies of my latest correspondence with the Mexican government. The fact, confessed by the latter, that it was unable to assure a safe passage for myself and my family from the capital to Vera Cruz, I communicated as a matter of interest to each of my colleagues of the diplomatic corps. * * *

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State.

G.

MEXICO, *October* 20, 1858.

SIR: If your excellency had been as explicit in your note to me of the 17th instant, as you have been in your second note of yesterday, we should have both been saved the trouble of this correspondence. I now learn that this government is not able to assign to me the customary escort of foreign ministers, because it fears that the detachments of cavalry which would have to be posted at different points on the route, *would be destroyed by the constitutionalist bands or the robbers that infest the road.* In other words, a government that calls itself supreme, and has at its command several thousand troops actually engaged in war, confesses its inability to guaranty a secure passage for even fifty leagues from the capital, to a foreign minister retiring from that capital. This is certainly a melancholy confession, and one which it becomes a matter of interest to be known by those foreign powers who send diplomatic representatives to Mexico. I am quite sure that my own government will seriously consider whether or not a country in this deplorable state, is entitled to receive the friendly and peaceful missions of diplomacy. I must be permitted to ask, in what condition does this confession of your excellency leave the argument you made to me yesterday in favor of the superior security of the escort proposed for the roof of my diligence? If relays of cavalry are in danger of being cut up, what is to become of three or four soldiers on the top of the coach? It is clear that the government is of the opinion that the journey to Vera Cruz is at this moment extremely perilous, and as I am quite of that belief myself, I might well advise you that I should remain here until the government could assure me a safe passage. But I shall not do so. I shall go, preferring to brave the chances of robbery and assassination on the road, to remaining in Mexico, subject to the insults and slanders of the servile newspaper organs of the government; to exposing my friends to the vengeance and prisons of the government, because they are my friends; to having my house surrounded by government spies as if I were a malefactor, and my own servants converted into spies within my dwelling. I say I prefer to deal with the robbers on the highway. These, at least, will assail me openly, with arms in their hands; and I can, in the same manner resist them.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

His excellency Mr. J. M. Castillo y Lanzas, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

CENTRAL AMERICA

Mr. Cass to Mr. Lamar.

No. 9.]

Department of State,
Washington, July 25, 1858.

Sir: The serious causes of complaint existing on the part of the United States against the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have already been made known to you, and you have received the necessary instructions to demand of those governments prompt and ample reparation for the injuries for which they are responsible. You will again draw their attention to this subject, and especially the attention of the government of Costa Rica, of which we have the most cause to complain for wrongs done to our citizens, and urge the immediate action of both governments in order that the United States may not be compelled to resort to other measures to secure that justice to which they are entitled and which they are determined to obtain.

Recently, however, grave events have occurred in that region which have still more complicated our relations with those republics.

Your various despatches, numbered 8, 9, and 10, with the accompanying papers, reached the department a few days ago and have engaged my attention. The information you communicate is important, though much of it is little creditable to the governments with which you have to deal. And, besides the information received from you, two documents have reached here from Europe requiring the attention of the government; one of which purports to be a contract for opening a canal, of which you were not aware at the time you wrote; while the other contains a kind of manifesto, issued by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica against the United States, as irreconcilable with the proprieties of their position as with the true state of the facts which have furnished the occasion for this misrepresentation.

These papers do not come to us through an official channel, but still circumstances indicate that they are authentic. I enclose copies of both of them. Your first step will be, by a categorical inquiry, to ascertain whether this manifesto or declaration is genuine, and if you find it is not, any further proceedings in relation to it will be unnecessary. In order that the views and intentions of the United States respecting their relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica should be fully made known to those governments, you will communicate to their proper officers, respectively, a copy of this despatch, omitting, however, such portion of it as relates to this manifesto, should its authenticity be disavowed.

On receiving this extraordinary declaration, the first impression of the President was to take measures to ascertain its authenticity, and if found authentic, then to recall the minister of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and to dismiss their ministers accredited to this government. And had such a cause of offence been given by France or England, or by any other nation with a well established government, properly appreciating its duties towards foreign powers, this course would at once have been adopted. But the United States in this case will take counsel, not from their rights, but from the condition of these republics, and they will not hold the people responsible upon this occasion for this undignified exhibition of ill-feeling, which is rebuked by the whole history of their intercourse with this country.

The United States are, as they have ever been, sincerely desirous of the prosperity of the States of Central America, and of the establishment of free, stable, and enlightened governments among them. And the instructions with which you were furnished when you departed upon your mission, and which were made known to the governments of the States to which you were accredited, bear undeniable evidence of this disposition. You were told that a federal system, resembling in its outlines that of the United States, was admirably adapted to their condition; and that the people of the United States would be gratified to find a similar one established there, and would see in the measure itself a pledge of future stability in their political institutions and of improvement in all the elements of advancement. And you were instructed, whenever circumstances should render it proper, to suggest these considerations, avoiding, however, all appearance of dictation; and placing your suggestions on the true ground, the interest the people of this country feel in the prosperity of that fertile and valuable region. And, still animated with these sentiments, the United States will deal with forbearance with this uncourteous provocation, having no fear that their moderation will be misunderstood. But you will give these governments distinctly to understand that a suitable reparation will be insisted on, or the United States will no longer be restrained by the considerations I have adverted to, from seeking, by more efficacious means, proper redress for these unworthy imputations.

Besides the reproaches of which this effusion of ill-feeling is made the medium of communication to the world, it indicates a line of policy looking to European intervention in American affairs, to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which they will resist under all circumstances. I refer to the protectorate demanded by this proclamation, and to the appeal to the governments of France, England, and Sardinia, to assume the duties attached to that position.

Before proceeding, however, to this subject, there is another which I desire first to dispose of, and which concerns events that have been connected with the relations between these countries and the United States.

It is asserted by these "Supreme Chiefs of the Republic of Nicaragua and Costa Rica" that, at the time they issued this document, (May 1, 1858,) a filibustering expedition menaced those States, and was at that time preparing to invade them, and that the movement was to be made under the patronage of the government of the United States, with a view to take possession of Central America, if Central America refused to surrender itself voluntarily to this country. This absurd intimation—declaration rather,—that the United States were urging the annexation of this whole isthmian region, is made with as much gravity as though the authors of it had the actual proof of the fact before them. The assertion is unworthy of refutation; but it justifies some general observations connected with this matter.

That unlawful warlike enterprises have been carried on from the United States, composed of persons from different countries, against the territory of Nicaragua, is not to be denied. But during the whole progress of these illegal efforts, the government of this country has faithfully performed the duty imposed upon it by the laws, as well through public proclamations against such enterprises as by giving the necessary directions to the proper officers to prevent their organization and departure, as by invoking the action of the judicial tribunals, and also by the employment of its naval force.

It is unnecessary to support these assertions by detailed proofs. They are as well known in Costa Rica and Nicaragua as here. Sometimes, indeed, owing to the defect of proof, it has not been in the power of the government to arrest these expeditions; but even when its exertions have not succeeded in preventing their departure, they have been fairly and generally successfully directed to prevent reinforcements of men and *materiel* from reaching the adventurers who had eluded the vigilance of the officers of the law.

The good faith of the United States in relation to these illegal undertakings has been much misunderstood and misrepresented, both in Central America and elsewhere. A brief recurrence, however, to the true state of the facts would remove many of the erroneous impressions which have prevailed. It would show to every impartial inquirer, what is indeed known to the present rulers of Nicaragua, that the origin of these attempts is due to the intestine difficulties of that country, and to the interference and application of persons of high authority there, supported by the concurrence of a portion of the population.

Under such circumstances the first expedition of this kind left the United States in June, 1855, and it was soon afterwards claimed that the party with which it acted, and whose interests it had promoted, had obtained such possession of the country as to entitle its authorities to be recognised as the actual government of Nicaragua. The government of the United States, however, withheld this recognition, and the expedition ultimately failed of success. And subsequently the American authorities, at a critical period, probably prevented by their intervention the accomplishment of another effort to overthrow the existing government by a military invasion. It is little creditable to the candor of the President of Nicaragua that these circumstances have been entirely overlooked in his earnest desire to cast reproach upon this country.

But there is another consideration not less decisive in forming an estimate of the conduct of the United States under these circumstances. *A fresh invasion*, says this accusatory manifesto, *is preparing under the patronage of the government of the United States for the purpose of definitively taking possession of Central America*, &c.

I have already said that time has shown the error of this assertion, and ought to bring with it a due acknowledgment. No such expedition has left this country, nor in fact, so far as I know, was one then contemplated. But a review of this subject presents a yet more powerful justification of the policy of the American government. There has been no period since these projects were first set on foot by the Nicaragua invitation when they would not probably have been successful had the laws of the United States against such military enterprises been repealed or suspended by the legislative authority, or been left unenforced by the Executive authority. The State of Nicaragua owes its political existence, or rather its present rulers owe the power they exercise, to the laws of the United States as executed by this government, and the return for this fidelity is the undignified denunciation which has been given to the world. The most careless observer of passing events must be convinced that if military expeditions met no opposition in the United States from the public authorities, the spirit of adventure originally called into action by

Nicaragua itself, and fostered by subsequent occurrences, would send to that country without delay bands of enterprising men who would soon attain the control of its affairs and change the whole course of its policy, probably of its destiny.

But the Presidents of these republics deal in specific facts as well as in more general allegations. They charge that "the government of the United States has, according to official reports made to that of Costa Rica by its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, declared it was utterly powerless to prevent past attempts by the filibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head."

This accusation is wholly without foundation. No such declaration was ever made by the government of the United States. It would have been an act at once of fatuity and of falsity. As to the difficulties in the enforcement of these laws, they are not denied, and have given much trouble to the government in the efforts it has made to carry them into effect; but that they are powerless, or have proved so, no one, in or out of the United States, has the right to assert. The representatives of the Central American States may be called on as witnesses that, in all cases where they have given information to the government that military expeditions against that region were about to be undertaken, measures have been immediately adopted to prevent their success, and to arrest and punish the offenders. Sometimes these efforts have failed, owing to causes not within the control of the government, and sometimes they have been successful; but at all times, the knowledge of the disposition of the government to discharge energetically the duties imposed on it by the laws has operated as a powerful restraint upon these enterprises, and has crippled the means relied upon for their consummation. To these views, connected with this charge of acknowledged imbecility, I have now to add that I have just had an interview with the present minister plenipotentiary of Costa Rica in this city, and have been assured by him that no such declaration was ever received by him from this government, nor communicated to his own. If such a communication was ever made by any one in good faith, it must have been done under some strange misapprehension.

I perceive that you also occupy a place in this grave document, and that your "boasts in public" it is said, as to the course which will be pursued by the United States in the event of the failure of Nicaragua to ratify the recent treaty, have been deemed important enough to be introduced into this catalogue of national complaints. I have no doubt but that whoever has watched you, with a view to listen to and report your conversation, has grossly misreported you. But the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have much to learn in the duties of a just and wise administration, if they consider it proper or dignified to collect the remarks of foreign ministers in conversation, and gravely report them to the world as grievances demanding its interposition, or at any rate its condemnation. If you had given any just cause of dissatisfaction to the governments of those republics, as I am satisfied you have not, there was another course open to them, far more befitting the occasion than this, and that was to make a representation of the circumstances to the government of the United States, in which case an inquiry would have been instituted, and an efficient remedy, if necessary, would have been applied.

As to the statement it has been thought proper to make, that "all the official agents of the United States in Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders," I know nothing of it except what is mentioned in this paper, and its position there in the absence of all proof, is not sufficient to entitle it to confidence. I repeat the assurance already given with relation to yourself, that, if any of these agents have justly rendered themselves obnoxious to such charges, let the governments considering themselves injured by their conduct, transmit to this department specific charges, embodying these or any other accusations, with evidence in support of them, and the subject shall receive immediate attention, followed by such action as may be justly called for.

As to the protectorate which is invoked for the "independence and nationality of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," it is a subject very easily disposed of, so far as the United States have any concern in the question. The President has no belief that either of the powers thus publicly and improperly appealed to, has ever given the least encouragement to such a proposition, nor had any reason to anticipate it. The French government has voluntarily disclaimed any connexion with M. Belly, and has given assurances that it has no designs upon Central America, but on the contrary has avoided any interference of that kind. A guarantee for the general use and security of a transit route, and also for its neutrality, is a desirable measure which would meet the hearty concurrence of the United States. These views have already been made known to the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and they have been informed "that the President indulges the hope that these routes may yet be considered, by general consent, as neutral highways for the world, not to be disturbed by the operations of war."

These great avenues of intercommunication are vastly interesting to all commercial powers, and all may well join in securing their freedom and use against those dangers to which they are exposed from aggressions or outrages, originating within or without the territories through which they pass.

But the establishment of a political protectorate by any of the powers of Europe, over any of the independent States of this continent, or in other words, the introduction of a scheme or policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to which the United States have long since avowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist by all the means in their power.

The reasons for the attitude they have assumed have been fully promulgated, and are every where well known. There is no need upon this occasion to recapitulate them. They are founded on the political circumstances of the American continent, which has interests of its own, and ought to have a policy of its own, disconnected from many of the questions which are continually presenting themselves in Europe, concerning the balance of power, and other subjects of controversy, arising out of the condition of its States, and which often find their solution or their postponement in war. It is of paramount importance to the States of this hemisphere that they should have no entangling union with the powers of the old world; a connexion which would almost necessarily make them parties to wars having no interest in them, and which would often involve them in hostilities with the other American States contiguous or remote. The years which have passed by since this principle of separation was first announced by the United States, have served still more to satisfy the people of this country of its wisdom and to fortify their resolution to maintain it, happen what may.

The progress of events has rendered the inter-oceanic routes across the narrow portions of Central America vastly important to the commercial world, and especially to the United States whose possessions, extending along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, demand the speediest and the easiest modes of communication. While the just rights of sovereignty of the States occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion, and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of eastern isolation, to close these gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust regulations as would prevent their general use. The United States do not seek either the control or the exclusive use of these routes. They desire that the advantages should be equally common to all nations. Nor do they claim to interfere with the local governments in the determination of the questions connected with the opening of the routes, and with the persons with whom contracts may be made for that purpose. What they do desire, and mean to accomplish, is that the great interests involved in this subject should not be sacrificed to any unworthy motive, but should be guarded from abuse, and that when fair contracts are fairly entered into with American citizens, they should not be wantonly violated.

Other nations will no doubt pursue the same course in relation to their citizens or subjects who may have similar interests.

But besides these general considerations applicable to this subject, there are others which impose additional obligations upon these Isthmian powers, and which bear with equal force upon their relations with other nations. Several of these powers, and Nicaragua especially, have in fact, by their public proceedings, invited the co-operation of the capital and industry and enterprise of the world in order to open these lines of communication. The citizens of the United States have contributed their full share towards the accomplishment of the enterprise, and this government intends to use the means in its power to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights. The good faith of Nicaragua has been committed, and large sums have been expended looking to its faithful observance.

A paper has recently appeared in the public journals, to which I have already referred, purporting to be a contract between the governments—the presidents rather—of Costa Rica and of Nicaragua, and Mr. Belly, a French citizen, and his associates, constituting a new canal route company, and providing for its operations. Nothing is known here officially of the authenticity of this paper, but it carries with it a strong probability that it is genuine, and presuming it to be so, it furnishes you with an occasion to lay before these governments the views of the United States respecting their own interests, and the interests of their citizens involved in the contracts for opening transit routes. So far as regards the action of Costa Rica, the President adheres to the views laid down in the instructions to our special agent, Mr. Jones, a copy of which has been communicated to those governments, and also furnished to yourself. And the United States, while they interpose no objection to an amicable adjustment by those republics of the question of their boundary line, will recognise no arrangement which interferes with the existing transit interests as insisted on in those instructions.

The United States no more claim for their citizens an exclusive right to form contracts for opening these transit routes than they claim for them the exclusive use of the routes when the work is completed. Their construction is a fair object of competition for the citizens and subjects of all other powers. The work is as open to M. Belly and his associates as to any other enterprising person. There are but two points connected with this matter which have any interest for the United States, or which would justify their intervention. The first is that no contract with M. Belly, or with any one indeed, should interfere with engagements previously existing with American citizens, but that all such engagements should be preserved inviolate; and the second is that the regulations and conditions of the grant should be such as to render the routes free and safe to all nations, but controlled by no one, and upon moderate and reasonable terms. It would be equally impolitic and unjust for these governments, in a desire to make these great undertakings profitable to themselves without furnishing any contribution towards their construction, to levy onerous charges upon the persons and property destined to pass over them, and by this means interpose serious obstacles to their general use. These local governments should look to the vast benefits which these enterprises will bring to the countries through which they pass, and not strive by excessive impositions to make them sources of revenue, and defeat by this ill-judged measure the very object sought to be obtained.

It is not necessary that I should enter into a detailed examination of M. Belly's contract. There are physical and financial obstacles, as well as political ones, in the way of its execution, some of which can hardly be overcome. I shall therefore only advert to one of the provisions, rather with a view to the future proceedings of these governments than from any practical bearing it will have in this case.

But previously to doing so I will bring to your notice one extraordinary stipulation which it could scarcely have been expected would be acceptable to the United States, and which must have been entered into in the anticipation of their objections to it. Those objections are insurmountable.

This obnoxious arrangement provides that the French government shall have the right to keep two ships-of-war stationed in the waters of Lake Nicaragua for the entire duration of the works.

I am persuaded that this proposition will meet no favor from the French government, and that its name has been introduced here unwarrantably and without its knowledge. The equality and security of these inter-oceanic routes constitute a great portion of their value to the world, and all commercial powers are interested in their maintenance. An exclusive right in one of these powers to exercise a permanent armed intervention would give serious cause of dissatisfaction to all the others, and the United States freely avow their determination to oppose such a measure should the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua attempt to carry it into effect. But there are additional considerations applicable to this contract with M. Belly, and to other contracts for similar purposes entered into by the government of Nicaragua, which commend themselves to the government of the United States and will not be disregarded. There are several American citizens who, with different interests, claim to have formed engagements with the proper authorities of Nicaragua for opening and using the transit routes, with various stipulations defining their privileges and duties, and some of these contracts have already been in operation. This government has neither the authority nor the disposition to determine the conflicting interests of these claimants; but what it has the right to do, and what it is disposed to do, is to require that the government of Nicaragua should act in good faith towards them, and should not arbitrarily and wrongfully divest them of rights justly acquired and solemnly guarantied. The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the law of nations. Wherever their citizens may go through the habitable globe when they encounter injustice they may appeal to the government of their country, and the appeal will be examined into with a view to such action in their behalf as it may be proper to take. It is impossible to define in advance and with precision those cases in which the national power may be exerted for their relief, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances as they arise must prescribe the rule of action. In countries where well defined and established laws are in operation, and where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of confidence and security are not everywhere found, and where that is unfortunately the case the United States are called upon to be more vigilant in watching over their citizens, and to interpose efficiently for their protection when they are subjected to tortious proceedings, by the direct action of the government or by its indisposition or inability to discharge its duties.

But there is yet another consideration which calls for the attention of this government. These contracts with their citizens have a national importance. They affect not ordinary interests merely, but questions of great value, political, commercial, and social, and the United States are fully justified by the considerations already adverted to in taking care that they are not wantonly violated, and the safe establishment of an inter-oceanic communication put to hazard or indefinitely postponed. The course of the government of Nicaragua with relation to these engagements contains nothing in it re-assuring for the future. Contracts duly executed with all the forms of law, carrying with them important vested rights, have been arbitrarily set aside by executive decrees—a mode of proceeding not recognised in the contracts themselves,—and without resorting to the action of judicial tribunals. The facts in dispute have been unjustly assumed, and the hand of violence has been laid upon solemn engagements, which ought to have found their security in the good faith of the government. I am not aware that in any case has the forfeiture of a contract been declared in any other way than by an arbitrary executive decree. This is a state of things to which no nation is bound to submit. It is vain to expect that the means of men and money, required from other nations for the execution of these works, will be furnished in the face of such manifestations of bad faith. Without confidence these great enterprises must fail; nor is it probable that one of them requiring a heavy outlay would now be undertaken and completed without some surer guarantee for their protection than would be furnished by the engagements of these Central American States. The danger of violation is too well known and appreciated to justify the expectation of the investment of capital under such unpropitious circumstances.

So long as a pecuniary object is supposed to furnish a motive for rescinding existing contracts and forming new ones, without any regard to vested rights, no progress will be made in the construction of canals, or of other permanent and expensive works for transportation.

The United States acting in behalf of their citizens, object to this system of confiscation, and they do not doubt but that they will have the concurrence of all other powers who have similar interests in these vastly important measures. What the United States demand is that in all cases where their citizens have entered into contracts with the proper Nicaraguan authorities, and questions have arisen or shall arise respecting the fidelity of their execution, no declaration of forfeiture either past or to come, shall possess any binding force unless pronounced in conformity with the provisions of the contract, if there are any, or if there is no provision for that purpose, then unless there has been a fair and impartial investigation in such a manner as to satisfy the United States that the proceeding has been just, and that the decision ought to be submitted to.

Without some security of this kind, this government will consider itself warranted, whenever a proper case arises, in interposing by such means as it may think justifiable in behalf of its citizens who may have been or who may be injured by such unjust assumption of power.

The course of the government of Nicaragua with relation to the treaty concluded by the plenipotentiaries of that republic and of the United States on the 16th of November last, has given serious dissatisfaction to the President. That treaty, had it been ratified by both parties, would have provided for the satisfactory arrangement of all the unsettled questions between them. It was negotiated by agents furnished with full powers, and on its reception in Nicaragua it met the approbation of the President and was sent by him to the constituent assembly for its ratification, and was constitutionally ratified by that body. The disposition since made of it is unknown to this government. It is known, however, that the just expectations of this government have been disappointed, and that, too, under circumstances of the most unpleasant character. Assurances were more than once received from the Nicaraguan minister here, and I am well persuaded he believed them, that the treaty had been ratified and was already on its way to this country by a special messenger, and you also were firmly persuaded, by the circumstances you stated, that such had been the action of the Nicaraguan government.

On the 28th of March you announced to this department the ratification of the treaty, and on the 28th of April you reported that you had been led into error upon this subject. You explained the causes which had misled you, and certainly they were such as to justify the impression they produced and to lead to the conviction that you were intentionally deceived. It is deeply to be regretted that the President of that republic, when he received your congratulations upon the ratification of the treaty, did not promptly and frankly point out to you your error so that you might communicate the true condition of affairs to your own government.

You refer to a conversation which you had with the minister of foreign relations on the 26th of May, and during which he made representations which it is difficult to reconcile with the proprieties belonging to his position, or with the facts themselves, so far as these are known to this department. At this interview, as an excuse for the inaction of the Nicaraguan government, he stated to you that certain amendments and modifications had been forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, and that as soon as Mr. Buchanan's answer was received, which he said would be in about eight days from that time, the government would be able to speak more definitely about its fate. This personal reference to the chief magistrate of a country, with the avowal that a correspondence had been opened with him by the minister of foreign affairs of another government, is a procedure at once uncourteous and unusual in the intercourse of nations. But besides this objection, there is yet another. No application has been made for a modification of the treaty, either to the Chief Magistrate himself or to the officer charged under his directions with the management of the foreign relations of the country. This statement of the minister, therefore, is only a new and unsuccessful effort to account for the delays which have taken place, and adds, obviously, to the responsibility of the government of Nicaragua.

No explanation has been received from that government justifying or extenuating its proceeding, nor is it known here what is the present situation of the treaty, nor what disposition it is intended to make of it. Had it been duly ratified and exchanged, it would have removed all existing causes of complaint, and would have laid the foundation for the most amicable relations and the most useful and active intercourse between the two countries. The conduct of the government of Nicaragua has still more complicated those relations, and placed the two countries in a critical position.

This government, however, yet indulges the hope that a returning sense of justice may induce the governments of Nicaragua and of Costa Rica to recognise their duties and to afford redress for the serious causes of complaint which the United States have urged.

But it is proper they should both distinctly understand that the American people and government have yielded enough to the weakness of those republics, and without doing them injustice, they will now take care and do justice to themselves. Preparatory to such action as may be necessary, a naval force will be stationed at San Juan del Norte, and also at San Juan del Sur, and at Realejo, with orders to afford all necessary protection to the persons and property of American citizens, and the commanding officers will be directed to communicate with you, and you will not fail to keep them advised upon all subjects which may relate to the execution of the duties thus entrusted to them.

I am, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

M. B. Lamar, Esq., *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

[Memorandum by Department of State.]

General Lamar, in presenting to the minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua a copy of the foregoing despatch of the 25th of July, 1858, deemed it expedient to omit the following passage:

* * "The most careless observer of passing events must be convinced that if military expeditions met no opposition in the United States from the public authorities, the spirit of adventure, originally called into action by Nicaragua itself, and fostered by subsequent occurrences, would send to that country, without delay, bands of enterprising men, who would soon obtain control over its affairs, and change the whole course of its policy, probably of its destiny."

* * * * * * * * * *

The President of Costa Rica, previously to any application from General Lamar to that effect, having "disclaimed the principles and policy of the '*Rivas manifesto*' as having originated in mistaken conceptions," General Lamar considered it proper to omit delivering that part of the same despatch which relates to this document.

DECLARATION.

The supreme chiefs of the two republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, assembled at Rivas, after having settled the questions which divided the two republics, and having re-established peace and the most complete harmony between them with a common accord, and in order to secure the independence and safety of the two countries, as well as of all the States of Central America:

Considering that a fresh invasion of American filibusters still menaces the independence of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in contempt of all the laws that protect nations and that guaranty the lives and properties of citizens in civilized countries;

That this invasion, officially reprobated by the government of the United States, is preparing in reality under its patronage as the means of definitively taking possession of Central America, if Central America refuse to surrender itself voluntarily to the United States.

That hitherto all the official agents of the United States at Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders, acting as masters, and audaciously hoisting the flag of the United States in all parts where, as at San Juan del Sud, the flag of Nicaragua only ought to float, and openly menaced Central America with an inevitable annexation.

That the minister actually accredited to Nicaragua boasts in public of peremptorily proposing this ultimatum; either the legal possession of Nicaragua by the ratification of the treaty Cass-Yrisarri, or a fresh invasion of the filibusters already organized at Mobile under the American flag.

That, moreover, the government of the United States has, according to official reports made to that of Costa Rica by its minister plenipotentiary at Washington, declared that it was utterly powerless to prevent fresh attempts by the filibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head.

Considering that three years of war and devastation have deprived the two republics of the means of resisting a fresh attack on the part of many thousands of brigands; that the towns of Nicaragua are destroyed, in whole or in part; that their commerce is annihilated; their population decimated; and that, after a desperate resistance, which testifies their patriotism, they must succumb before a superiority of numbers, unless Europe deign at last to defend them against attempts unprecedented in the nineteenth century:

They declare solemnly—

1. That they place the convention above mentioned, relative to the canal of Nicaragua, under the patronage of civilized Europe, by appealing to the justice and humanity of all Christian nations against the attacks of pirates and bucaneers, of whom they have been for three years the victims.

2. That they place the independence and nationality of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the guarantee of the three powers who have caused the independence and nationality of the Ottoman empire to be respected, namely, France, England, and Sardinia.

3. That they supplicate the governments of these three powers not any longer to leave the coasts of Central America without defence, its rich countries at the mercy of barbarians, and the future route of the trade of the world without a serious guarantee of liberty and neutrality.

4. That they bind themselves, in the name of their people, to accept

from those three powers all the conditions they may attach to their assistance: provided the public law of civilized Europe be extended to all the States of America, and imposed by force, if need be, on those who so audaciously violate it.

In faith whereof, they sign the present declaration.

RIVAS.
TOMAS MARTINEZ.
JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

MAY 1, 1858.

Mr. Lamar to Mr. Cass.

[Extract.]

No. 25.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
San José, September, 29, 1858.

* * * * * * * *

The next day I received a letter from the President in reference to the "Rivas Manifesto," (of which I transmit a copy, No. 5,) disclaiming the principles and policy of that document as having originated in mistaken conceptions, and apologizing in an honorable manner for the unmerited offence therein offered to the government and people of the United States. It appeared to me that this reparation was prompted by correct motives, and tendered in a spirit of frankness and conciliation; and moreover, that it was the paving of the way to a good understanding and a just conception of the true interests of the respective nations, and was virtually an invitation, spontaneously given, to enter at once upon a frank and friendly adjustment of past differences, and a pledge of a corresponding course of procedure for the future. * * * * *

[Translation.]

No. 5.] SAN JOSÉ, *September* 16, 1858.

DISTINGUISHED SIR: Governments, like individuals, are liable to err in their deliberations; and when this does happen, a sense of justice and truth demands a due reparation, which, on the other hand, is entirely in keeping with the honor itself of nations and of their governments. In pursuance of this principle and, after the satisfactory statement of your excellency, which gives expression to the views and friendly sentiments of your government in regard of Central America, I have the satisfaction that the sentiments uttered and the policy pointed out, in the declaration of the 1st of May last, made at Rivas, in Nicaragua, in reference to the worthy President of the United States and to his respectable minister to the governments of Nicaragua and of Costa Rica, have ceased to exist on the part of this government, nor can they now exist among the people of Costa Rica. That document was draughted under the influence of suspicions which derived their origin from mistaken notions, from which cause the parties, under such circumstances, had it not in their power to lay down a sound judgment, which is neither singular nor without example in history. Being now convinced of the groundlessness of those sentiments, I hold myself to be put under the duty of freely and spontaneously renouncing them, and of expressing the full confidence which I entertain in the good faith and upright intentions of the President of the United States; and I do this with so much the more satisfaction, inasmuch as you assure us that your government is friendly to the nationality and independence of Central America. Under the auspices of its generous friendship and good will Costa Rica considers herself to be safe.

I improve this occasion to tender to General Lamar the assurances of the high esteem and particular regard with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JUAN R. MORA.

His excellency MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,
Minister Resident of the United States in Costa Rica.

Mr. Jerez to Mr. Cass.

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON, *October* 4, 1858.

EXCELLENT SIR: The undersigned has the honor of addressing you with the information, that the government of Nicaragua has appointed him its minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, to the government of the United States, with the special charge to carry on the treaty negotiations, now pending between the two countries.

The reason which has moved the government of the republic to send this legation to the United States, is founded in a desire to take the most efficient steps to bring this important negotiation to a speedy and happy end; and at the same time, to evince the right sentiments, which Nicaragua entertains for this administration, which on its part, has addressed itself to the adoption of measures calculated to confirm the friendly relations, which ought to be cultivated by the two governments.

The undersigned having accepted this charge, with a satisfaction, consonant with his personal convictions, has seen, not without much regret, an obstacle growing out of a document known by the name of the "Belly Manifesto;" a document signed by the presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica; and this, because that document contains various suppositions, offensive to the United States, and to its government.

The administration of Nicaragua, has already disavowed this document, since, through a communication of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, understood by me as not having yet been received at the Department of State, dated August 25th, ultimo, and addressed to the representative of the United States, in that country, it has given assurance that it is the scheme of private individuals, and is not its act, and that it bears neither a public nor an official character. But it is the duty of the undersigned also, in pursuance of his instructions, to state that the government of Nicaragua regrets the appearance of such a document; that it disavows the same, and especially does it disown all belief in the allegations which it contains against the honor and the conduct of the United States; but, on the contrary, that it entertains a sincere gratitude for the administration of this country for the energy and the rectitude with which it has expressed itself in behalf of the rights of Nicaragua, and with which it has counteracted the piratical attempts of the enemies of that republic.

The uttering of this declaration is gratifying to the undersigned, for, having not the least reference to the power of this nation, it simply flows from a sentiment of strict justice.

The undersigned being desirous to make a beginning in the discharge of his duties so soon as possible, has the honor of enclosing to your excellency a copy of the autograph letter which accredits his mission; and at the same time he begs that you may be pleased to obtain orders from his excellency, the President of the United States, in reference to his official reception.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the tender of the high consideration and respect of your obedient servant,

MAXIMO JEREZ.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Lamar to Mr. Cass.

No. 31.] U. S. LEGATION IN COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA,
San José, October 28, 1858.

SIR: I beg leave to enclose a copy of a letter, received last evening from the President of Nicaragua, in relation to the "Rivas Manifesto" of the first of May last. It is of the same purport as that of the President of Costa Rica on the same subject, and I presume was written at the suggestion of the latter. I have not yet replied to it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Translation.]

MANAGUA, *September* 25, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: From my private correspondence with Don Juan Rafael Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, and from the conviction of that gentleman of the error into which we have fallen in the declaration of the 1st of May, ultimo, in regard to the worthy President of the United States, and of his respectable minister to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, I am authorized to declare frankly to your excellency that that act, although not an official one, was drawn up under the influence of weighty, although ill-grounded, suspicions.

Being now convinced of the truth, I deem it to be the duty of justice freely and spontaneously to disavow those sentiments, and to express the full confidence which I have of the good faith and right intentions of the President of the United States, under the gratification with which you have inspired us by the assurances that your government is a friend of the nationality and independence of Central America.

I avail myself of the occasion to tender to General Lamar the assurances of my respect, and of the particular esteem with which I have the honor to subscribe myself,

His obedient servant,
THOMAS MARTINEZ.

His excellency General MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,
Minister Resident of the Government
of the United States in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

AFRICAN NEGROES.

The President to Mr. McLain.

WASHINGTON CITY,
September 7, 1858.

SIR: After our conversations on the subject, I understand you to propose that the Colonization Society, for and in consideration of the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, to be paid by the government of the United States, shall receive in Liberia, from the agent of the United States, the three hundred and odd African negroes now at Fort Sumter, near Charleston, and furnish them comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions, and medical attendance for the period of one year from the time of their landing. The society shall also, during this period cause the children to receive schooling; and they engage that all of these Africans, whether children or adults, shall be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. It is distinctly understood, that under no circumstances will the government of the United States be called upon for any additional expenses above the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

I hereby accept this proposition, so far as my constitutional competency extends, and shall recommend to Congress to make the appropriation necessary to carry it into effect. In the meantime I can advance no money to the Society, as none has been appropriated by law for this purpose.

When you signify explicitly in writing, on behalf of the society, that they will in good faith carry all these engagements into effect, the contract will then be completed, and held valid and binding.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. William McLain,
Financial Agent of the Colonization Society.

Mr. McLain to the President.

Colonization Rooms,
Washington, September 8, 1858.

Your favor of the 7th instant is received. You have correctly stated the proposition which I made; and I hereby engage, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, to carry into effect all the engagements therein contained to the satisfaction of the President and for the welfare of the recaptives.

W. McLAIN,
Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

The President *of the United States.*

Mr. Gurley to the President.

Colonization Office,
Washington, November 30, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to state that the executive committee of the American Colonization Society have authorized me to say, in regard to the contract made by them with the government for the support of the Africans sent to Liberia by the Niagara, which was founded on an estimate of three hundred persons, of whom a number have died, "that this society will not claim to hold the government to the original contract price, but will make such deduction therefrom as, under the circumstances, may appear just and reasonable."

I now return, with thanks, the paper you were pleased to place in our hands, and have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. R. GURLEY.

Hon. James Buchanan,
President of the United States.

Mr. Rainey to the President.

[Per steamer Avon.]

RECAPITULATION.

PORTO GRANDE, CAPE DE VERDES,
October 23, 1858.

Negroes originally taken on board the Echo		455
Died on passage	141	
Died after capture	8	
Died in Fort Sumter and Charleston	35	
		184
Survivors received on board United States frigate Niagara—		
Males	226	
Females	43	
Infants	2	
		271
Died on board the Niagara—		
Males	56	
Females	1	
		57
Total remaining on board—		
Males	170	
Females	42	
Infants	2	
		214
Died in all since leaving Africa		241
Original shipment from Kabenda—		
Negroes		455

Very respectfully,

THOMAS RAINEY,
Special Agent of the United States.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past, manifested a spirit of insubordination to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of those settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. Officers of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the courts have been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commission from the Chief Magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory or remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering this state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act, in case of need, as a posse for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the meantime, the hatred of that misguided people for the just and legal authority of the government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Union. They have organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces, and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude is one of decided and unreserved enmity to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the most unequivocal character.

Fellow-citizens of Utah, this is rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in the guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin, and to shame; for it is mere madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and paid for out of their treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The Constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between your God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace, and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith, or change it for another, at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this government has never directly or indirectly sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people, for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a free and full pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately, and reflect well, before you reject this tender of peace and good will.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States,* have thought proper to issue this, my PROCLAMATION, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah, who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditions and treasons heretofore by them committed;

warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

[L. S.]

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Department of the Interior,
December 2, 1858.

Sir: In the administration of the Interior Department, there is no subject of greater magnitude or of deeper interest to the people of the United States, than that of the public lands. Our system of disposing of them is the most just and equal, and, at the same time, the most conducive to their rapid settlement and reclamation from a wild and unproductive state, that has ever been devised by any government which has possessed extensive tracts of uncultivated land. It is a system peculiar to the United States, and is based upon the simple but just principle, that, as the public domain is the property of the people of all the States collectively, any individual desiring to appropriate to himself any particular portion of it, is allowed to do so by paying into the common treasury a moderate consideration.

Large grants have been made by Congress, from time to time, to several of the States, of portions of the public lands lying within their respective limits, to be applied to public uses. The principle on which this has been justified is, that, as a landed proprietor, the United States receives full remuneration for the grants, in the enhanced value and more ready sale of the residue of the public lands, resulting from the execution of the respective trusts by the several States.

With but few exceptions, grants have never been made to individuals, except as a remuneration for meritorious services, or for the public benefit.

In our earlier legislation provision was made for passing the title to individuals for limited quantities of land, embracing their improvements, when their only claim of title was possession or settlement at or prior to certain dates. This policy, which grew out of the peculiar condition of French, Spanish, and British settlements, was but temporary, applicable to certain circumstances, and regarded as a measure of justice, and for quieting titles, rather than as a donation of lands.

In Florida, however, and in the Territories of Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico, not only was provision made for the allowance of the claims of settlers, who were then upon the public lands, without the payment of a consideration, but donation grants were offered to persons who should emigrate and settle within specified periods of time. Such donations, though inuring to individuals, were made as a means of public defence, and were believed to be well calculated to promote the military strength of distant settlements exposed to the hostile attacks and predatory visits of Indian tribes; but, as a measure of public policy, it has proved fallacious, and ought not to be renewed. These proffered donations have always been coupled with the condition of actual settlement and occupancy for a period of not less than four years; and the rights and benefits accruing therefrom, though not alienable by the settler, have been secured to his heirs in case of his death. On account of the length of residence required, and the other conditions imposed on claimants, the result thus far has been, that complications have arisen in determining titles, and in these complications and consequent delays the titles to the adjacent lands have been involved.

The enterprise and fondness for change which characterize the frontiersman, too often make him impatient of so long a residence before enjoying the absolute control of his settlement, and an improvident forfeiture of his claim is frequently incurred.

Wherever the pre-emption laws are available as a means of securing homes, the settlers will generally prefer to pay for their lands, and complete their titles at once, rather than wait for years, and then obtain their patents without the payment of any consideration. This is made evident by the fact that Congress has been constrained, from a sense of justice to those who have sought to avail themselves of the benefit of the several donation acts, to pass laws for their relief, substituting payments in cash in lieu of further continued residence.

As an apt illustration of these views, I will refer to the practical working of the donation system in the State of Florida. The grant of land under the act for the armed occupation of Florida, approved August 4, 1842, was limited to two hundred thousand acres. The eagerness of settlers to avail themselves of the benefits of this grant is shown by the issuance of one thousand three hundred and twenty-one permits for one hundred and sixty acres each, which amounted in the aggregate to two hundred and eleven thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

In the year 1844, a supplemental act was passed, substituting cash payments for the condition of continued residence; and under the original and supplemental acts only one hundred and sixteen claims have been finally approved and patented, amounting to eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

On the 1st of July, 1848, another act was passed for the relief of those to whom permits had been granted, dispensing with continued residence on the specific tract. This act required the employment of an agent for the adjustment of this class of cases, and it appears that two hundred and eighty-three claims under it were approved and patented, amounting to forty-five thousand two hundred and eighty acres. There still remain fifty-seven claims suspended for various causes, amountingt o nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres—and few, if any, of these will ever be carried into patent—whilst there are eight hundred and sixty-five claims which have been absolutely forfeited and cancelled, amounting to one hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. From the foregoing statement it will be perceived that only about one-twelfth of the whole area proposed to be granted has been secured finally to claimants under the acts of 1842 and 1844, (and a small portion of this was paid for;) that not one-fourth has been finally secured under the relieving act of 1848, and that more than two-thirds has been wholly forfeited.

I have no hesitancy therefore in expressing the opinion that a system of donations of this character, while it is not called for by the *bona fide* settler, is unwise, unjust, unequal, and fraught with mischief. It has embarrassed communities and retarded rather than accelerated settlements.

Under our system of public sales and pre-emption rights, settlements have been made on a secure and permanent basis. The tide of emigration has rolled westward from the Atlantic coast, driving the Indian before it, and leaving in its rear flourishing States and prosperous communities, till it has now reached the heart of the continent; while from the shores of the Pacific, for several years past, the enterprising pioneer has been on his steady march eastward, exploring unknown territory, and bringing to light the rich mine and the prolific soil which the industrious settler will soon occupy and improve.

The system yielding these results has been the work of enlightened legislation, extending through half a century. It is peculiarly adapted to the wants and characteristics of our people. It lies at the foundation of our rapid progress as a nation, has developed our physical resources, and, in my opinion, needs no material change.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which accompanies this communication, shows the scope and magnitude of this branch of the public service, and demonstrates the promptness and energy with which its operations have been conducted.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, there have been disposed of to individuals 9,607,058.46 acres of the public lands, of which 3,804,908 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,116,768; and 5,802,153 acres were located with military bounty land warrants.

Of the quantity sold for cash 817,529.35 acres were sold at and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and yielded $1,150,166 73; whilst 2,987,397.11 acres were sold at graduated prices, for which the sum of $966,601 29 was received into the treasury.

These figures show a greater diminution of cash receipts from the sales of public lands than was anticipated. But the condition of the people in the frontier States and Territories was such, that to bring lands heretofore unoffered into market during the past summer was deemed oppressive to the settlers thereon. The crops had, for the most part, failed. In some localities sickness, and in others floods, had occasioned losses and distress, whilst the scarcity of money was everywhere prevalent and paralyzing. But as a longer postponement of the sales, it is believed, would be prejudicial to the welfare and prosperity of the respective communities, and as a liberal indulgence has already been afforded to the settlers upon unoffered lands, it is contemplated to bring into open market several millions of acres during the ensuing year.

The lands which have been sold and located during the year were, in the main, for actual settlement or cultivation.

On the 30th September, 1858, the quantity of surveyed lands ready to be brought into market was 61,951,049 acres; and there were then subject to sale at private entry, at all the land offices, over 80,000,000 acres.

Under the various acts of Congress, of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, there have been issued 516,768 military bounty land warrants, requiring 55,731,890 acres of the public domain to satisfy them. Of these, 416,632 had been located, to the 30th September last, on 44,238,030 acres of land, leaving outstanding 100,136, warrants, calling for 11,493,860 acres of land.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office exhibits the progress now being made in the several surveying districts, in the preparation of other and additional lands for sale; and it may be confidently expected that during the next calendar year the receipts from the sales of public lands, and the quantities sold and located will be greatly increased. It is estimated that, without some detrimental change in our system, the income from this source will reach at least five millions of dollars.

By the act of Congress of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, those swamp and overflowed lands in the several States in the Union, made thereby unfit for cultivation, which remained unsold, were granted to the States, respectively, to enable said States to reclaim all the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits.

The aggregate quantity of land selected and reported to the 30th of September last, as inuring to the States under these grants, is 55,129,492.13 acres; of which there have been approved and certified to said States, under the act of 1849, 7,379,994.23 acres, and under the act of 1850, 33,543,187.38 acres; making an aggregate of 40,923,181.61 acres.

Patents have been issued under the act of 1850 for 28,716,834.11 acres; and if to this quantity we add the 7,379,994.23 acres embraced in certificates issued under the act of 1849, which have the same effect as a patent, we shall have an aggregate of 36,096,828.34 acres, for which a complete title has passed to the States.

These munificent grants, if wisely applied by the respective States, will enable them to reclaim and open to settlement and cultivation the most fertile lands lying in the valley of the Mississippi, which, had they been retained by the United States, and left in their natural condition, would have retarded the growth of the country for an indefinite time, being unavailable for production, and a fruitful cause of disease and death.

During the 34th Congress several acts were passed making grants of public lands to the States of Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, and Minnesota, to aid in the construction of certain railroads within these States, respectively.

These grants were made in 1856, principally; and about the time of the passage of the various laws, appeals were made to this department to close the local land offices, and withdraw from market the public lands which, it was supposed, would be likely to fall within fifteen miles of the proposed roads. This request was acceded to, and when I took charge of the Department of the Interior, I found a very large amount of lands in the States mentioned thus withheld from sale and settlement. The grants made by Congress to States, so far as accepted, have been transferred by them to railroad companies. Desirous of allowing the companies every reasonable facility in availng themselves of the full benefit of the bounty of Congress, yet believing the continued withdrawal of the lands from market for any great period of time would operate injuriously upon other interests in those States, notice was given that a reasonable time would be allowed the companies to locate the routes definitely, and in the event of their failure to do so, the suspension of the lands would be removed.

The length of the railroads provided for, under the legislation of the 34th Congress, in the several States mentioned, so far as the grants therefor have been accepted, is, as ascertained partly by estimate, 4,649½ miles, and the quantity of land which will pass to the companies, 11,789,687 acres.

Of the lands which had been withdrawn from market, more than 18,590,000 acres have been restored since March 3, 1857, and it is expected that additional quantities will be restored early in the year 1859.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that mines of the precious metals are to be found in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, and Kansas, and the time has arrived for the government of the United States to adopt some definite policy as to its mineral lands. Under the act of March 3, 1853, providing for the survey of the public lands in California, the surveyor general is prohibited from laying off, by subdivisional lines, those townships of land which are mineral.

The several laws securing the right of pre-emption to actual settlers specially provide that this right shall not attach to mineral lands, and when mineral lands have been sold special provisions have been made for the disposal of them. The question presented is, shall these mineral lands be forever withheld from market, and kept open for all persons who may desire to work them and gather their rich products, or shall they, like agricultural lands, be surveyed and sold, and thus pass into the ownership of individuals? This question is interesting and of great moment; and I submit whether it would not be a wise and sound policy at this time to pass a general law reserving all auriferous, silver, and cinnabar mines—the precious metals—from sale, for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, lead and coal—the useful minerals—subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale for their development. The extent of these defies estimate, and gives assurance to our people, in the future, of unbounded wealth.

Peace and quiet have been restored to Utah, and some additional legislation will be required to place its inhabitants on an equality with those of the other Territories.

The organic act provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall be in full force in said Territory. It is an unsettled question whether this general provision, unsupported by any other act of legislation, secures to the settlers upon the public lands in Utah the rights and benefits of the several pre-emption laws. In that Territory we have already more than two millions of acres returned as surveyed and ready for market. Occupants are upon these lands, and want to obtain titles to their homes; and I submit whether it would not be an act of justice to the people of Utah to establish in that Territory a land office, and at the same time in express terms extend the pre-emption laws, so as to embrace all the inhabitants residing within its limits.

By the treaty of 1838 with the several tribes of New York Indians, a tract of land lying in the southern part of Kansas, and containing, by estimate, 1,824,000 acres, was reserved and set apart for the future home of those Indians. Nine different tribes were parties to this treaty, and it was stipulated and agreed that such of the tribes as did not accept and agree to remove to the country set apart for their future homes, within five years, should forfeit to the United States all interest in lands so set apart. Twenty years have elapsed, and no one of these tribes, as tribes, has accepted the conditions of the treaty. Individual members of the tribes, however, have removed, and are now settled upon this reservation. According to the estimate made at the date of the treaty, the quantity of lands reserved was sufficient to allot each soul of all the tribes three hundred and twenty acres of land. Although the Indians, as tribes, have forfeited all claim to the tract of land reserved for them, yet those who have removed are in equity entitled to their pro rata share. A due regard to the welfare and prosperity of the Territory of Kansas demands that these lands should be surveyed and opened to settlement and sale. Indeed, a large number of settlements has already been made within the limits of the reservation, and the people are anxious to acquire titles to their homes. Justice to the resident Indians cannot be done without congressional aid, and I recommend the passage of a law securing to the emigrant Indians the amount of land to which they may be equitably entitled, and declaring the residue public lands open to settlement.

Under the acts of Congress making appropriations for the Post Office Department, approved March 3, 1855, and March 3, 1857, pre-emption rights are secured in certain cases to mail contractors. Great difficulty and embarrassment have arisen in the execution of these laws, and that interpretation has been adopted as most consistent with the terms as well as with the obvious design and meaning of these laws, which confines the benefit of the act to those routes extending *through* the Territories, from the line of the States west of the Mississippi river to New Mexico, Utah, or points on the Pacific slope. By allowing the first contractors the right of purchase, and therefore of exclusive control of the best locations for stage stands, which may be established along the great lines across the continent, it is apprehended that great embarrassment will arise in the future. It is suggested that these laws may be changed with great advantage to the service. If, instead of allowing contractors the right of purchase, limited quantities of land, at proper distances, were reserved for the use of the postal service along these routes, by which each successive contractor should have the use and control of the reservations during the continuance of his contract, and no longer, it is believed that in the future letting of contracts, a great economy would be effected for the service, and I cannot but commend such a change in the law to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Much labor and perplexity have grown out of the execution of the graduation law, approved August 4, 1854. The third section of that act required the party applying to make an entry at the graduated price, to make affidavit "that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation owned or occupied by him or herself;" and that, "together with said entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres of land." It is idle to make these requirements and not enforce them; and, therefore, the action of the Land Office has been to require proof of a compliance with the conditions of the law before delivering the patents to the respective claimants. Purchasers neglect or fail to make the proof in very many cases, hence suspensions become numerous, and progress with business is prevented, to the injury of the citizen and the government. On the 3d of March, 1857, Congress interposed, and confirmed all the entries made at graduated prices prior to that date, with a few exceptions, to the great relief of the claimants and the Land Office. Since then other similar entries have been allowed and in regular order carried into patents, which have been forwarded to the local officers for delivery, upon satisfactory proof being adduced of a compliance with the terms of the law.

It is believed that the graduation law will continue to prove a fruitful source of fraud and annoyance, unless some change is made in its terms. Congress should require proof of settlement and cultivation prior to the admission of the entry, or should release the purchaser from the conditions now imposed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For full information in respect to our Indian relations, I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying reports of the different superintendents and agents.

During the past year there has been much excitement among the wild tribes in the interior of the continent. The withdrawal of the troops from the military posts on the frontier, and their march through the Indian country to the Territory of Utah; the passage of the many supply trains of great magnitude, with their numerous attendants, over the long route to the same destination; and the discovery of new gold mines in the Territories of New Mexico, Kansas, and Washington, and in the British possessions adjacent to our northern boundaries west of the Rocky mountains, have set in motion a large class of adventurers, who have traversed extensive tracts of country heretofore untrod save by Indian tribes. The opening of three wagon roads, and the establishment of the overland mail routes across the continent, have presented new inducements and facilities for travelling over the plains of the interior; and all these causes combined have had no little influence in disturbing our amicable relations with those nomadic tribes, that subsist almost exclusively upon the spoils of the chase. Although acts of hostility have resulted in some localities, it is a gratifying fact that, with trifling exceptions, the tribes with which we have existing treaty stipulations have kept their faith, and have enjoyed a season of peace and comparative plenty.

When the exigencies of the service compelled the War Department to withdraw the troops stationed among the tribes on the frontier, our agents expressed serious apprehensions of outbreaks; but those fears have for the most part proved groundless. In those cases in which the ill-feeling of some, and the dishonesty of others, have led to open hostilities, our gallant army, by a timely chastisement, has taught the delinquents a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. Conquest has thus paved the way for the introduction of our policy of peace, on which rests the only hope of the friend of the red man that there is any good in store for him and his posterity.

With the exception of the marauding bands that wander about the boundary between the United States and Mexico, towards whom we should pursue an energetic and decisive policy, the great mass of the Indians are now in a condition and temper to inspire the hope that increased success will crown the efforts now making for their improvement.

They are becoming too well acquainted with our power to be willing to measure their strength with us on the battle field. A wholesome fear of, and respect for our government have been inspired, and they will not, as tribes, wantonly incur our displeasure. The sword is effectually opening the way for the ploughshare, and little now remains to be done to secure perpetual amity with the several tribes, and give fair scope to their growth in civilization, except to have a full and explicit understanding with them, and to prevent, if possible, their being misled by lawless and dishonest white men.

In all our dealings with the Indians, in our treaties, laws, and policy, the end sought to be attained has been the welfare and elevation of the race; to induce them to abandon their thriftless life and barbarous manners, and adopt the faith and practices of the Christian. Our success, thus far, has not been commensurate with our efforts and expenditures, but it cannot, with truth, be said that the attempt to civilize the Indian is altogether a failure.

In reviewing the past it is easy to point out errors which have been committed, but difficult to designate a general policy which, in all respects, would have been better, and the introduction of a new system, at any time, would not be without its drawbacks and difficulties.

A due regard to the interests of our own people has compelled the government to remove the Indian tribes originally inhabiting the middle, southern, and western States, to habitations further west. In some instances one removal has followed another; change has succeeded change; and this unsettled state of affairs has been detrimental to the progress of the tribes in civilization, and antagonistic to the efforts made to convert the Indian from the ways of his forefathers to the faith and habits of our own people.

When new reservations have been assigned to tribes, too often the boundaries allowed have been disproportionately large, and their situation has thus invited them to continue the hunter life. Their extensive domain has been held in common, and therefore separate individual property, so essential to individual exertion and general industry, has been comparatively unknown among them. The heavy annual largesses that have been given to some tribes, when divided among their people at stated periods, amount to a stipend, which, without furnishing an adequate support, is yet large enough to destroy their self-reliance, repress such industry as physical want might otherwise compel, and create a taste for profligacy, which strengthens their natural aversion to constant labor or employment.

These characteristics of our past policy should be changed. Removals of tribes should be avoided Separate lands should be assigned to individuals, without the power to alienate or encumber them ; and money annuities should be expended for the common good, instead of being divided per capita.

Upon this line of policy this department has acted in the negotiation of the recent treaties with the Pawnees, Poncas, and Yancton Sioux, and in the administration of the Indian service generally, so far as the provisions of existing treaties will admit. It is now proposed that Congress shall authorize the substitution of mechanical and agricultural implements, seeds, clothing, household furniture, and other articles necessary to industry and comfort, and the application of funds to educational, charitable, or civil uses, in lieu of payments in money, in all cases where such substitution is practicable and believed to be conducive to the welfare of the Indians.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, have regular governments, and give evident proofs of progress. The Choctaws have recently passed through an exciting and violent political contest. A regular convention had met and framed a constitution, and without submitting its adoption to a popular vote the convention had undertaken, in the exercise of its delegated sovereignty, to declare the constitution thus framed to be in full force and effect.

The government under this constitution went into operation by the election and qualification of all the necessary officers, and the department had recognized the authorities thus constituted by paying into their hands the annuities due the nation. Opposition to this constitution, however, arose. A new convention was called together without authority of law ; another constitution was framed, and the advocates of the movement claimed to have the support of a majority of the Choctaw people. Civil war was impending, and both parties appealed to this department for support. The superintendent, acting under instructions, was enabled, by sustaining the regular government, constituted in pursuance of law, to effect a reconciliation of parties by procuring from the recognized authorities such concessions as proved satisfactory to the revolutionists, and thus peace and harmony were restored to this interesting community.

By the treaty with the Creeks, concluded in 1856, a portion of their country was set apart for the exclusive occupancy of the Seminoles, and an appropriation was pledged for the expenses of removing that portion of the Seminole tribe then still remaining in Florida in a state of hostility. For more than twenty years a few warriors of this tribe had baffled the energetic efforts of our army to effect their subjugation and removal. Millions had been spent, and many valuable lives sacrificed, but still they eluded capture, and could not be induced to remove and unite with their brethren west of the Mississippi.

river. In this condition of things, Colonel Rector, the southern superintendent, was instructed to take with him the agents of the Creeks and Seminoles, with a delegation of leading men of each tribe, and visit the everglades of Florida, and if possible effect the removal of these desperate refugees. With great tact and fidelity he carried out his instructions, and succeeded in inducing all the leading warriors to abandon their fastnesses, smoke with him the pipe of peace, and accompany him to the country set apart for them and their brethren. One hundred and sixty-four were thus removed, and immediately it was proclaimed that hostilities were at an end.

The economy with which this emigration was effected reflects great credit upon the officer who was entrusted with its management. He has been instructed to return to Florida this winter, and remove a scattered remnant still left behind who have made known their willingness to join their friends in their new homes.

There is nothing which has so often disturbed and destroyed our amicable relations with the more remote tribes, as the failure on our part to comply with promises and agreements made by officers and agents, whom the Indians have regarded as duly authorized to speak for our government. To this cause we must, for the most part, ascribe our recent difficulties with the Indians in Washington Territory. Treaties had been negotiated with them some two or three years ago, by which they agreed to retire upon small reservations in consideration of a promise on our part to erect buildings, establish shops, and schools, and make annual presents of blankets, clothing, and useful implements.

These treaties not having been ratified, the Indian office has been compelled to disappoint the expectations of the Indians, who very naturally became dissatisfied. The frequent trespasses committed by the whites, who, not anticipating the delay in the ratification of the treaties, in many instances settled upon the land which by the treaties was ceded to the United States, aggravated the discontent of the Indians, until it manifested itself in acts of open hostility.

Peace has been again obtained by conquest, but the exact terms upon which it has been made are not at this time known to the department.

The proper management of those Indians, whose title to the lands they occupy has never been recognized by the United States, is a problem of most difficult solution. I do not refer to the scattered remnants of Indian tribes, still remaining in some of the older States of the Union, who are not brought under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but to the Indians in the States of California and Texas. The policy adopted by Congress in regard to these Indians has been to gather them, as far as practicable, upon reservations, with the expectation that, under the guidance and protection of the Indian agents, they would support themselves by their labor, and improve in morals and in the arts of civilized life. During the last summer steps were taken to obtain correct and reliable information of the working of this system.

A partial report from Texas gives the gratifying intelligence of the good conduct of our agents, and the comfort and progress of the Indians on the reservations.

The information in regard to the working of the system in California is discouraging. The product of the several farms is altogether inadequate to the support of the Indians, and the expense of the system, as heretofore managed, is enormous.

This is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the unnecessarily large number of white persons employed, and it would seem that, without a radical reform in this and other particulars, the system will not be attended by a success commensurate with the cost.

Directions have been given to dismiss the laborers and employés, who have been retained heretofore at a very heavy expense, and to employ Indian labor alone in cultivating and improving the farms, and in herding the stock. Proper allotments of land inside the reservations, are to be assigned to each family as their own private property, and each individual is to be fully secured in the possession and enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor; industry and virtue are to be encouraged by suitable rewards, and distinguished from idleness and vice. The Indians are, moreover, to be informed that unless they produce their necessary supplies, they can no longer expect that food will be furnished them at the expense of the United States. With a view to carry out the policy here indicated, the estimates for the Indian service in California for the next fiscal year have been reduced to the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

In southern California there are still numerous bands of Indians that have no permanent locations. Where they are found in desirable places they are often intruded upon and driven away by white men; and feeling no confidence that they can retain a place of permanent abode, they wander about ready for any mischievous enterprise. If this department had authority to assign homes to such, in the possession of which they might be protected, there is hope that they could eventually be made useful members of a community in which they are now dangerous vagrants.

The Pimas and Maricopas, of Arizona, are agriculturists, and have fixed abodes. Before they are interfered with by emigration, reservations of proper extent should be assigned to them; and so soon as a definite understanding can be had with the Apaches, Camanches, Kiowas and other roving tribes of the interior, the same policy appears to be most proper to adopt in regard to them. These tribes will soo have to be localized; and to enforce quietude and keep them within the limits of their own possessions, the utmost watchfulness and firmness will be required.

I take occasion here to renew the recommendations made in my last annual report, that a district court should be established in the country occupied by the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, and that the intercourse laws should be revised and codified.

With the authority from Congress, so to commute the annuities of Indian tribes, that they may be expended with their consent and approbation for the common good, to divide existing tribal reservations among the individuals of the tribes respectively, with such restrictions upon the power of alienation as will remove all temptation to speculation ; to assign lands as homes to those Indians who have no fixed abode; and to prescribe the boundaries within which the migratory bands will be required to remain, I should hope for the best results from the efforts of this department to ameliorate the condition of the Indians under its supervision.

PENSIONS.

The current business of the Pension Office in all its branches has been brought up to date, and the large clerical force which was required for the execution of the bounty land act of 1855 can be dispensed with at an early day.

During the year ending 30th September last, 13,815 bounty land warrants were issued, requiring 2,034,420 acres of land to satisfy them. This added to the quantity shown by my report of last year, makes the whole amount of public lands granted for military services up to September 30, 1858, 62,739,362 acres. Under the acts of 1847 and 1855, there are about 74,000 bounty land claims pending in the office, originally suspended on account of informality, irregularity, or defective proof. Many of these cases are called up from time to time by the parties interested for re-examination, requiring a large amount of labor and patient investigation in the disposition of them.

The whole number of army pensioners under the various acts of Congress is 10,723, requiring for their payment the annual sum of $902,700 29.

The whole number of navy pensioners is 892, and the aggregate amount of their annual payments is $130,501 10.

The entire amount which has heretofore been paid under the various pension and bounty land acts, far exceeds all the anticipations of those who advocated their enactment, and will be learned by the country with some surprise. It appears that the total disbursement for pensions up to this date is about $90,000,000. If to this sum we add the bounties in land, 62,739,362 acres, and estimate that land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the total amount granted for bounties and pensions will be $168,424,202.

It is not improper to a full understanding of the subject in this connexion, to review the operation of some of the pension laws, and to refer to the estimates on which others were based.

Take for illustration the law granting invalid pensions. During the ten years preceding the year 1815, the annual expenditure on account of invalid pensions averaged $98,000. During the ten years succeeding 1815 the average was $256,000 per annum. At the present time it is $445,000 per annum. This constant increase can only be accounted for by the peculiar provisions of the laws under which the allowance is made. The disability may have wholly ceased, yet the department has no authority, under existing laws, to withhold the pension of an invalid once granted. The examinations are generally made by physicians unknown to the office, exparte, and most frequently long after the occurrences which originate the disability; yet, being undisputed, their certificates are received as good and sufficient testimony.

With a view of showing the impossibility of arriving in advance at any reasonable conception of the expenditures which will be required by a pension law, I will refer you to the history of the passage of two enactments, one of 1832, and the other of 1853, occurring more than twenty years apart.

On the 7th of June, 1832, forty-nine years after the close of the revolutionary war, "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution" was passed. While that bill was under consideration, a committee of the House of Representatives went into an elaborate calculation in order to ascertain the number of persons then living who were embraced by its provisions, and the annual amount of money it would require. The conclusion was that the number of soldiers who would claim and be entitled to its benefits was 10,057, and that the annual expenditure would be $907,608. On this calculation the bill was passed. The number of claims filed under the law during the first year was about 25,000. The whole number filed under it exceeds 38,600. The whole number admitted was 33,414.

The whole amount expended for pensions in the year 1831 was $1,281,679 71. In 1833 it was $5,100,203 97. The increase caused by the act of June 7, 1832, was therefore $3,815,524 26, more than four times as much as the committee estimated the bill would require.

It was further estimated by the committee that at the end of seven years, fifty-five years after the war of the revolution, there would be none surviving to receive its benefits. Now if the whole number, 10,057, which it was supposed would receive pensions under this law had lived out the seven years, it would have required $6,353,226 to have met its entire requirements, according to the calculation of the committee. But this of course was not anticipated, inasmuch as they expected that the whole number of beneficiaries would have passed away within the seven years. It is fair then to presume that one-half of this amount, $3,176,613, was all that was expected to be drawn from the Treasury under its provisions. Twenty-six years have elapsed since the passage of that law, and about two hundred soldiers are yet on the rolls, and the gross amount expended under the act is now over $18,000,000.

On the passage of the act of February 3, 1853, granting pensions to the widows of revolutionary soldiers married subsequent to 1800, the estimate of the office was that $24,000 would be sufficient for the first year. That amount, however, was found wholly inadequate, and the additional sum of $200,000 was asked for and appropriated in the deficiency bill of the succeeding session for that purpose.

There are other facts on this subject of curious interest. Fifty-three years after the war of the revolution 5,000 widows were living, whose marriages took place prior to 1783. Nearly 100 of them are yet alive In 1838, fifty-five years after the close of the war, 11,870 widows were living who were married between 1783 and 1794. In 1848, sixty-five years after the war, 6,442 of the 11,870 were still alive.

In my last annual report you were informed that a practice which had obtained in the Pension Office, of paying to the representatives of deceased revolutionary soldiers and their widows, the pensions which they would have received had the proof been satisfactorily established during their lifetime, had been overruled by me as unauthorized by law. During the last fiscal year this decision has saved to the treasury $118,000.

While I have the greatest confidence in the watchfulness and integrity of the officers who have heretofore had the direct management of the Pension Bureau, the development of the frauds which have been palmed off upon that office is astounding. During the last year fraudulent bounty land claims amounting in the aggregate to about 175,000 acres, have been detected and exposed. Previous investigations had brought to light a fraudulent issue of about 225,000 acres. Four of the perpetrators of these frauds have been convicted and sentenced during the last year; one, against whom the evidence was conclusive, escaped punishment under the statute limiting prosecutions to two years from the commission of the offence; and thirteen others have been regularly indicted and are awaiting their trials. The boldness and ingenuity with which these impostors have presented, pressed, and successfully prosecuted their cases, have equalled anything recorded in the annals of crime. In some cases they have even imposed upon their immediate Representatives in Congress, and made them the vehicles of conducting their correspondence for establishing their fraudulent claims. They are generally a class of men who have managed to maintain respectable names in the communities in which they live, so that nothing but the most convincing proof, furnished from the records of the office, can satisfy the juries of their guilt. Public justice and the fair reputation of the goverment alike demand that these offenders should be brought to condign punishment.

The recommendations made in my last annual report respecting the equalizing of army and navy pensions, the extension of the statute of limitations in cases of frauds attempted and perpetrated upon the pension office for the procurement of land warrants, and the passage of a statute to prevent and punish the forging of land warrants are respectfully renewed.

For the greater protection of the recipients of land warrants, a law should also be passed, making it penal to forge or counterfeit an assignment of the same.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings presents a view of the operations of this branch of the service during the last year, and of the expenditures made under the supervision of that officer.

The west wing of the building occupied by the Department of the Interior, and the improvements around it, have been completed in a handsome and acceptable manner. The construction of the north front is progressing satisfactorily, and when finished the entire structure will reflect much credit, not only upon the author of the general design, but also upon the skill of those employed in its execution. The estimated cost of this portion of the building was four hundred and fifty thousand dollars without a portico, or five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars with a portico. The aggregate amount of four hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by the thirty-fourth Congress for this purpose. It is now estimated that to complete the building without the portico, to grade and enclose the grounds, and to lay off and improve the interior court, an additional appropriation of fifty thousand dollars will be sufficient.

The constitution of the United States confers upon Congress exclusive legislative control over the District of Columbia, but does not allow its inhabitants any voice in its deliberations. This territory, in extent originally ten miles square, reduced to its present limits by a retrocession to the State of Virginia of so much as lies west of the Potomac, consists of three distinct divisions, each governed by its own peculiar laws and regulations: Georgetown, incorporated prior to the war of the revolution, but whose powers and limits have since been confirmed and enlarged by various acts of legislation; Washington city, set apart by the President "for the permanent seat of the government of the United States," under authority of the act of 16th July, 1790, and reported to Congress as such by Gen. Washington on the 13th December, 1791; and the country outside the boundaries of these cities but within the limits of the District That Congress has not been unmindful of the obligations thus resting upon it, is evident from the very liberal appropriations which have, from time to time, been made for the embellishment of the national capital. More than twenty-four millions of dollars have already been expended from the treasury for public buildings and other purposes, and improvements are now in progress, to complete which, large additional amounts will be required. In addition to the public buildings, the United States still retains divers lots, squares and reservations in the city of Washington, which, at the assessed value, are worth $13,412,293 36. Under such circumstances, the people of the whole country must ever feel a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and progress of their metropolis.

With a view to the good government of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress, at an early day, re-enacted the laws of Maryland then in force, and it has since, as occasion seemed to require, passed others for their benefit, and provided the means necessary for their enforcement. As regards the cities of Georgetown and Washington, the inhabitants have also, by special enactments, been authorized to provide for all matters of local interest within their respective limits. The corporate authorities of each have been invested with full and unrestricted power to levy and collect taxes, and to expend the same in any manner which, in their judgment, may conduce to the health and improvement of their cities, and the general good and prosperity of the people thereof.

The past legislation of Congress has been examined with some care, to ascertain if possible, whether any fixed or determinate line of policy has ever been adopted in reference to objects of appropriation within the city of Washington; what class of improvements Congress has undertaken to make, and what has been left for the city. But the search has been in vain, or, rather, Congress has from time to time made appropriations for almost every conceivable object.

Public squares and open spaces have been enclosed and improved, streets and avenues have been graded and paved, lamps have been lighted along them and are still kept burning, shade trees throughout the city have been planted and protected, sewers and drains have been costructed and kept open, a police force has been maintained under the control of the Mayor of the city, the portion of the City Hall in which the circuit and district courts are held, has been paid for, the jail, the penitentiary, the infirmary, several engine houses, and the armory have been built, and the bridges across the Potomac and Eastern Branch have been erected and are still kept up by appropriations from the Treasury of the United States. With this record of past legislation, it is but natural that the people of the city should turn their eyes to Congress, and not to the city authorities, when any appropriation is needed or desired for additional improvements of a public character. Hence, petitions have been presented representing the various wants of the city, and concluding with the request, that in the regular annual estimates required to be laid before Congress, items may be included for enclosing and improving Franklin square, and the triangular spaces along Pennsylvania avenue, the opening of certain streets, the extension of the City Hall for the accommodation of the criminal court, the erection of a more secure and commodious jail, and various other objects. I have not, however, felt at liberty to comply with these requests, but have restricted the estimates for the next fiscal year to the actual requirements of existing laws, and to those usual and regular appropriations which have annually received the sanction and approval of Congress. Yet I am satisfied that if some definite understanding could be reached, by which the corporate authorities could know what expenditures they are expected to make, and what fairly and justly devolve upon the general government, the future prosperity and improvement of the city would be greatly promoted.

The subject is environed with difficulties; but still, for all practical purposes, Congress could, if so disposed, adopt some intelligible line of policy, which would save the representatives of the people from those complaints which are so often made, of their neglect in respect to these matters. The squares and open spaces belong to the United States. The city authorities have never been empowered to enter upon and improve them without the consent of the President or Congress. As they are the property of the government, any improvements made upon them will, of course, inure to its benefit; consequently, they should be paid for by it; and, as soon as the condition of the treasury will admit of the expenditure, I recommend that they all be enclosed and handsomely improved. On the contrary, the opening of streets and avenues, grading, paving and lighting the same, the constructing of sewers and drains, the erection of markets, the support of a police, and whatever may be necessary for the health and cleanliness of the city, properly belong to the city authorities, and the expenses growing out of them should be raised by taxation in the usual manner. Whether the government, as a property holder, should contribute to these ends in proportion to its interest in the city, is a question which addresses itself exclusively to the discretion of the national legislature.

The addition to the City Hall for the accommodation of the criminal court, and the erection of a new jail, are subjects which commend themselves to the attention of Congress. Such buildings are usually erected by the people of the locality for whose convenience they are required, and in the present instance, they are the best judges of the necessity for additional accommodations. There is, however, at present, no means by which the views of the people of the entire District can be taken in reference to these matters, nor, indeed, for raising by taxation the amount required for the improvements suggested, should Congress direct them to be made at their expense. Under these circumstances, therefore, the improvements, if made, should be made at the expense of the general government; or a law should be passed, creating a court or tribunal clothed with power to levy the necessary taxes on the whole District to meet the expense, as it would be manifestly unjust to require the people of Washington to defray the entire cost of objects equally used by and useful to the people of Georgetown and those living outside the limits of either city.

The third annual report of the board of visitors of the government hospital for the insane, and the report of the superintendent of that institution, who also acts as architectural superintendent and disbursing agent in the construction of the edifice, are herewith communicated. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1857, there remained in the hospital one hundred and ten patients. During that year forty-three were admitted, and thirty-six discharged, leaving, on the 1st of July, 1858, one hundred and seventeen inmates. Of the whole number remaining and admitted into the institution during that year, namely, one hundred and fifty-three, twenty-seven were from the army, thirteen from the navy, one hundred and eleven from civil life, and two from the Soldiers' Home. Of these, one hundred and thirty-two were white, and twenty-one colored. Twelve were independent or pay patients.

This institution was established by act of Congress, in 1855, and its objects were avowed to be "the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States, and of the District of Columbia." Plans for the buildings had previously been approved by the Executive, and Congress has recognized and sanctioned them; first, by an appropriation of one hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars for the erection of the first four sections of the building, and, afterwards, by an appropriation of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars, for the erection of the centre and three sections of the wings. The first four sections have been completed, furnished, and occupied for nearly four years. The appropriation for the centre will be sufficient to complete that portion of the building; and an estimate is now submitted for furnishing it. The completion of the whole building, according to the design originally adopted and approved, will require a further appropriation of seventy-six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars. To arrest the work at this time would be followed by some sacrifices, if the plan is ever to be carried out, and, for the present, prevent the necessary permanent improvement of the grounds around the establishment. Privacy and freedom from intrusion are important elements in the curative treatment of the unfortunate patients; and these can never be attained to any satisfactory extent while the erection of the building is in progress; and to secure the objects of the institution, as it is now absolutely necessary to occupy the portions already completed, the workmen should be excluded as soon as possible. The superintendent has shown in the past such energy, economy, and efficiency in pressing the work to completion, as well as in the discharge of all the duties of his position, as entitle him to your confidence. The edifice when completed, with all its conveniences and appliances, will be a model of its kind, and will reflect the highest credit upon the humane and liberal policy of the government.

It is gratifying to find, from the annual report of the president of the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, herewith transmitted, that its present condition is much more prosperous than it was one year ago. With the additional aid of three thousand dollars, granted by Congress at its last session, the debts which then burdened it have been paid, and the maintenance and tuition of its pupils fully secured. During the year ending the 30th of June last, there were in the institution eighteen pupils, twelve of whom were mute and six blind. The receipts for the same period amounted to $6,513 25, of which $5,125 75 were contributed by the government: $2,125 75, under the act of February 16, 1857, for "maintenance and tuition therein," being at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum for each pupil admitted upon the order of this department; and $3,000, under the act of May 29, 1858, "for the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of said institution." The disbursements amounted to $6,193 88, leaving a balance on hand at the commencement of the present fiscal year.

The management and present condition of the penitentiary will be understood from the accompanying report of the Board of Inspectors, and those of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, and matron of the institution. The number of convicts at the close of the year ending September 30, 1857, was 75. On the 30th of September, 1858, the number was 108—66 white and 42 colored. The Inspectors are of opinion that they have at length succeeded in effecting an arrangement by which the labor of the convicts will be made to pay the cost of their maintenance, thus relieving the government of all charges for that purpose. If the system, adopted with that view, should accomplish this much, a great improvement upon the past will have been gained. A fair trial shall, at all events, be made, in order to test its practicability, and, under the guidance of our intelligent Board of Inspectors, I have every confidence in its success.

WAGON ROADS.

The wagon roads placed under the direction of this department, have all been located, and for the most part constructed. There is a material improvement of the new over the old routes. Complete reports from some of the superintendents have already been received the others are in course of preparation. As soon as they are all completed and received they will be communicated to Congress. It is confidently expected that these reports will embody much interesting and useful information in regard to the respective routes, and the extensive regions of country through which they pass.

Under the act approved June 5, 1858, authorizing a survey of the boundary line between the State of Texas and the territories of the United States, an effective commission was organized and directed to co-operate with such agents as might be selected by the authorities of Texas. The joint commission was expected to leave San Antonio early in November, for the initial point of their operations on the Rio Grande.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

By a resolution adopted on the 20th of March, 1858, Congress so far amended the joint resolution adopted January 28, 1857, "respecting the distribution of certain public documents," as to increase the number to be placed at the disposal of this department to three hundred and fifty copies of each document printed by order of either branch of Congress, and to direct the distribution thereof to be made to such colleges and other institutions named in the resolution referred to, as should be designated by "the representative in Congress from each Congressional district, and by the delegate from each territory in the United States."

This provision of law relieves the department from the responsibility of selecting the institutions to which the books are to be sent, and limits its duty to the very simple operations of receiving the documents, distributing so many as can be equally apportioned to the several congressional districts and institutions entitled to receive them, and retaining the remainder subject to such future disposition as Congress may direct to be made of them.

From the commencement of the present Congress there will remain, after supplying one institution in each congressional district, and such other public libraries as are entitled to receive the books under special acts of Congress, with one set of documents, a surplus of one hundred and seven sets; for the distribution of which further legislation will be required.

Under the resolution, as originally passed, there should have been placed at the disposal of this department two hundred and thirty-seven sets of books, as follows:

From the Department of State, 187 sets.

From the Library of Congress, 50 sets.

Those from the State Department have been supplied, and the Librarian has furnished those required from him to make up the number to which the department is entitled for the 34th Congress, with the exception of twenty copies of "Senate miscellaneous documents," and twenty copies of "Senate documents," vol. 18, of the 1st and 2d sessions. An effort is being made to secure these volumes from other sources, with fair prospects of success.

The number of institutions entitled to receive these documents is at present two hundred and forty-three, being six more than can be supplied by this department under the resolution originally passed, even if the whole number therein provided for shall be placed at its disposal. These six, however, can each be supplied with a full and complete set of the House documents, numbering fifty-four volumes, and including nearly all of the more valuable publications made by order of the 34th Congress.

Up to the present time two hundred and ten complete sets (each containing one hundred and three volumes) of the documents of the 34th Congress have been distributed, and seven perfect sets remain on hand. In addition to this we have twenty sets complete, lacking two volumes each. All the demands thus far made upon the department for these books have been met; but it will be impossible, with the means now on hand, fully to execute the law so far as relates to the documents of the last Congress, unless the missing volumes above referred to be obtained.

The librarian of Congress was directed by the resolution of the 28th January, 1857, also to transfer to this department the fifty additional copies of the documents printed by order of either House, "for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries," under the resolution of July 20, 1840, and the fifty copies of "the public journals and documents of the House of Representatives," directed by resolution of April 30, 1844, "to be deposited in the Library of Congress," and a list of the books thus received is herewith submitted. These are in broken sets, and some of them in a damaged condition, owing, as I am informed by the librarian, to the fire which some years since destroyed the Congressional Library, and the insecure manner in which they have since been kept. They are consequently of but little value; yet it is recommended that some provision be made for their distribution, that the space occupied by them may be used for other and more useful purposes.

CENSUS.

The Constitution provides that the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States shall be taken at periods of every ten years, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The near approach of the period for taking the eighth census, makes it incumbent upon Congress at this session to provide the means necessary for the commencement of the work.

The law approved May 23, 1850, providing for taking the seventh census, was drawn with great care, and it requires that if no other law shall be passed prior to the first day of January, 1860, superseding it, the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed to take the eighth census according to its provisions. The plan of the last census was devised by a census board of eminent men, and was the result of unusual preparation. It was reported to, and adopted by, Congress after the most searching scrutiny and careful amendment, and presented no feature which interposed any obstacle to its easy execution. Its schedules were full and comprehensive; by them we not only ascertained the number and character of our population, and the condition of agriculture, manufactures, and trade, but they also embraced within their scope the examination of many moral and social facts, illustrative of the intelligence, prosperity, and happiness of the people; the duration of life, and the causes of death. The value of these developments will be greatly enhanced by such uniformity in future censuses as will enable us to institute comparisons and exactly determine our progress, without which the results lose most of their significance and interest. Although the greatest precautions may have been exercised, it was impossible to execute so great a work for the first time without some imperfections, which the experience of the past, it is hoped, will enable the department to prevent in the future. To change the schedules, or to enlarge or multiply them, will but tend to embarrass our officers, and throw suspicion upon the accuracy of the information obtained. With these views I cannot do otherwise than recommend adherence to the law of May 23, 1850, in the belief that a census taken in accordance with its provisions will afford the greatest amount of accurate information, and prove most satisfactory to the country.

The census of the Territory of Minnesota which Congress, by act of February 26, 1857, directed to be taken under the supervision of this department, was not finally returned until the 23d of July last. Many causes, inseparably incident to the prosecution of such a work in a new country, combined to produce this delay. The facts returned by the local officers have since been classified and arranged in this department. The most prominent of these may be briefly stated as follows:

Census of Minnesota, September 21, 1857.

White males.	White females.	Colored males	Colored females	Aggregate population.	Number of families.	Native voters.	Naturalized voters.
87,395	62,425	144	128	150,092	32,536	26,737	22,393

The digest of the statistics of manufactures, according to the returns of the seventh census, which Congress at the last session directed to be completed, is in a state of forwardness, and the same will be communicated to Congress at an early day. Care has been taken to employ upon it those who, from previous experience, were conversant with the subject, and accustomed to the duties which the peculiar character of the work required; and it is believed that the results shown will not only prove highly interesting in themselves, but will also tend to facilitate future investigations in reference to this branch of statistics. The results, thus far ascertained, are as follows:

Manufactures of the United States—1850.

Capital.	Cost of labor and raw material.	Value of products
$500,000,000	$773,000,000	$1,000,000,000

JUDICIARY.

The experience of the past year leads me again to recommend the amendment of the laws regulating the compensation of the United States district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts, in order to render the important branch of the service, with which they are connected more harmonious and efficient.

Modifications in other respects could likewise be made with great advantage, but as they were so fully indicated in my last report, I deem it only necessary, on this occasion, to refer thereto.

Notwithstanding the steady growth of the country, and the consequent regular increase of business in the courts, the expenses of the judiciary for the last year, were somewhat less than they had previously been, and a considerable balance of the appropriation for this object remained unexpended on the 30th June last. Yet, owing to the contingent nature of many of the accounts chargeable to this fund, I have not deemed it wise to reduce the estimate for the next fiscal year. But if, by the practice of proper economy, the expenses of the present year should not exceed those of the last, and it is hoped they will not, it is respectfully suggested, that the department be authorized to apply so much of the unexpended balance as may remain on hand at the close of the year, as may be necessary to the purchase of the building leased by it, in the city of New York, for court purposes. At present, we are paying for the use of this building $16,000, per annum, with the privilege of buying it, within three years, for the sum, of $215,000.

For many years the United States courts for the southern district of New York, were held in the City Hall belonging to the city of New York, and rooms procured in different parts of the city for the use of the judges and other officers, at an aggregate annual rent of from $12,600, to $22,500. During the last year, the city authorities notified the Department that it must obtain other accommodations, and thereupon immediate steps were taken by it to that end. After the most careful examination of the various buildings offered for our use, that known as Burton's Theatre, on Chambers street, was selected as the most eligible; and with the advice of the judges, district attorney and marshal, it was leased for five years, with the privilege of retaining it ten years longer, if desired, at the rate already mentioned. Such changes have been made as were necessary to adapt the building to our purposes, involving an additional expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars, including cost of furniture.

In this great commercial metropolis a vast and constantly increasing amount of business must continue to be brought before the United States courts for adjudication, and if in any portion of the country it be expedient for the government to erect or purchase a building for the accommodation of its courts, it is eminently proper for it to do so at that point. The district court continues in session, with slight interruptions, during the entire year, and the circuit court quite one-third of it, and the cases in each involve varied and extensive interests. The building leased is of sufficient size to accommodate both, with all their officers, and it is well located and of easy access to those having business therewith.

In this connexion it may be stated that the purchase, contemplated in the act of 4th May last, of the "Masonic Temple," in the city of Boston, for the use of the United States courts for the district of Massachusetts, has been completed, and the building thus secured, when properly fitted up, will, it is believed, afford ample accommodations of the most satisfactory character. The property is well located, and it has been procured at a fair price.

PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the Patent Office furnish the most gratifying proofs of our progress as a people in all the useful arts of civilized life. The rewards which genius here secures, revive the hearts and strengthen the resolution of the inventors of our country, who have already accomplished so much for its reputation and prosperity. The ability, industry and efficiency with which the complicated duties of this office have been met and disposed of, deserve your favorable consideration. Although the business is exceedingly heavy, yet I have heard no complaint of delay in its despatch.

The commercial revulsion of 1857 was severely felt in the operations of this bureau, especially during the last quarter of that and the first quarter of the current year. A reaction, however, soon followed and the records now show a healthy and prosperous condition of affairs.

The income of the office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1858, was $150,983 91. Its expenditures during the same period amounted to $144,433 47, showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $6,550 44 against an excess of expenditure over the receipts of $2,526 07 for the corresponding quarters of 1857.

From the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1858, four thousand and ninety-one applications for patents were received, and six hundred and ninety-six caveats filed, against four thousand and ninety-five applications for patents and eight hundred and twenty caveats for the corresponding quarters of last year. During the same period, two thousand eight hundred and sixteen patents were issued, fifteen extensions of old patents granted, and twelve hundred and fifty-six applications rejected.

Certain changes and modifications of the laws regulating the administration of this bureau were recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress in my last annual report. The experience of another year has strengthened the conviction then expressed, that the efficiency of the service requires that the modifications then suggested, or something equivalent thereto, should be adopted. Indeed, I am prepared to go further, and recommend the establishment of a board of appeal *in addition* to the present force of the office.

The establishment of such a board would restore to their respective classes the three examiners, now almost exclusively engaged in hearing appeals. At present, the overwhelming pressure of the business of the office compels the examiners to dispose of cases hurriedly and unsatisfactorily, if not superficially. With the proposed addition to the examining corps, a thorough scrutiny of the claims to novelty which every application presents—a scrutiny demanded alike by the interests of the inventor and of the public—will be secured.

A very slight but just modification of the existing tariff of fees would enable the office to sustain itself, notwithstanding the increased expenditure which the proposed change in its personnel would involve. The policy of keeping the expenditures of the bureau within its revenues is approved, and has heretofore been rigidly maintained, and for this reason greater confidence is felt in an appeal to Congress for liberal and favorable legislation in its behalf.

The subject of agriculture appears to occupy an increased share of public attention, and every new fact in relation to the productions of the earth is received with favor by the country. The agricultural division of the Patent Office may justly claim that it has contributed more than any other agency in exciting the interest thus manifested. By means of the appropriations made from year to year "for the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agricultural and rural economy, and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds," great material advancement has already been effected; and, though much remains to be done, the advantage to the country from these expenditures cannot be too highly estimated. A few years ago science had done comparatively little for the farmer; the modes of cultivation were careless and without system; the component elements of the soil and of many valuable fertilizers were not understood, and costly manures were generally applied without knowledge, and often without benefit; and improvements by means of the introduction of superior seeds and cuttings were dependent upon the feeble and variable exertion of individual enterprise. It was then that the Patent Office, in obedience to the expressed wishes of the national legislature, entered upon the execution of its utilitarian plans, including investigations into the character of soils, the peculiarities of different climates, and the collection of accurate information in regard to the suitableness of the several divisions of the country for the propagation of desirable plants and animals. A great mass of facts has been collected, collated, published, and scattered broadcast among the people, together with improved seeds and new plants, and directions as to the best modes of cultivation. The public attention has thus been awakened and arrested; agricultural societies have sprung into existence in every State, and almost every county over the whole country; men of science have been induced to lecture upon agriculture and its kindred subjects, and thus shed a flood of light upon all the processes of nature in the vegetable productions of the earth and the economy of animal life; public fairs have been encouraged, and competition in every branch of agricultural industry fostered by awards of premiums to the most successful; newspapers and magazines devoted to agriculture in all its branches have been established, and seeds have become an article of merchandise in almost every village; and professorships in our colleges have been instituted with the view of impressing upon the young student the advantages of scientific knowledge in its application to production.

Among the primary advantages of this official agency may be enumerated uniformity of method, concurrence of action, and the communication of results to a common centre for comparison and elaboration and subsequent judicious publication. Although it may be admitted that experiments have been made, and seeds distributed, which have proved of little profit, yet, in a country possessed of so great a variety of soil and climate, it was wise to essay the propagation of every plant affording any hope of usefulness, especially as each success would more than compensate for all the cost and trouble attending many instances of failure. A few examples of this character may with propriety be here cited. The apparently waning sugar culture of the United States has been re-invigorated by the introduction of rattoons of new varieties from Demarara and Caracas. The success attending the culture of the Chinese sugar cane in the southern, middle, and western States has been greatly augmented, fully equalling all that was anticipated from it. It is believed that not less than a hundred thousand acres have this year been devoted to its culture, for syrup-making and forage for stock, for both which purposes it is generally, if not universally, pronounced admirably adapted. Of the cereals, the different varieties of wheat and barley, introduced from regions adjacent to the Mediterranean, and from France, are highly appreciated by intelligent farmers. The chufa, which was obtained from Spain and extensively distributed, has been successfully cultivated, it is believed, in every State in the Union. From the recent analysis of this tuber, as well as from the testimony of many cultivators, the belief is warranted that it will prove of great value. The cork oak, also introduced from Spain, has found so much favor that a large supply of acorns has been ordered.

In conformity with plans for promoting the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine, an effort is in progress to collect the indigenous vines, and, after a series of experiments, to induce the cultivation of the more approved varieties in their appropriate localities.

It is believed that the effort now making to obtain information in regard to the several varieties of the tea plant, the soils and climates best adapted to their growth, and the methods pursued in their culture and subsequent preparation for commerce and consumption, is the most earnest, and likely to prove the most decisive, that has ever been made in this country or in Europe; and it is hoped that, before the expiration of another year, a degree of progress will have been attained in this enterprise upon which to base an intelligent opinion respecting its ultimate success. In view of the facts, that the importation of the grape and its products, raisins, wine, and brandy, as shown in the average of four years, ending with 1857, involves an annual expenditure of $6,718,235, and of tea, of $6,602,984, and that the domestic production, by insuring unadulterated and cheaper commodities in commerce, will increase the consumption, it will not be thought that too much attention is given to these subjects.

The entomologist in this branch of the service has been stationed in the region of the St. John's river, Florida, where he is occupied in investigations relative to the insects infesting the orange tree and cotton plant, in the hope of devising means to destroy them or prevent the injuries they inflict; and in noting all the accidents and diseases to which this tree and plant are liable, and endeavoring to ascertain the causes thereof and the most efficient preventives and remedies.

The result of the researches of the chemists during the past year are recorded in the Report on Agriculture for 1857. These persons have been employed during the present year in analyzing the ash of the tobacco plants and their soils, as found in Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Florida, and the Island of Cuba. A chemical examination has also been ordered to ascertain the composition of the soils of East Florida, peculiarly adapted to the growth of sea island cotton.

In presenting these as a portion of the objects to which the liberal grants made by Congress for the advancement of agriculture have been appropriated, I would remark that, in view of the fact that ours is emphatically a country of cheap lands, where every citizen so inclined may easily become a landed proprietor, and that so large a proportion of the people are devoting themselves to the cultivation of the soil, it cannot be considered that the government has acted prodigally or unwisely in attempting in its legislation to elevate agriculture, so essential to our wealth and prosperity as a nation, at least to an equality with other pursuits.

In closing this report, I take pleasure in commending to your favorable notice the fidelity and promptness with which the officers connected with the Department of the Interior have discharged their respective duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

The President *of the United States.*

List of documents received of the Librarian of Congress at Department of the Interior, August and September, 1858.

Congress.	Document.	No. received.
27th Congress, 1st session	House Journal	9
	Reports of committees	16
27th Congress, 2d session	House Journal	25
	Reports of committees volume 1	25
	2	25
	3	25
	4	25
	5	25
	House documents volume 1	25
	2	24
	3	25
	4	25
	5	25
	6	24
27th Congress, 3d session	House Journal	26
28th Congress, 2d session	Senate documents volume 4	27
	5	27
	6	26
	part 1, 10	23
	2, 10	23
29th Congress, 1st session	House Journal	75
	Reports of committees volume 1	70
	2	70
	3	70
	4	70
	House documents volume 1	73
	2	73
	3	73
	4	72
	5	72
	6	73
	7	73
	8	73
29th Congress, 2d session	House Journal	72
	Reports of committees	72
	House documents volume 1	73
	2	73
	3	72
	4	72
29th Congress, 1st session	Senate Journal	23
	Documents volume 1	36
	2	35
	3	36
	4	35
	5	35
	6	34
	7	34
	8	34
	9	34
31st Congress, 1st session	House Journal	24
	Reports of committees volume 1	17
	2	17
	3	17
	Reports House, miscellaneous 1	17
	2	17
	House documents 1	18
	vol. 1, part 2	17

LIST—Continued.

Congress.	Documents,		No. received.
31st Congress, 1st session	House document	vol. 1, part 3	17
		3, 2	19
		3, 3	17
		3, 4	18
		3, 5	17
		6, 1	17
		6, 2	17
		volume 7	18
		8	17
		9	17
		10	17
		11	17
	Senate Journal		17
	Reports		17
	Miscellaneous	volume 1	18
		2	17
	Documents	1	17
		2	19
		3	17
		4	18
		5	16
		6	18
		7	27
		8	17
		9	17
		10	16
		13	18
		14	17
	House Journal		17
	Reports of committees		90
	House, miscellaneous		16
	House documents	volume 1	93
		2	34
		3	93
		4	93
		5	93
		6	17
		parts 1, 2	17
		volume 7	93
		parts 1, 2	93
		volume 8	29
	Senate Journal		10
	Reports		10
	Miscellaneous		10
	Documents	volume 1	43
		2	43
		3	43
		4	43
		5	43
32d Congress, 1st session	House Journal		89
	Reports of committees		89
	House, miscellaneous		90
	House documents	volume 1	89
		2	87
		parts 1, 2	90
		3	83
		volume 3	90
		4	83
		vol. 4, part 2	90

LIST—Continued.

Congress.	Documents.	No. received.
32d Congress, 1st session	House volume 5	89
	6	89
	7	89
	8	89
	9	88
	10	89
	part 2, vol. 10	90
	volume 11	89
	12	83
	13	83
	14	89
	15	90
	Senate Journal	39
	Reports volume 1	39
	2	40
	Miscellaneous	39
	Documents volume 1	39
	2	39
	3	39
	4	39
	5	30
	part 2, 5	30
	6	39
	7	39
	8	40
	9	39
	10	39
	11	40
	12	39
	13	39
	14	38
	15	40
	16	39
32d Congress, 2d session	House Journal	99
	Reports	99
	Miscellaneous	99
	Documents vol. 1, part 1	99
	2	99
	volume 2	98
	3	99
	4	99
	5	68
	6	99
	7	98
	8	97
	part 1, 9	99
	2, 9	99
	volume 10	99
	11	99
	Senate Journal	49
	Reports	38
	Miscellaneous	45
	Documents 1	49
	2	50
	3	49
	4	48
	5	49
	6	48
	part 2, 6	40

LIST—Continued.

Congress.	Documents.		No. received.
32d Congress, 2d session	Senate Documents volume	7	49
		8	50
		9	49
		10	45
		11	49
Senate, special session	Executive Reports		47
Do.	Documents volume	1	49
Do.		3	39
33d Congress, 1st session	House Journal		2
	Miscellaneous		1
	Reports of Committees	1	2
	volume 1, part	2	1
		3	1
	Maps		2
	Executive Documents	4	1
		5	1
		6	1
		7	1
	part 2,	7	2
		8	1
		9	2
		10	1
		11	6
		12	3
		14	1
	part 1,	15	1
	2,	15	1
		16	1
		17	6
	part 1,	18	2
	2,	18	2
	4,	18	1
		19	2
	Senate Journal		1
	Reports volume	1	5
		2	1
	Reports	2	1
	Miscellaneous		1
	Documents volume	1	1
		2	3
		3	1
		4	1
		5	1
		6	1
		7	1
		8	1
		9	2
		10	1
		11	1
		12	1
		13	1
	House Journal		96
	Reports volume	1	95
		2	98
		3	96
	Miscellaneous		98
	Executive Documents	1	98
	Maps		94
	vol. 1,	2	98

LIST—Continued.

Congress.	Documents.	No. received.
33d Congress, 1st session	Executive Documents.... volume 3	98
	2	98
	3	98
	4	95
	5	98
	6	98
	part 1, 7	98
	2, 7	97
	8	100
	9	96
	10	98
	11	93
	12	97
	13	100
	14	98
	part 1, 15	1
	2, 15	17.
	16	98
	17	92
	part 1, 18	97
	2, 18	97
	4, 18	97
	19	97
	House Journal	1
	Reports of Committees	6
	House Miscellaneous	1
	Executive documents	1
	part 1, volume 1	1
	2, 2	1
	3, 3	1
	volume 2	2
	3	1
	4	1
	5	1
	6	1
	part 1, volume 7	7
	2, 7	1
	3, 7	1
	volume 8	1
	9	1
	10	1
	11	1
	12	1
	13	1
	14	1
	Senate Journal	1
	Reports	2
	1. Miscellaneous ....volume 1	1
	2	2
	3	1
	Documents 1	2
	2	1
	3	2
	4	2
	5	1
	6	3
	7	1
	8	1
	9	1

LIST—Continued.

Congress.	Documents.	No. received.
33d Congress, 1st session	Documents volume 10	2
	11	1
	12	1
	13	1
	part 1, 14	1
	3, 14	1
34th Congress, 1st session	Senate Documents 18	1
33d Congress, 2d session	Journal	98
	Reports of Commmittees	93
	Miscellaneous	98
	Executive Documents part 1	98
	2	98
	3	97
	volume 2	97
	3	98
	4	98
	5	98
	6	96
	part 1, volume 7	92
	2, 7	97
	3, 7	98
	volume 8	98
	9	97
	10	98
	part 3, volume 12	38
	volume 13	98
	14	98
	Senate Journal	48
	Reports volume 1	44
	2	48
	part 2, 2	48
	Miscellaneous	48
	Documents 1	48
	2	46
	3	48
	Maps	48
	Documents 4	48
	5	48
	6	48
	7	48
	8	48
	9	47
	10	48
	11	48
	part 2, 12	48
	13	45
	Senate Journal	98
	Reports	46
	Miscellaneous volume 1	48
	2	47
	3	48
	Documents 1	47
	2	48
	3	46
	4	47
	5	48
	6	46
	7	48
	8	48

LIST—Continued.

Congress.	Documents.	No. received.
33d Congress, 2d session	Documents volume 9	48
	10	46
	11	48
	12	46
	part 3, 14	26
34th Congress, 1st and 2d sessions	Senate Journal	50
	Reports volume 1	50
	2	50
	Miscellaneous	30
	Documents 2	50
	3	50
	5	50
	8	50
	11	50
	15	50
	18	29
	House Journal	99
	part 2	99
		16,311

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 30, 1858.

SIR: The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the operations of this branch of the service for the fiscal year terminating on June 30, 1858, and for the quarter ending on the 30th September, 1858.

There was surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, including all previous operations, an area of *unoffered* land of 61,951,049 acres.

About one-fourth of this area was actually surveyed during the five quarters ending September 30, 1858, to wit: - - - 15,209,376 "

The following table No. 1, exhibits detailed results.

No. 1.

Exhibit of the quantities of public lands, exclusive of school sections, prepared for market and not advertised for sale, on June 30, 1858; *also the quantities prepared for market during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1858; *and showing the quantities advertised for sale during the same fiscal year; the quantities prepared for market, and advertised for sale during the quarter ending September* 30, 1858; *also the whole quantities of unoffered surveyed public land on hand September* 30, 1858.

States and Territories.	Quantities of unoffered surveyed land prepared for market June 30, 1857.	Quantities of surveyed land prepared for market during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.	Quantities advertised for sale and not postponed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.	Aggregate quantities, collected from all past operations, prepared for market and not advert'd for sale June 30, 1858.	Quantities of surveyed land prepared for market during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1858.	Quantities advertised for sale and not postponed during the quarter ending September 30, 1858.	Whole quantities of unoffered surveyed land ready for market and on hand Sept. 30, 1858.
Missouri	443,591	44,898	443,591	44,898	....	....	44,898
Alabama	90,530	52,741	52,741	90,530	....	....	90,530
Louisiana	2,572,179	....	1,334,700	1,237,479	....	....	1,237,479
Michigan	609,938	....	....	609,938	....	....	609,938
Arkansas	733,278	....	....	733,278	....	....	733,278
Florida	3,399,420	5,278	....	3,404,698	....	....	3,404,698
Iowa	4,005,493	686,890	1,811,394	2,880,989	....	....	2,880,989
Wisconsin	3,965,711	1,143,535	....	5,109,246	356,895	....	5,466,141
California	21,055,607	106,107	7,466,694	13,695,020	341,541	....	14,036,561
Minnesota	9,903,264	1,783,000	....	10,986,264	638,430	....	11,624,694
Oregon	3,219,385	570,817	....	3,790,202	....	....	3,790,202
Washington	800,747	491,929	....	1,292,676	....	....	1.292.676
Kansas	3,763,850	4,195,631	....	7,959,481	390,880	....	8,350,361
Nebraska	1,892,301	3,314,548	....	5,206,849	286,030	....	5,492,879
Utah	1,987,580	....	....	1,987,580	....	....	1,987,580
New Mexico	107,928	800,217	....	908,145	....	....	908,145
	57,850,802	13,195,591	11,109,120	59,937,273	2,013,776	....	61,951,049

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, there were sold for cash - - -		3,804,908.46 acres.
Located with military bounty land warrants -		5,802,150.00 "
Making a total of - - -		9,607,058.46 "
Reported under swamp land grant - -		1,395,587.41 "
Making an aggregate of - -		11,002,645.87 "
For the quarter ending September 30th, 1858, there were sold for cash (part estimated) -	1,000,011.00 acres.	
Located with military bounty land warrants -	1,174,960.00 "	
Reported under swamp land grants - -	5,977.67 "	
Being for the quarter - - -		2,180,948.67 acres.
Making an aggregate for the five quarters ending September 30, 1858, of - - -		13,183,594.54 "

CASH RECEIPTS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the receipts from the sales of the public lands amounted to -	$2,116,768 02
The receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1858, (part estimated) amount to - - -	417,424 18
Making a total for the five quarters of - -	2,534,192 20

Sales and other disposals of the public lands.

	Number of acres sold for cash at and above the minimum price, $1 25.	Am't received therefor.	Number of acres sold at graduated prices.	Amount received for the same.	Number of acres located with military warrants.	Number of acres approved under swamp land grants.	Total amount received for lands sold at all prices.	Total number of acres sold for cash and otherwise disposed of.
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.	817,529.35	$1,150,166 73	2,987,379.11	$966,601 29	5,802,150	1,395,587.41	$2,116,768 02	11,002,645.87
During the 3d quarter ending September 30, 1858, part estimated.	131,238.21	182,742 33	868,772.79	234,681 85	1,174,960	5,977.67	417,424 18	2,180,948.67
Totals for the five quarters...........	948,767.56	1,332,909 06	3,856,151.90	1,201,283 14	6,977,110	1,401,565.08	2,534,192 20	13,183,594.54

Condition of the bounty land business, under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, *and* 1855, *on September* 30, 1858.

ACT OF 1847.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstand'g.	Acres embraced thereby.
160-acre	80,330	12,852,800	74,344	11,895,040	5,986	957,760
40-acre	7,544	301,760	6,104	244,160	1,440	57,600
	87,874	13,154,560	80,448	12,139,200	7,426	1,015,360

ACT OF 1850.

160-acre	27,407	4,385,120	26,044	4,167,040	1,363	218,080
80-acre	57,687	4,614,960	51,136	4,090,880	6,551	524,080
40-acre	103,910	4,156,400	88,856	3,554,240	15,054	602,160
	189,004	13,156,480	166,036	11,812,160	22,968	1,344,320

ACT OF 1852.

160-acre	1,222	195,520	919	147,040	303	48,480
80-acre	1,698	135,840	1,359	108,720	339	27,120
40-acre	9,062	362,480	7,420	296,800	1,642	65,680
	11,982	693,840	9,698	552,560	2,284	141,280

ACT OF 1855.

160-acre	84,000	13,440,000	53,603	8,576,480	30,397	4,863,520
120-acre	95,045	11,405,400	70,489	8,458,680	24,556	2,946,720
100-acre	5	500	3	300	2	200
80-acre	48,000	3,840,000	35,843	2,674,440	12,157	1,165,560
60-acre	347	20,820	191	11,460	156	9,360
40-acre	506	20,240	318	12,720	188	7,520
10-acre	5	50	3	30	2	20
	227,908	28,727,010	160,450	19,734,110	67,458	8,992,900

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847	87,874	13,154,560	80,448	12,139,200	7,426	1,015,360
" 1850	189,004	13,156,480	166,036	11,812,160	22,968	1,344,320
" 1852	11,982	693,840	9,698	552,560	2,284	141,280
" 1855	227,908	28,727,010	160,450	19,734,110	67,458	8,992,900
	516,768	55,731,890	416,632	44,238,030	100,136	11,493,860

The lands sold and located are in the main for actual settlement.

The spirit of speculation affected to a most limited extent the land operations of the past year.

The diminished receipts are attributable to the late severe pecuniary crisis in the country, which everywhere felt its influence. We had expected a handsome addition to the treasury from several millions of acres of new lands, which had been prepared for market and proclaimed, but these being in new and distant territories where the money pressure was paralyzing, it was deemed due to the frontier settlers to save them from the forfeiture of their improvements, which the forcing of such sales would have inevitably produced.

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

Scrip has been issued in satisfaction of Virginia military land warrants, filed under the act of August 31, 1852, since the commencement of operations to the 30th September, 1858, for the amount of	735,487	acres.
Of this amount there was issued during the year ending September 30, 1858	113,892	"
Warrants have been filed during the year ending September 30, 1858, for	49,942	"
Scrip has been issued on these for	22,451	"
Leaving suspended for defects in the proof of service, title, &c., or unexamined	27,491	"
Of the scrip issued during the year ending September 30, 1858, there was issued in satisfaction of "staff claims," allowed under the opinion of the Attorney General, "on Virginia military bounty lands," rendered May 30, 1858	28,316	acres.

There are "staff claims" now pending amounting to 46,684 acres.

The action of this office since the late opinion of the Attorney General has been to satisfy all claims where the evidence presented proved the service of the claimant for the term allowed to the satisfaction of the Virginia authorities, where there was no fraud or imposition practiced in the presentation of the case, and where no evidence has since been discovered showing that the party had resigned, been cashiered, or suspended, and where the register of the Virginia land office issued the warrants to those legally entitled for the proper amounts due, as shown by the evidence before the executive and council, and by their order of allowance.

Claims of "resigned officers" amounting to 46,018 acres have been filed, but no definitive action touching the question of their admissibility has yet been had.

The total amount of claims under the said act of August 31, 1852, now on our files, and remaining unsatisfied, is 250,000 acres.

From a careful examination it is estimated that all cases that can hereafter be presented, including all outstanding claims, lands lost by interference in Kentucky and Ohio, and including the balance due to the ten per cent. cases under the act of March 3, 1835, will not exceed 150,000 acres.

Scrip has been issued upon United States revolutionary warrants under the act of May 30, 1830, to the amount of 900 acres.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND DISTRICT, OHIO.

This district, originally embracing 3,709,848 acres, has been appropriated nearly in full by entry, survey and patent, in satisfaction of the Virginia continental line warrants. It is estimated that there are now 40,000 acres unappropriated.

These lands are of but little value, being small, irregular, fractional pieces, and might be donated to the State for educational or charitable purposes.

The act of March 3, 1855, fixing the time for the survey of entries in this district, expired by limitation on March 3, 1857.

It is recommended that the claimants be allowed to perfect their entries by survey, and to receive patents therefor.

WAR OF 1812.

The act of February 8, 1854, which authorized the issue and location of warrants granted for services in the war of 1812 and of the revolution, expired by limitation on the 26th of June last, leaving many warrants outstanding and unsatisfied, and unless further legislation is had, they will not be available for any purpose.

Patents have been issued for fifty warrants granted under this act to the amount of 8,320 acres.

Patents for 480 acres have been issued under the act of January 7, 1853.

This act which authorized soldiers of war 1812, where the lands originally patented to them were found unfit for cultivation, to exchange the same, expired by limitation, and should be extended, enlarging its provisions so as to cover cases of the heirs at law of the soldiers.

The following tables, numbered 1, 2, 3, exhibit the condition of the acts of 1849 and 1850, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which they lie:

No. 1—SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, *and September* 28, 1850, *up to and ending September* 30, 1858.

States.	Fourth quarter 1857.	First quarter 1858.	Second quarter 1858.	Third quarter 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1858.	Total since dates of grants.
Ohio					21,999.99	54,438.14
Indiana						1,334,732.50
Illinois			8,617.98		8,617.98	3,243,891.46
Missouri	84,209.70	12,274.82	7,590.45	5,732.75	*223,968.82	4,248,203.81
Alabama						2,595.51
Mississippi		292.13			2,585.13	2,836,675.89
Iowa					12,791.14	1,752,206.29
Louisiana, act of 1849	39,078.83	71,632.01	76,184.08	244.92	274,224.16	10,660,398.33
Louisiana, act of 1850	10,049.47	5,932.92	284.84		17,082.88	541,945.95
Michigan						7,273,724.72
Arkansas	160.00	41,801.43			†196,752.22	8,562,752.93
Florida	160,212.60				160,365.95	11,790,637.46
Wisconsin	477,199.14				477,199.14	2,827,199.14
California						
	770,909.74	131,933.31	92,677.35	5,977.67	1,395,587.41	55,129,492.13

* 46,276.70 acres of this amount embraced in former aggregate, being corrective of lists received.
† 154,790.79 acres of this amount embraced in former aggregate.

No. 2—SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1849, *and September* 28, 1850, *up to and ending September* 30, 1858.

States.	Fourth quarter 1857.	First quarter 1858.	Second quarter 1858.	Third quarter 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1858.	Total since dates of grants.
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana					22,431.89	1,250,937.51
Illinois	29,993.45	182,290.38	1,038.38	*46,317.28	†215,185.43	1,371,620.23
Missouri						3,615,966.57
Alabama						2,595.51
Mississippi.	21,904.32	293.13	61,385.63		213,147.02	2,918,379.19
Iowa			24,475.87	39,155.71	24,475.87	63,631.58
Louisiana, act 1849						7,379,994.23
Louisiana, act 1850						221,541.23
Michigan						5,465,232.41
Arkansas	114,307.39		52,628.63	168,474.50	166,936.02	6,255,435.46
Florida		154,512.41			648,655.43	10,701,494.88
Wisconsin						1,650,712.10
California						
	166,205.16	337,095.92	139,528.51	253,947.49	1,290,831.66	40,923,181.61

* This amount embraced in former aggregate.

† 210,842.70 acres of this amount embraced in former aggregate.

No. 3—SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the act of Congress approved September 28, 1850.

States.	Fourth quarter 1857.	First quarter 1858.	Second quarter 1858.	Third quarter 1858.	Year ending June 30, 1858.	Total since date of grant.
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana	24,631.40	20,695.25			45,306.65	1,256,349.56
Illinois		200,481.15			200,481.15	801,592.23
Missouri		166,824.45	96,364.64	208,269.30	263,189.09	2,386,480.25
Mississippi		208,192.66	637,093.48	8,404.22	845,286.14	2,549,618.39
Michigan						4,985,588.47
Arkansas				2,050,059.27		4,4 8,429.86
Florida	256,606.02			778,836.20	1,021,140.96	10,618,549.35
Wisconsin					*34,910.75	1,674,585.29
	281,237.42	596,193.51	733,458.12	3,045,568.99	2,410,314.74	28,716,834.11

* Special patent, act 2d March, 1855.

Within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the selections reported for all the swamp land States amount to - - - -	1,395,587.41	acres.
There have been approved during the same period - - - - - -	1,290,831.66	"
And patented within the same time of these and prior selections - - - -	2,410,314.74	"
During the quarter ending September 30, 1858, there have been approved - - -	253,947.49	"
And within the same period there have been patented - - - - -	3,045,568.99	"
Under the grant of 1849, peculiar to the State of Louisiana, the aggregate selections, from the date of that grant, made and reported to this office amount to - - - -	10,660,398.33	"
Under the general act of 1850 the selections for all the swamp States amount to - -	44,469,093.80	"
Making in the aggregate - -	55,129,492.13	"
Of which, there have been approved and certified under grant of 1849 - - -	7,379,994.23	"
And under the act of 1850 - - -	33,543,187.38	"
The approval and certification, under the grant of 1849, having the effect of a patent, the amount thus acted upon - - -	7,379,994.23	"
Will, with the addition of the amount patented under the grant of 1850, show - -	36,096,828.34	"

for which complete titles have passed from the United States to the several States interested.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation and transmission of lists of the lands claimed under the grant of 1850, but which have been disposed of by the government since the date of said act; thus enabling the States to present the proof required by the act of March 2, 1855, and extended by the act of March 3, 1857, preparatory to receiving the indemnity authorized thereby.

The grants made in aid of the construction of railroads prior to the confirmatory act of March 3, 1857, where the routes of the roads had been definitely fixed before that date, render it necessary to withhold action upon all of the tracts in the granted sections within the six-mile limits and tracts in corresponding sections within the six and fifteen mile limits, in order properly to determine the character of the lands and the disposition to be made of them.

A period of eight years having elapsed since the grants, and the States still continuing to make selections, the suggestion made in former reports that a limit be fixed to the time within which the selections must be made is again renewed. This, indeed, is a measure urgently called for, and being indispensable, to avoid conflicts and quiet titles, is respectfully and earnestly recommended.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

By the acts of Congress of May 15, 17, June 3, and August 11, 1856, and March 3, 1857, grants of land for railroad purposes were made to Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, and Minnesota.

Iowa.—The grant to this State by act of May 15, 1856, is for four roads, parallel to each other, traversing the State from east to west, connecting important points on the Mississippi with the Missouri river. The grant has been accepted by the State and transferred to companies; the lines of route established; their six and fifteen mile lateral limits laid down on the official plats; lists of lands (excepting in the Chariton district, now in hand) have been prepared with great labor, and when they shall have passed the necessary tests will be submitted for approval.

The following is an exhibit of the length of each road under the grant, and the areas ascertained for each, exclusive of suspended interferences:

	Length of road.	Acres enuring.
	Miles.	
Dubuque and Pacific railroad	330½	1,137,143
Iowa Central Air Line railroad	338	686,523
Mississippi and Missouri railroad	318	400,000
Burlington and Missouri railroad	276½	252,655
	1,263	2,476,321

Alabama.—The grant to this State is for eleven roads and one branch, as follows: By the act of May 17, 1856, for one road; June 3, 1856, for eight; August 11, 1856, for one; and March 3, 1857, for one road and a branch. We have thus far acted upon the acceptance by the State of the grant for three roads, and her rejection of one, viz: that for the Memphis and Charleston. Of the three roads referred to, one is under the act of May 17, 1856, and two under the act of June 3, 1856. The adjustment of two of them has been nearly completed; the length of these roads and quantities enuring to them, respectively, are as follows:

	Length of road.	Land enuring to the grant.
	Miles.	*Acres.*
Alabama and Florida railroad	114	398,500
Mobile and Girard railroad	228½	500,000
Alabama and Tennessee railroad	125½	250,000
	468	1,148,500

In addition to these, a map of the Coosa and Chattoogee River railroad has been presented, but no definite action has been had thereon.

Florida.—The aforesaid act of May 17, 1856, also makes a grant to Florida. The maps for all of the roads have been filed, except for a portion of the line of road to Tampa Bay, and the following is the length of the recognized roads and quantities of land enuring:

	Length.	Land enuring to the grant.
	Miles.	*Acres.*
Florida and Alabama railroad, (approved and duly certified to the State)	45	165,687
Florida, Alabama and Gulf Central road	60	°27,778
Pensacola and Georgia railroad	290¾	†901,000
Florida Railroad Company	151½	†280,000
	547¼	1,874,465

° Nearly completed. † Estimated.

Louisiana.—By the act of 3d of June, 1856, lands were granted to this State for three roads, and by the act of 11th of August, 1856, for one road. Two of the three first mentioned have been accepted, all the official preliminary requirements have been complied with, and the adjustment thereof has so far progressed that the lists are nearly completed for approval. The grant for the remaining road has been rejected by the State and the withdrawn lands restored to market.

The length of recognized roads and quantities enuring to them, respectively, are as follows:

	Length.	Quantities enuring to the road.
	Miles.	*Acres.*
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	263	684,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas	166	363,670
	429	1,047,670

Wisconsin.—By the act of 3d of June, 1856, a grant was made to this State for two lines of road, one having a branch. The routes and lateral limits have been laid down on the official plats, but as the lists have not yet been prepared for the selections, the following is submitted as an *estimate* merely of the probable quantities:

	Length.	Quantity enuring to grant.
	Miles	*Acres.*
La Crosse and Milwaukie railroad	252	725,000
St Croix and Lake Superior railroad	243	900,000
Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac railroad extending into Michigan, that part being treated of under that head	167	600,000
	662	[*]2,225,000

Michigan.—The act of June 3, 1856, makes a grant to this State for eight routes, (roads and branches) The maps for the roads in the northern peninsula have been filed; that of but one (the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac) has been definitely acted upon and accepted, the adjustment of the grant being now in progress. Maps of all the lines in the lower peninsula, excepting the Amboy, Hillsdale, Lansing, and Traverse Bay road, have been filed and laid down on the official plats. The lists not having yet been prepared, the following are only estimates:

	Length of road.	Quantities enuring to grant.
	Miles.	*Acres.*
Michigan part of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac railroad	159	575,000
Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad	183	660,000
Detroit and Milwaukie	107	35,000
Point Huron and Milwaukie	89¾	15,000
Flint and Pierre Marquette	173½	625,000
Total	712¼	1,910,000

Mississippi.—The act of August 11, 1856, makes a grant to the State of Mississippi of lands for four railroads, only one of which has been reported, namely, the route from Jackson, eastward to the Alabama line, which, by an act of the State, has passed to the Southern Railroad Company. The map has been filed and accepted, the lateral limits of the road laid down on the official plats, and a list of the lands enuring to the State under the grant is nearly ready for approval. The length of the road is 110 miles. Area of lands enuring to the road is 207,731 acres, exclusive of conflicts, which, when adjusted, may increase the quantity.

Minnesota.—The grant by the act of March 3, 1857, makes provision in land to aid in the construction of four roads and two branches in Minnesota. The grant has been accepted. The route of one road and its branch, and part of another and its branch, are in progress of being laid down, with their lateral limits, upon the official township plats. When this is accomplished the work of adjustment will go on. In the meantime the following *estimates* are submitted:

---

[*] The estimate in last report was upon *direct* lines between the termini The present statement in this case rests upon the returns of actual survey, giving deflections to the routes necessary in consequence of difficulties encountered in the configuration of the country, and thereby increasing the length of the roads and quantity enuring.

	Length of road.	Quantities enuring by estimate.
	Miles.	*Acres.*
Minnesota and Pacific railroad, (main stem)	230	850,000
Do ....do...... (branch)	116	400,000
Minneapolis and Cedar Valley railroad, (branch)	112	150,000
Total	458	1,400,000

The maps of the Southern Minnesota railroad and the Transit railroad being incomplete, and not finally acted upon, are excluded from the estimate.

The following summary indicates the length only of such of the railroads as are in progress of adjustment, under the legislation hereinbefore cited, with the quantities of land (part estimated) enuring to the same:

States.	Miles.	Acres.
Iowa	1,263	2,476,321
Alabama	468	1,141,297
Florida	547½	1,374,465
Louisiana	429	1,047,670
Wisconsin	662	2,225,000
Michigan	712½	1,910,000
Mississippi	110	200,731
Minnesota	458	1,400,000
Total	4,649½	11,775,484

Soon after the passage of the laws making the railroad grants, lands falling within their probable limits were withdrawn from sale and location. As the adjustment of the grants advanced far enough to enable us to discriminate between the granted lands and those remaining to the government, the latter class have been released from suspension and restored to market.

The following is an estimate of the quantities of land offered and unoffered, released and restored:

Iowa - - - - - - -	4,000,000 acres.
Wisconsin - - - - - - -	8,250,000 "
Michigan - - - - - - -	1,590,000 "
Alabama - - - - - - -	750,000 "
Louisiana - - - - - - -	2,000,000 "
Florida - - - - - - -	2,000,000 "
Total - - - - - -	18,590,000 "

For the mode of proceeding in the adjustment of the railroad grants, reference is made to the last annual report from this office. After the "definite locations" and maps of the roads have been accepted, no notice is taken of any inconsiderable modifications the companies may find it necessary to make in the routes, but the adjustments are made upon the locations as reported, provided other rights are not interfered with.

The sales, locations, pre-emptions, and swamp selections, within the six and fifteen mile lateral limits, are entered in our ledgers, and their validity tested, before we begin the preparation of the lists of the lands to be finally certified to the State.

The grants attach and take the lands in place from the date of the "definite location," and are good against all entries subsequent to that date, except when founded upon settlement made before such definite location, or before an absolute withdrawal. The right of the State attaches to the selections made in lieu of the lands disposed of in place from the date of the reception of notice thereof. Such selections must be made from alternate sections outside of six and within fifteen miles of the road or branch, and nearest to the tiers of sections granted "in place." No selection can be made by skipping any vacant tract nearest the section "in place," and the indemnity for a main road must be taken from its belt, and for a branch road from its belt. Where roads intersect each other, the lands enuring under the grant, within limits common to each, will be certified to the State for the benefit of both jointly.

It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the labor incident to the management of the railroad business. It is, in fact, a great undivided land interest, in which the United States are concerned, to set apart and secure their sections "in place," the minimum price of which the law has enhanced to $2 50 per acre, that being the indemnity to the public treasury, which was the avowed principle in making these munificent grants to the States; and then to set apart and secure to the States their lands "in place" within the six-mile limits and the indemnity selections. Then, with antagonistic interests to these, we have the multitude of settlers, old and new, who crowd along the lines of the roads; purchasers at private sale, pre-emptions upon offered and unoffered lands, bounty land locations, and swamp selections.

These varied and conflicting interests figure in the adjustment of the claims to the most minute subdivisions of the lands, and require greater care and more labor than are bestowed upon their ordinary disposal.

FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER GRANT.

Under the acts of 8th August, 1846, 2d March, 1849, 3d August, 1854, joint resolution of 3d March, 1855, and the act passed at the last session, approved 9th June, 1858, "for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in the State of Wisconsin."

	Acres.
The whole area enuring to the State of Wisconsin, as heretofore reported, is	684,269.00
Of this quantity, there have been selected and *approved*	589,387.84
Leaving a balance of	94,881.16

not yet approved.

Under the act above mentioned of the last session it is found that there are recognized as valid selections—

	Acres.	
1. the quantity of as a part of the 60,832 selection, which, under prior legislation, had been excluded as illegal, being of unoffered lands.	42,822.13	
2. Selections, on our files, at *Menasha*, in May and December, 1856	14,299.60	57,121.73
3. Leaving a residuum of		37,759.43

to be taken from a large excess embraced in a list, also on our files, of tracts which had been selected in August, 1855, at *Hudson*, Wisconsin, to satisfy the unapproved balance of 94,881.16 acres above mentioned.

The following is an exhibit of the present condition of the Des Moines River grant, in Iowa, under act of 8th August, 1846:

	Acres.	Acres.
Lands below the Racoon Fork, approved July 13, 1848, by Secretary R. J. Walker		321,028.03
Situated above the Racooon Fork, *conditionally*, approved by Secretary A. H. H. Stuart:		
October 30, 1851, list No. 1	107,195.78	
October 30, 1851, list No. 2	25,487.87	
October 30, 1851, list No. 3	81,707.93	
March 10, 1852	143,908.37	
		358,299.95
Approved by Secretary R. McClelland:		
December 17, 1853	33,142.43	
December 30, 1853	12,813.51	
		45,955.94
Making aggregate approved		725,283.92

Ample time having elapsed since the propositions made to the State authorities for the adjustment of this grant under the Attorney General's opinion of 19th May, 1856, and those propositions not having been accepted, the matter now comes before us as a case *de novo*. Upon again being called up, it was therefore referred to the Attorney

General for his opinion as to the extent of the rights of the claimants under the law; and after the department shall be in possession of that opinion, a decision will be rendered upon the matter without reference to antecedent action.

GRADUATION ENTRIES.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, nearly all the entries made prior to that date, under the graduation act of August 4, 1854, have been confirmed and patented.

In regard to graduation entries subsequent to the passage of the passage of the act of March 3, 1857, notwithstanding printed instructions were sent to the registers and receivers to notify the purchasers, at the time of making them, that proof of actual settlement and cultivation would be required within one year from the date of entry, to entitle them to patents, in but a very limited number of cases has the proof been produced, leaving the mass of said entries on our files, mixed up with the regular cash sales at the ordinary minimum, necessarily causing great delay in the issue of patents for the latter class of entries, without a departure from the present system of issue in numerical and chronological order.

To obviate this difficulty, and free the office from embarrassment in its current operations, this class of entries has been filed for patenting with the series of ordinary cash sales, and the patents, in accordance with the recommendation submitted to and sanctioned by you, will be transmitted to the proper local offices, to be delivered to the respective purchasers upon the production of the required proof of actual settlement and cultivation, and the surrender of the duplicate receipt; public notice to be given by the registers that, unless said proof shall be furnished within twelve months after said notice, the patents will be returned to this office for cancellation, and the land again thrown into market.

By the adoption of this rule, the current business of the office will be greatly facilitated, while at the same time a spirit of liberality is exercised towards the purchasers by giving them a final opportunity to establish their claims.

The operations under this act continue to be very heavy, and, to clear this office from future embarrassments, and prevent frauds, will require further legislative interposition.

From the passage of the act of August 4, 1854, up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, 18,081,435.34 acres have been sold at the various graduated rates. Of these, 10,068,480.25 acres were sold at the lowest price of 12½ cents per acre. And of the whole quantity, about 6,457,421 acres, or more than one-third, were sold in the State of Missouri.

We have reason to believe that a very considerable portion, if not the greater portion of the entries for settlement and cultivation have been made by unscrupulous individuals in contravention of the law, and bought up by speculators, who are relying on Congress for the confirmation of their entries, by the passage of an act similar to the act of March 3, 1857, dispensing with the proof of settlement and cultivation

To free the act from the odium of evasion and fraud, and to confine its wise and beneficent provisions to the exclusive benefit of the actual settler and cultivator of the soil, I would recommend that it be so amended as to require the settlement and cultivation to be made, and proof of that fact produced in every instance before the entry of the land is consummated, the same as required under the pre-emption act of 1841; else that the condition of settlement and cultivation be waived altogether.

The graduation law was never designed to interfere with the regular sales under the general laws, but merely to lower the price of the lands to actual settlers and cultivators; and its operation should be confined, as far as practicable, to that class of persons, and, in my opinion, this can only be done by legislative action, as above suggested.

The recommendation in the last annual report is renewed, that further legislation be had to restrict the compensation commissions of registers and receivers, under the act of April 20, 1818, to a quarterly *pro rata* allowance of the maximum of $2,500 per annum; their compensation, both for salary and commission, to commence and be calculated from the time they enter upon the discharge of their duties.

For more detailed views upon this subject, reference is made to the last annual report from this office.

The accounting duties of this office have been materially increased under the several acts of Congress granting compensation to registers and receivers for locating military bounty land warrants, and for lands sold at the several graduated rates, the same as if sold at $1 25 per acre, and by the issue of bounty land scrip, receivable as money in payment for public lands, involving very patient and laborious investigations in the adjustment of these accounts. These duties have been faithfully performed. The postings of the sales and locations, though unusually heavy, have been brought up to a recent period, and the accounts of the receivers and disbursing agents adjusted to the latest dates practicable; and it is believed that every dollar of the large sums received for lands will be promptly paid into the treasury. The pre-emption privilege, which had its inception more than half a century ago, and until after the lapse of forty years had only a retrospective effect, finally resulted in the policy which is developed in the pre-emption act of 1841. In the progress of legislation, extending this law from old to new States and Territories, a want of uniformity has arisen which is properly the subject of amendment. In some instances the law gives the right of filing a declaratory statement within three months from the date of settlement, others from surveys in the field; statutory provisions in the former being held by executive construction to relate, in regard to limitation, to three months from the date of the approval of the plat of survey. That rule should be made of universal application.

The act of 1854, also, which extends the act of 1841 to Kansas and Nebraska, should be so modified that two or more settlers on the same quarter section should each be permitted to take the legal subdivision embracing his actual residence, and make up his quantum upon contiguous lands.

It was heretofore suggested that a limitation should be prescribed in respect to the period of payment by settlers upon unoffered as well as offered lands, whereby the former should be required to pay within twelve months from date of settlement; but as this has not received the favorable action of Congress, the department does not further press the recommendation, but is bound to treat the present system, which requires that public sales shall go on as circumstances may suggest, as proper, in view of the public interest, and that the time for such public sales shall be the only limitation to the period of payment by pre-emptors for unoffered lands.

By the eleventh section of the pre-emption act of 1841 an appeal lay to the head of the department direct from the action of the local officers, not looking to an intermediate decision by the Commissioner. The tenth section of the act of June 12, 1858, changed this, by making the decision of the Commissioner final, unless an appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior. This has not materially diminished the labor incident to the right of appeal. In order to effect this, and at the same time give claimants the right of review, by the executive authority of last resort, and to put an end to controversy and settle rights, it is recommended that a law be enacted that the party appealing shall do so within a limited time, and only then upon filing an affidavit stating that his purpose is not for delay or vexation of his opponent, and indicating specially the alleged error of fact or of law.

The "town site" pre-emption act of 1844 has been one involving great difficulty in its administration.

Under the ruling of the department, "town site" claimants are restricted to three hundred and twenty acres, although their improvements may extend beyond that quantity. But if any portion in legal subdivisions of a town claim is not occupied by substantial improvements, that portion cannot be lawfully entered.

The decision, in substance, is, that every one of the smallest legal subdivisions must be occupied and improved before it can be entered as a part of such a claim. In some instances towns have been incorporated with greater limits than the quantity the law allows to be pre-empted. The authorities are consequently restricted to the limitation as to quantity, which is stipulated in the law, and to so much as by actual legal subdivisions is actually occupied for town purposes. The excess is public land, and liable to disposal as such.

If city or town improvements extend beyond the legal subdivisions which may be entered under the act of 1844, those who have made the outside improvements, and occupy them, are protected, as against agricultural pre-emptors, by the pre-emption law of 1841.

The "mail or post route" pre-emption privileges, in virtue of provisions of the acts of March 3, 1855, and March 3, 1857, are held to extend only to the *Territories* west of the Mississippi.

An amendment in these provisions is suggested so as to allow each contractor the privilege of organising stations, with the exclusive use of the same during the continuance of his contract and no longer, the right to enure to his successor, the fee simple to remain in the United

States; such amendatory legislation to extend to all existing cases where the contractor, at the passage of the new enactment, has not consummated a legal entry of the lands occupied as a station nor made his improvements thereon.

In regard to pre-emptions on the line of railroads, it is submitted that there is no just ground for the existing legal inhibition to pre-emptions resting upon *bona fide* actual settlements made upon the United States reserved sections *after* the final allotment.

The rule which recognizes settlements made *before* such allotment should therefore be enlarged so as to embrace those made *after* the final allotment and at any time before the public sale.

The following land districts have been discontinued during the last year, viz: Vincennes, in the State of Indiana; Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, and Mineral Point, in the State of Wisconsin; and circulars have been addressed to the officers of such other old districts as it is probable the remaining lands are approaching to a point of reduction below 100,000 acres, with a view to their discontinuance.

The three additional districts in California, created by act of 29th March, 1858, have been put in operation. The necessary instructions, record and other books, and blank forms, have been furnished. The number of tract books required for those districts, and opened in this office, is one hundred and eighty volumes. Of other records, fifty-seven volumes, with thirty-nine volumes of laws, and upwards of four hundred large packages of blank forms of various kinds, have been furnished.

Under the act of the 11th of May last, "to enlarge the Detroit and Saginaw districts, in Michigan," all necessary instructions have been issued and the act carried into effect. Nine volumes of tract books were required, in which to post entries made of lands in portions of the old "Cheboygan district," attached to the Detroit and Saginaw districts.

The volumes have been transmitted.

For the district of New Mexico, created by act of 24th May last, 204 volumes of tract books are required, with 19 volumes of other records, and 13 volumes of laws; these, together with the necessary instructions and forms, have been despatched.

No provision is made by existing laws for the transfer from the surveyor general to the district land officers of the duties devolved upon the former in relation to *donations* in the Territory, nor has it been determined whether authority is given to the President by existing laws to proclaim lands at public sale in said Territory.

The whole number of volumes of tract books and other manuscript records in this office is 12,017. They are rapidly increasing, together with the piles of letters, land warrants, patents returned from discontinued districts, and various archives connected with the public lands, so that they will soon require additional accommodations for their permanent preservation.

Some idea may be formed of the increase of business in this office when it is stated that in the annual report of 26th November, 1851, it appears that the number of manuscript volumes then in the office was 7,383, which had accumulated in about forty years, and that the present number shows in *seven years* an increase of 4,634 volumes of records. Neither this nor the report of 1851 embraces the volumes connected with the public lands, which have from time to time been transmitted to the various district land offices, scattered throughout the several land States and Territories, estimated at several thousand volumes.

SURVEYS.

Michigan.—The resurveys under contracts entered into prior to the last annual report, and amounting to about 709 miles, have been closed.

The *transcripts* of the field notes of the resurveys have been made and are in process of preparation for binding as a part of the permanent archives of the department.

The original surveying archives properly appertaining to Michigan were transferred to the State authorities in May last, thus finally closing the surveys and resurveys in that State.

Minnesota.—The surveys of the public lands have been prosecuted with energy. The returns during the year ending June 30, 1858, show the extension of upwards of 9,000 miles, embracing 2,000,000 acres of agricultural lands, independent of the survey of Indian reservations under the treaties with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi. Of these, the Grand Portage reservation, embracing 41,046.39 acres, was surveyed in August last.

The surveys have been rapidly extended in the northwestern part of the State, reaching to the valley of the Red River of the North, to meet the demands of actual settlers attracted in that direction, both by the fertility of the soil and the facilities suggested by the anticipated eventual extension of a North Pacific railroad, connecting the valley of the Mississippi with that of the Red River of the North.

In the region of country in the southwestern part of the State, extending from Big Stone lake to the south boundary of Minnesota, and bounded by her *western* limit, it is found necessary, in order to keep pace with the settlements, that the surveys should be extended to the western boundary of the State; and to do this properly, it is indispensable that that portion of the Minnesota western boundary line which has no river or other natural feature to fix with certainty its precise *locus* be permanently established, so that the lines of the public surveys can be closed thereon.

An estimate is therefore submitted for the permanent establishment of that portion, about 130 miles, of the western boundary of Minnesota.

Wisconsin.—The field operations have been carried on in the northern part of the State to the extent allowed by the means provided, both east and west of the 4th past meridian and north of the 3d and 4th correction parallels.

The returns exhibit 4,900 miles of surveys, and embrace 1,200,000 acres of land, including the survey of the Apostle islands, in Lake Superior. The survey of those islands was executed by J. Allen Barber, deputy surveyor, with unusual care and trouble.

Iowa.—The surveys of township lines in this State have been completed, and the subdivisional work has progressed to the extent allowed by the appropriations for it.

The returns received during the year ending September 30, 1858, cover 2,000 lineal miles of surveys, embracing upwards of 600,000 acres of land.

The unsurveyed lands in Iowa are situated in the northwestern corner of the State, and could be finished during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, should demands for settlement exist and adequate funds be provided; but should this not be found necessary, the scope of the surveying operations will be of a limited extent, affording an opportunity and sufficient time to the clerical force engaged in the surveyor general's office at Dubuque, Iowa, to bring up the office work and keep pace with the field operations, (progressing at a moderate rate,) and promising final completion with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861.

Illinois.—The surveys in this State having been completed, the archives in the surveyor general's office at St. Louis are ready for transmission to the State authorities at Springfield, Illinois; but no provision having yet been made by the State legislature for the reception and safe keeping of the same, the documents are kept in the surveyor general's office until the requisite law is enacted by the legislature, in conformity with the act of Congress approved January 22, 1853.

Missouri.—The surveys of the public lands and correction of erroneous and defective lines in former surveys have progressed slowly, mainly attributable to the fact that the remaining unsurveyed public lands are confined to the overflowed region situate between St Francis and the Mississippi, allowing a short surveying season for finishing the work. The actual returns of the surveys show but about 140 miles, embracing islands in rivers and agricultural lands in the submerged region, amounting in the aggregate to but 48,000 acres; 30,681.23 of which enure to the State under the swamp land grant, and the residue, being found fit for agricultural purposes, was paid for by the United States.

The closing of the surveys undertaken in the year 1857 in the overflowed region in the southeastern portion of this State having proved more troublesome than was anticipated, owing to the periodical rise of waters in the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, the final closing of the work under contract cannot be effected during the present fiscal year, and hence the archives of the surveyor general's office appertaining to the State of Missouri will not be in readiness to be transferred to the State authorities until June 30, 1860.

Arkansas.—Of all the surveys ordered in this State, there remains but a portion of township 2 south, of range 9 west, for the retracing of which a contract was entered into on the 15th February last. The surveyor general reports that the reason for non-completion was the prevalence of excessive rains and the overflowed condition of the township. The extent of the resurveys during the last year was 237 miles, embracing an area of 68,000 acres. Although the surveyor general reports the existence of certain unsurveyed lands in the overflowed portion of the northeastern part of the State, on the St. Francis river, and draws attention to applications for the resurveys of alleged fraudulent and erroneous work of former years, I am of opinion that no further surveys ought to be made, as they are generally attended with difficulties, and complicate the evils sought to be avoided.

The original surveys of the public lands having been finished years ago, and the resurveys carried on to considerable extent, the time has arrived for closing the field operations in that State and bringing up the arrears of the office work, so that the archives of that surveying district may be transferred to the authorities of the State of Arkansas under the acts of January 12, 1840, and January 22, 1853.

To effect the closing of the surveyor general's office, which, it is believed, may be done within the present fiscal year, steps will be taken by this office to have the records completed and transferred to the State authorities. This proceeding obviates the necessity for the usual funds to pay the compensation to the surveyor general of Arkansas, and to his clerks, for the next fiscal year; and for this reason no estimates have been submitted for that purpose.

Louisiana.—The returns of surveys and resurveys in this State during the year ending 30th September last show 1,334 miles, covering an area of 166,000 acres.

The progress of field operations has been interrupted by the early rise of waters, and continuing during a great portion of the surveying season.

This, with the prevalence of disease, has retarded the progress of the work, and will defer the closing of this surveying district to a later period than was anticipated.

Among the most important surveys yet to be executed before closing the United States surveyor general's office of Louisiana, is that of township 12 south, of range 11 east, in which the city of New Orleans is situated. This subject has been repeatedly brought to our notice by surveyors general, but owing to the difficulty occasioned by the obliteration of surveys in the vicinity of the city, of numerous private claims in conflict, it may require twenty dollars per mile, or $3,000 for the proper survey of the whole township.

The office work in the surveyor general's office is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible, with the view to the oompletion of the land records to be transferred to the State authorities.

Florida.—The surveys in this State, on account of the Seminole hostilities, since the year 1855, have been suspended. Upon the removal of the Indians from the peninsula to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi, United States deputies, whose surveying contracts were incomplete prior to the outbreak of the Indian depredations, have resumed their respective field operations with the expectation of closing their contracts by the 1st of May next. The surveying sphere lies immediately northeast of Lake Oke-chobee, and is to the extent of over 3,000 lineal miles.

While the field operations in Florida were suspended, for the reasons alluded to, the work in the office of the surveyor general, in the preparation of the records of the public lands and private claims, for permanent preservation and delivery to the authorities of the State of Florida, progressed with despatch.

That business cannot be closed, with due regard to the public interests, at as early a period as was anticipated, owing to the protracted suspension of the field operations during two years past, and to the fact that the country south of Caloosahatchee river, hitherto considered as covered by swamps and everglades, and unfit for cultivation, is found by actual reconnoissance, during the operations of the United States troops in pursuit of the Indians, to contain large bodies of high lands, fit for agricultural purposes, and equal to any in the State for fertility.

Further. The surveyor general brings to the attention of this office the fact that there are 48 private land claims in Florida, amounting to 61,740 acres, which have never been located or surveyed, because of the vagueness of description and impracticability of ascertaining and fixing their precise localities.

He recommends that a float be granted to each of these upon unsurveyed lands, wherever they have been finally confirmed. It would comport with past policy for Congress to satisfy them, but with the restriction in location to *offered* lands.

The survey of the keys off the coast of Florida has been continued, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1848, entitled "An act respecting certain surveys in the State of Florida," through the instrumentality of the Coast Survey Office, under the direction of Professor Bache, agreeably to instructions from this office, dated October 24, 1848. The returns have been made of the various keys falling within 23 townships, and embracing about 27,000 acres of surface unfit for cultivation. Some of them, however, are adapted to the manufacture of salt, are devoid of timber, and chiefly covered with mangrove. The operations of the topographical parties commenced about twenty-four miles northeast of Key West and extended to Key Largo, about 54 miles.

For more detailed description of this work reference is made to the reports of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to this office, dated July 20, 1857, and October 12, 1858, with the accompanying extracts from the sub-reports from officers in charge of the several surveying parties, which are herewith submitted.

Kansas and Nebraska surveying district.—The returns of the public surveys in this district during the year ending 30th of September last cover 20,000 miles of surveying—over 7,000,000 acres.

The surveyor general reports the progress during that period, in the field operations, as equal to 18,000 miles, at the aggregate cost of $98,000. This extent of the surveys, in addition to that already reported, reaches a total in that district of 60,000 miles, covering 15,000,000 acres.

That officer further reports, in addition to the quantity of fifteen millions, that there will be surveyed and returns made by July 1, 1859, of about 5,000,000 acres, now in progress of survey. This will carry the surveys in that district up to 20,000,000 acres.

In consideration of this large provision for the demands of actual settlers, the estimate of the surveyor general for the year ending June 30, 1860, of $185,560, has been reduced to $40,000, and is submitted as adequate for field operations for that period in Kansas and Nebraska.

Pursuant to the order of the President of April 9, 1858, for the removal of the surveyor general's office at Lecompton, Kansas, to Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, the necessary instructions were despatched, the order carried into effect, and the office opened at Nebraska City, June 1, 1858.

The surveyor general invites attention to the condition of the New York Indian lands situate in the southern part of Kansas, and traversed by the Neosho and Verdigris rivers. This reservation has been set apart for those Indians by the treaty of January 15, 1838, at Buffalo creek, New York. The third article of that treaty provides that in case the Indians do not accept of and remove to their new homes (that reservation) within five years, or such time as the President may appoint, they shall forfeit their lands, and the same shall revert to the United States. The tribes have never accepted, so far we are advised, of these provisions, but individuals who may have removed there are equitably entitled to their pro rata share of said reservation. The fact of the non-emigration there of the Indians, except perhaps in a very few cases, has left the New York reserve generally vacant, if not abandoned, and consequently our people have gone on and made actual settlements, and these require favorable consideration.

Under the circumstances the General Land Office can take no action in the matter until such reserves as may be allowed under the treaty shall have been ascertained and reported. Then, by force of the provisions of said treaty, the unappropriated land will be open to settlement and sale.

The surveyor general reports surveying deficiency of $14,000 in Kansas and Nebraska as having accrued during the four years incumbency of his predecessor, being since the organization of the district. This is the aggregate excess liability over the appropriations in four year's operations, and is but five per cent. upon the appropriation of $300,000, and was the difference between the estimated amount of work when contracted for and the actual returns of the same when performed in the field.

New Mexico.—The surveying operations in this district have been prosecuted to much greater extent than heretofore, and entirely with Burt's improved solar compass, which, the surveyor general reports, has answered admirably any purpose claimed by the inventor.

The sphere of operations was chiefly in the valley of the Rio Grande del Norte, from the north boundary of Arizona to within twenty miles of the northern boundary of New Mexico, and on Rio Gallinas, a tributary of Rio Pecos, as well as on Rio Colorado, or Canadian Fork of the Arkansas.

The returns of these surveys embrace 6,000 miles, covering 830,000 acres.

The examination reported as made in June last by the surveyor general, while on a reconnoissance of the country in the vicinity of the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas river, shows the soil to be extremely rich, the climate salubrious, and that the country is well watered and produces excellent pasture; and suggests the propriety of considerable surveys of the public lands in that direction.

The surveyor general reports the mineral and agricultural resources of the country as in progress of development, and that in working the richest mines machinery has been introduced.

It is also desired by that officer that legal provision be made authorizing an official seal for authenticating copies of documents, and that provision be made by which deputy surveyors could be authorized to administer oaths to their assistants, to obviate the labor and expense of repairing to a distant settlement for the services of a justice of peace.

The surveyor general submits enlarged estimates for the surveying service in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, viz:

$30,000 for the survey of private claims and pueblo grants; and $200,000 for the survey of public lands.

The unexpended balance for the surveys of former years renders, in the opinion of this office, an estimate unnecessary.

Extensive surveys of the *public lands*, at this time, in that Territory, is not deemed proper or desirable: first, because of the non-extinction of the Indian title in desirable localities; next, the non-confirmation, or want of legal provision for the summary and final confirmation of foreign titles, so as to enable us to properly separate them from the public domain. Therefore the surveyor general's estimate is reduced from $200,000 to $20,000, the latter sum being, in our opinion, adequate to the continuance, for the next year, of the field work within localities not exposed to the hostilities of the Indians.

Utah.—Since the departure of the surveyor general from his post in July, 1857, no surveying operations have been prosecuted in Utah. The late surveyor general reached Washington and reported to this office on the 11th June, 1857, assigning his reasons for the abandonment of his post to be that his person and life were in imminent danger.

On the 7th July succeeding he applied for permission to extend his absence from his post until 1st September, 1857, when he expected either to resume his duties or to deliver the office to his successor.

On the 13th July, 1857, the President appointed John C. Hays, of California, his successor, and Mr. Burr was advised thereof on the same day, and directed to deliver, or cause to be delivered over to him, the archives of the surveyor general's office.

The late surveyor general was also directed to carry out, as speedily as possible, the instructions of the 13th same month, and in the event of his successor not arriving at Salt Lake City by the 30th September then ensuing, he was required to cause his agent to surrender the office and archives to Governor Cumming, or other United States responsible officer on the spot. Eight months after the receipt of the above instructions Mr. Burr advised this office, on the 15th March, 1858, that he had despatched from Washington, D. C., on the last day of August, his son, as agent, to deliver the office and archives to Governor Cumming.

On the 5th day of April, 1858, Governor Young, of Utah, advised this office of his having taken possession of the surveyor general's archives for safe keeping.

Governor Cumming was requested to receive the archives belonging to the surveyor general's office from Governor Young and hold them until a surveyor general should be qualified and take possession.

The pre-emption laws of the United States have not been, in express terms, extended to the Territory of Utah, nor has a land district been created therein.

By the 17th section of the act of September 9, 1850, to "establish a territorial government for Utah," it is provided that the "laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable." Similar provisions are found in the acts organizing the Territories of New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska; yet, in the act of July 23, 1854, establishing the office of surveyor general in these Territories, the public lands within their limits are made subject to the "operations of the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841." In the absence of such legislative construction it would have been held that the general provision, extending "the laws of the United States," carried the pre-emption system into the Territory. As the Territory of Utah is now in peace, and its people yield obedience to the laws of the general government, it is recommended that it shall no longer be treated as an exception in the legislation for the Territories upon this subject, and that, to place the matter beyond question, the pre-emtpion policy be expressly extended to that Territory, and that one land district be organized therein, co-extensive with its limits.

California.—The returns of the surveys of the public lands and confirmed private land claims in California, received during the year ending 30th September last, amount to about 4,000 lineal miles, embracing more than 1,000,000 acres of land, and the extent of the surveys executed since the organization of the surveying district in 1851, amounts to an aggregate of 89,000 miles of surveys, embracing nearly 24,000,000 of acres. In the above aggregate is included the progress of the field operations in that State during the year ending September 30, 1858, above 3,870 lineal miles, embracing upwards of 100,000 acres.

The sphere of the field operations has been interspersed with numerous private claims, presenting impediments to the uninterrupted progress of the lines of the public surveys.

The surveying accounts, growing out of the liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general, and for the payment of which a deficiency appropriation was made on the 4th of May last, have all been paid, with the exception of a few accounts, amounting to about $10,000. These have been suspended and are awaiting the reception of the reports of the examiners, appointed by the surveyor general, to test the fidelity of the execution of the surveys in the field.

Since the deficiency estimate was submitted, on September 25, 1857, additional liabilities have been reported to the sum of nearly $60,000.

This latter sum is reported by the surveyor general as in *full* of all the liabilities contracted by his predecessor over and above the regular appropriations for the surveys in California up to June 30, 1857. To provide the requisite means to liquidate these demands, and to prosecute further surveys, there is included in the present estimate $103,000.

The surveyor general invites attention to the inadequate rate of compensation for running the exterior lines of public surveys and private land claims, suggests that $25 per lineal mile be allowed, instead of the maximum of sixteen dollars under the existing law.

A communication from Deputy Norris is herewith transmitted, which shows the difficulties encountered in the survey of the confirmed private claims, and the propriety of commending the allowance to the favorable consideration, as recommended by this office under date 13th April last.

The lines of the public surveys have reached, and in some instances crossed, the Sierra Nevada. In order to continue those lines or close them upon the boundary, it is necessary that not only the eastern boundary be determined, run, and marked for that purpose, but also the northern, as the surveys in Oregon have reached the 42° of north latitude, being the northern boundary of California.

Washington Territory.—The progress of the surveys during the year ending September 1, 1858, is reported by the surveyor general to have been highly satisfactory, the returns, after passing strict examination, proved the work to have been faithfully executed.

The sphere of the field operations during the last year has been upon Shoalwater bay, Gray's harbor, Whidby's islands, southern coast of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and on the Columbia river, and the surveyor general reports that those operations have developed excellent farming lands.

There are at present thirteen deputy surveyors in the field, who are expected to close their contracts within the fiscal year ending the 30th June next.

The extent of the surveying returns in this surveying district, during the year ending 30th September, 1858, amounts to about 1,400 lineal miles, embracing an area of 340,000 acres.

Under the donation law (now expired) eighty claims have been surveyed. The surveyor general reports that the progress in that branch of the service would have been greater had there been provision of law compelling claimants to have their claims surveyed within a limited period.

This office concures in the opinion of the surveyor general of Washington and Oregon, that an act should be passed requiring claimants, within a limited period after the proving up of their claims, to make application for the survey thereof, otherwise their survey may remain unfinished for years to come.

The surveying service, in the field, has been prosecuted during the last year without any hindrance by the Indians, with the exception of the party under Deputy Surveyor Hunt, who, while in the performance of his duty on Whidby's island, was murdered by the savages; and the surveyor general reports that two of the Indians, through the instrumentality of the efficient agent for the Puget's Sound district, were arrested, and are awaiting trial at the military station at Fort Townsend.

The office work in the surveyor general's office is reported by him as having been kept up by his efficient and industrious employés.

Oregon.—The surveying operations in this district west of the Cascades are nearly finished, and might have been entirely completed had the Indian difficulties not intervened, prices of labor not been affected by the gold excitement, and had the department possessed adequate means for the purpose.

Upon the passage of the act of Congress extending the surveying laws to the country lying east of the Cascades, the surveyors general made the necessary arrangements for the survey of the base line across the Cascade mountains, from the point situate 36 miles east of the intersection of the Williamette meridian with the base to a point on the eastern slope of these Territories, with the view to the timely serveying operations in Wasco county, of which Dalles is the county seat, and also in the settlements on Umatilla, Walla-Walla, John Day's, and the Des Chutes valleys.

The returns of the surveys of the public lands from Oregon during the last year, ending 30th September, 1858, exhibit nearly 1,400 lineal miles and embracing 350,000 acres. The progress has been commensurate with appropriations at the disposal of the surveyor general, and whatever deficiency may appear in the field operations as to their extent, when compared with former years, is more than compensated by the office work in the surveyor general's department, former arrearages in records having been nearly brought up.

The surveyor general reports that during the last year 190 settlers, under the donation laws, have filed their final proofs and were disposed of by his acting thereon and forwarding them to the registers of the respective land districts in Oregon. Also, that of all the surveys ordered by him and executed since his incumbency there remains the work of but two deputies to be examined in the field, and that the examiners of the surveys have invariably reported the surveys faithfully executed.

It was formerly the practice to send advances to the surveyor general to pay clerks and draftsmen in their several offices. This system has been changed since 1st July, 1858, the present plan being to make payment to them direct from the treasury, without the interposition of the surveyor general.

In regard to the late geological operations in Washington and Oregon, the department possesses no official data touching the services of the geologist further than presented in the last annual report.

Statement of the surveying returns to this office from October 1, 1857, *to September* 30, 1858, *showing the number of miles surveyed in the different States and Territories, and the aggregate number of acres embraced therein.*

States and Territories.	Re-surveys.			Original surveys.			Original and re-surveys.
	Miles.	*chs.*	*lks.*	*Miles.*	*chs.*	*lks.*	*No. of acres.*
California				3,070	70	28	1,029,061.67
Washington Territory				1,377	16	01	340,231.42
Oregon Territory				1,918	40	46	349,880.79
Florida				72	13	37	5,278.09
Kansas Territory				10,467	28	97	3,679,692.10
Minnesota				9,165	06	76	2,059,782.19
Louisiana	1,334	68	07	415	46	66	166,878.12
Nebraska Territory				9,917	17	70	3,184,551.20
Iowa				2,025	18	46	619,456.52
Michigan	709	48	26				168,323.91
Wisconsin				4,930	44	69	1,270,761.10
Arkansas	237	40	52				68,720.71
Missouri				142	70	58	46,820.63
Illinois	16	66	55				
New Mexico				5,895	77	86	830,743.69
	2,298	64	40	49,388	50	80	13,821,182.14

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Titles derived from former governments, which have been recognized by the United States, pursuant to treaty stipulations.

The duties devolved upon this office in connexion with this branch of the service demand in their performance much care, with patient and laborious investigation. The great mass of the claims in California, which had their origin under Spain and Mexico, have been finally acted upon by the courts, and the surveys are progressing as rapidly as the means at command and the nature of the business will permit. The whole number of surveys platted, approved, and returned by the surveyor general in that State is ninety-two, and patents have been issued on thirty-eight of them. These claims are scattered throughout California, presenting every variety of form, varying in quantity from a "town lot" to "ranchos" of many thousand acres.

It is made by law the duty of the surveyor general to cause all *finally confirmed* claims to be surveyed, and to return to this office a plat of survey duly approved by him.

For his government in making those surveys instructions have been issued by this office at various times, embodying as prominent points the following: That the decree of confirmation must govern, and where its terms are specific they must be strictly adhered to in locating and surveying the claims; that where the confirmation is for a certain quantity within extended boundaries, embracing a surface greater than the area confirmed, the location must be taken within that surface in compact form, in accordance with the lines of the public surveys, at the election of the confirmee as to the precise locality, and in such manner, when practicable, as not to interfere with other claims. Where such interference is inevitable, the conflict is to be settled according to the principles prescribed in the 6th section of the act of March 3, 1831, creating the office of surveyor general of Louisiana, as extended to California by the 13th section of the act of March 3, 1851, for the settlement of private land claims in that State.

In case the confirmee has sold a part of his claim, the portion sold is to be treated as an election on the part of the confirmee to the extent and of the locality embraced by such sale.

When the approved plat of final survey is returned to this office, it undergoes a critical examination in regard to its conformity in location and survey with the decree of confirmation, as well as to test the accuracy of the work. In deciding upon the locality, it is often necessary to recur to the original Spanish or Mexican grant and map, (diseño,) reference being made to them in the final decree. The defects in these old title papers are generally want of specific calls and description in the grants and in the maps. In fact, there is the absence of almost everything that renders a map useful. The diseños are generally rude sketches, not based upon survey, without accuracy even as to the relative position of the prominent natural features of the locality, and without indicating a single course or distance. Hence arises grounds for contention among claimants, disputes and difficulties between them and the settlers, devolving upon this office concentrated difficulties for solution and adjustment. When this is done by the rendition of our decision, a considerable amount of labor is still required to carry the claims into grant. Some idea of this may be formed when it is stated that each patent on parchment contains a full transcript of the whole survey, extending in the larger claims to hundreds of courses and distances, and accompanied by a transcript of the approved plat, the whole to be committed to record. Thirty-four of these grants have been issued within the past year, embracing in the aggregate 540,577 acres, covering, exclusive of the plats, 482 large folio pages of record, being an average of over fourteen pages for each grant.

In *New Mexico*, where there are numerous urban and rural grants from Spain and Mexico, and where, as in California, the precious metals abound, no means have yet been prescribed by law for their *final* adjustment. As the Territory rises in importance in the social and political scale, her landed interests necessarily become enhanced in value, as they have been very materially since the transfer of the Territory to the United States. It is therefore important to meet the expectations of our citizens, that prompt legislative action should be had, looking to a speedy, just and final settlement of ancient titles in that region.

Independently of the considerations suggested, it is a measure indispensable to the separation of public from private property, so that the United States, as an immense land holder there, may be able to dispose of the soil without interference with private rights.

We have a multitude of confirmed ancient titles, of Spanish, French and British origin, falling within the limits of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas, which were carved out of the Louisiana cession of 1803, and also extensive grants in Florida. In addition to these, we have ancient settlement claims in the lower Peninsula of Michigan; in Indiana, at the old Vincennes post; in Illinois, such as Kaskaskia, Peoria, and other French settlements; and in Wisconsin at Prairie Du Chien and Green Bay. These are coming up from time to time, either to obtain grants or as the subject of inquiry to ascertain the source and nature of title, for the information of parties concerned or contesting. These require great research and patient examination, in order to discharge the duties required of the general government in regard to them.

In respect to Indian reservations this office is prepared to answer applications on demand, where the survey and other proceedings are found regular, and during the past year grants have issued for Choctaw, Chickasaw, Winnebago, Wyandott and Chippewa lands.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON DONATIONS.

Act of September 27, 1850, *and acts amendatory.*

This class of claims, though requiring generally less labor in their examination than California titles, owing to their small size in comparison with the latter, and the nature of the titles resting upon occupation of recent date, still require great care in their investigation and a critical examination before patenting. The conflicts of boundaries in some of the older claims, which, under the law, are admitted without regard to the lines of the public surveys, lead to serious difficulties and delay in their adjustment, and many intricate questions arise involving the legal rights of contesting parties. In one of these cases, known as the "Portland City" claim, recently decided by this office on an appeal from the decision of the land officers in Oregon, the record would make several printed volumes, with elaborate arguments filed by counsel for the different parties in interest.

Patents have been issued for 50 of these claims. In connexion with this subject complaints have reached this office from persons engaged in gold mining in Oregon, representing that, owing to the fact that the *mineral lands* are not properly indicated on the township maps, important mining interests may be seriously affected and much difficulty created by permitting settlers to locate on mineral lands, as the law exempts such lands from donation or pre-emption. There can be no doubt of the existence of valuable mineral deposits within the Territory, confined within such narrow limits as to have escaped notice by the surveyors, or where the gold has been discovered since the survey. To provide as far as possible against the evil apprehended from this source, and insure due observance of the law, the only remedy now is to place the matter in charge of the local land officers.

The registers and receivers in Oregon and Washington Territories have accordingly been instructed, where they have reason to believe that mineral lands exist, or where mining is in actual operation, or expenses have been incurred with a view to mining, to take proper measures to ascertain the character of the lands, and admit testimony on application on the part of the mining interest and upon satisfactory proof that a tract is *mineral*, not to permit it to be located; the rule for determining the character of the land in such cases to be, that if it contain such quantity of the precious metals as to make mining remunerative, and raise it in value above merely agricultural land, it shall be considered *mineral*, otherwise to be treated as agricultural land.

Among the most important measures requiring the action of our government is the extinction of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound agricultural interests in Washington Territory. Should this be accomplished in the manner contemplated by the treaty of 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, all parties will be satisfied, and our people relieved from a class of claims which sooner or later must be quieted.

TIMBER.

The trust devolved upon the department in the management and sale of the public lands has drawn into action the incidental but important function for the protection of the public timber.

Its spoliations had become extensive from the impunity with which depredations had been committed, and the wrong had almost tacitly ripened into a privilege, notwithstanding the inhibitory laws of Congress, and the possession by the United States of the same civil rights and remedies as individuals for the protection of their property from waste.

Looking to this condition of things and to extensive combinations which had been formed for the work of depredation, the department, in order to avoid a tax upon the treasury by the employment of permanent agents, has resorted to the instrumentality of our district land officers, defining their duties, pointing out the law, and requiring them to resort to the legal authorities to punish the wrong doers and vindicate the public rights. The efficiency of this system is shown in the abatement of any serious complaint and the general arrest of the evil.

The foregoing outline of prominent subjects, dealt with during the past year, conveys no idea of the immense labor and results incident to the varied multiplied and multiplying duties of the department, to whose care is committed the great landed interest of the Union, covering some fourteen hundred and fifty millions of acres. The gradual extensions of our public surveys are conducted under the professional principles which experience has developed, and under safeguards established for security and fidelity in the execution of the work. The restless and adventurous spirit of our people, and particularly of the frontier men, is pressing into the great interior region, the general features of which, twenty years ago, were but imperfectly known to the body of our citizens. Over the advancing settlements the law throws its protection, and with them go interests under all the varied forms of grant which Congress has provided for educational and other purposes essential to the happiness and prosperity of man, and to the strengthening of our political institutions. As we advance in this widened sphere of operations, we meet, over portions of our territory acquired from France, Spain, and Mexico, and of Great Britain, with individual rights, protected by treaty, which we are required to respect and ripen into patent from the United States. Aside from these, during the past year, our issues of land patents for sales and locations have numbered over ninety thousand. We have also patented to sovereign States under the swamp act, which, averaging the tracts at 80 acres, would equal 58,205 patents, and certified to States for railroads an additional number of 7,868 ; the whole being equal within the past year to a regular issue of ordinary cash system patents of over one hundred and fifty-six thousand, and before the close of the present calendar year the great mass of Kansas Indian Trust land patents will have been transmitted to their appropriate destination. In the progress of this Mosaic work of titles, difficult questions of land tenures have arisen, been discussed and settled—probably as many issues made and determined as are found on the dockets of many of the United States courts.

As to the intricacy of some of these, and the magnitude of interest involved, the reported decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States will bear testimony. The points ruled are necessarily, in all grave matters, carried up by appeal, adding to the weighty and responsible duties of the head of the Department of the Interior, under the direct revision of whom they are passed, and by whom they are finally adjudged.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Abstract of the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *November* 30, 1858.

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution of the Senate of February 28, 1855, the following is submitted as an "abstract or compendium" of the annual report from this office, bearing even date herewith. This report treats of the following subjects, and is accompanied by the usual statistical tables of the land surveyed, exposed to market, sold, granted, and otherwise disposed of, to wit:

1. The quantity of land ready for market and advertised, surveys returned, aggregate annual statements of sales and other disposals of the public lands.
2. Bounty land warrants—acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855—annual statement.
3. Revolutionary bounty land scrip—staff claims—claims of resigned officers—Virginia military land district in Ohio, and war of 1812—statements with certain recommendations.
4. Swamp land grant—statements, with a renewal of recommendation of further legislation.
5. Railroad grants, with statements, showing the lengths of the roads and an estimate of the quantities enuring to each.
6. Fox and Wisconsin grant in Wisconsin, and Des Moines river grant in Iowa.
7. Graduation entries—further legislative interposition required to clear this office from embarrassments and prevent fraud.
8. Compensation of land officers—the recommendation in last annual report, that further legislation be had to restrict the compensation commissions of registers and receivers, is renewed.
9. Pre-emption laws—a want of uniformity has arisen which is properly the subject of amendment; also, recommending that a law be enacted respecting appeals.
10. Reference to "town site" pre-emption act of 1844 and the difficulties involved in its administration.
11. "Mail or post route" pre-emptions—reference to acts passed on this subject, with a suggestion that the provisions thereof be amended.
12. Pre-emptions on the line of railroads—recommendation that the existing legal inhibition to pre-emptions be changed.
13. Land districts discontinued—and reference to additional districts created in California and New Mexico.
14. Synoptical views of the operations of the surveyors general.

15. Private land claims in California, New Mexico, Louisiana, and other States.
16. Donation claims in Oregon and Washington—reference to complaints from persons engaged in gold mining in Oregon.
17. Timber on public lands.
18. General outline of official duties and responsibilities.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. Jacob Thompson, *Secretary of the Interior.*

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

A.—Statement of public lands sold, &c., in the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

B.—Similar statement for second half of said fiscal year.

C.—Estimate of appropriations for office of Commissioner of General Land Office.

D.—Estimate of contingent appropriations for same.

E.—Estimate of appropriations for surveying department.

F.—Estimate of appropriations for surveying public lands.

G.—Reports of surveyors general, and accompanying documents.

A.—*Statement of public land sold, of cash, &c., received therefor, of incidental expenses thereon, and* 1857, *and ending*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in first half of fiscal year at and above the minimum price, $1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the first half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At $1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
OHIO.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Chillicothe	208.54	$521 35	....	....	....	....	464.56
INDIANA.							
Vincennes	163.80	204 74	....	....	....	....	4,986.07
Indianapolis	1,284.81	1,622 00	....	....	....	....	80.00
Total	1,448.61	1,826 74	....	....	....	....	4,936.07
ILLINOIS.							
Springfield	17,822.48	34,802 31	....	774.55	123.56	766.43	2,101.33
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	6,118.82	13,032 96	....	2,201.89	2,846.04	52,398.64	24,236.21
Fayette	1,941.24	2,426 56	....	160.00	....	27,054.38	41,728.56
Palmyra	2,461.38	3,736 79	40.00	370.27	566.36	40.00	1,629.48
Jackson	12,351.96	17,628 55	446.70	2,140 57	18,964.12	38,377.69	161,638.98
Warsaw	30,095.97	40,154 93	9,361.19	32,628.79	40.00	7,285.17	11,109.79
Springfield	28,801.17	65,509 68	27,371.20	38,281.71	13,203 38	....	....
Plattsburg	32,562 55	50,195 62	25,032 10	6,075.49	960.00	315.83	4,793.76
Milan	21,562.95	32,796 74	4,237.90	5,456.71	....	....	....
Total	135,896.04	225,481 83	66,489.09	87,315.43	36,579.90	125,501.71	545,136.78
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephens	627.85	1,034 47	....	....	800.73	....	21,025.91
Greenville	80.13	100 15	....	....	159.90	5,911.82	760.71
Huntsville	241.38	325 66	....	....	....	....	36,686.89
Tuscaloosa	40.07	50 09	....	....	....	395.86	24,641.57
Elba	199.89	258 88	....	....	....	3,259.30	3,746.20
Demopolis	159.54	199 42	40.08	740.27	....	....	5,397.99
Montgomery	40.00	50 00	....	....	5,604.03	....	....
Centre	201.73	701 03	....	1,409.86	8,761.59	....	....
Total	1,590.59	2,719 70	40.08	2,150.15	15,326.25	9,566.98	92,259.27
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	938.24	1,176 01	....	....	....	80.07	36,796.71
Augusta	2,666.59	9,894 26	79.91	3,638.54	....	....	3,149.40
Jackson	80.37	100 46	....	....	....	924.33	13,645.85
Grenada	653.95	878 62	960.41	3,147.43	....	....	....
Columbus	4,577.84	7,476 52	1,173.70	12,460.69	80.22	198.93	1,400.67
Total	8,916.99	19,525 87	2,214.02	19,246.66	80 22	1,203.33	54,992.63
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	393.76	492 21	....	....	....	....	....
Opelousas	2,263.69	2,829 37	39.80	....	....	727.47	1,223.91
Monroe	13,181.93	16,477 43	79.82	19,413.16	....	15,938.36	3,698.76
Greensburg	533.49	677 32	....	....	....	65,247.00	....
Natchitoches	4,962.18	6,202 72	959.65	8,009.35	....	5,068.06	....
Total	21,335.05	26,679 05	1,079.27	27,422.51	....	86,980.89	4,922.67

of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, *June* 30, 1858.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am'nt received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
464.56	$58 07	673.10	$579 42	....	$579 42	$662 47	$696 00
4,856 07	607 04	5,019.87	811 78	....	811 78	1,033 44	1,256 04
80.00	10 00	1,364.81	1,632 00	....	1,632 00	646 71	3,421 82
4,936.07	617 04	6,384.68	2,443 78	....	2,443 78	1,680 15	4,677 86
3,765.87	1,096 97	21,588.35	35,899 28	....	35,899 28	1,840 15	47,962 30
81,682.78	19,203 88	87,801.60	32,236 84	$1,300 00	30,936 84	3,662 84	31,111 40
68,942.94	12,100 51	70,884.18	14,527 07	....	14,527 07	3,065 32	12,261 00
2,646.11	814 58	5,107.49	4,551 37	....	4,551 37	853 81	7,265 98
521,568.06	78,833 87	533,920.02	96,462 42	....	96,462 42	3,641 06	96,644 24
60,424.94	37,070 55	90,520.91	77,225 48	7,335 28	69,890 20	3,613 85	58,938 10
78,856.29	62,684 21	107,657.46	128,193 89	6,267 54	121,926 35	2,553 75	158,122 91
37,207.18	30,754 41	69,769.73	80,950 03	9,911 42	71,038 61	3,036 72	90,594 00
9,694.61	8,330 48	31,257.56	41,127 22	200 00	40,927 22	5,036 34	67,995 57
861,022.91	249,792 49	996,918.95	475,274 32	25,014 24	450,260 08	25,463 69	522,933 20
21,826.64	3,028 60	22,454.49	4,063 07	....	4,063 07	924 76	....
6,832.43	1,652 99	6,912.56	1,753 14	.. ..	1,753 14	773 83	1,495 94
36,686.89	4,585 86	36,928.27	4,911 52	....	4,911 52	1,512 47	5,798 00
25,037.43	3,179 15	25,077.50	3,229 24	....	3,229 24	1,374 35	2,360 49
7,005.50	1,283 09	7,205.39	1,541 97	....	1,541 97	697 92	693 40
6,178.34	1,270 03	6,337.88	1,469 45	....	1,469 45	671 59	783 92
5,604.03	2,802 02	5,644.03	2,852 02	....	2,852 02	629 88	1,831 74
10,171.47	5,438 22	10,373.20	6,139 25	....	6,139 25	912 90	5,232 70
119,342.73	23,239 96	120,933.32	25,959 66	....	25,959 66	7,527 70	18,196 19
36,876.78	4,619 61	37,815.02	5,795 62	....	5,795 62	1,615 59	4,691 96
6,867.85	3,202 49	9,534.44	13,096 75	....	13,096 75	938 48	11,240 52
14,570.18	1,936 81	14,650.55	2,037 27	....	2,037 27	835 35	3,200 00
4,107.84	3,320 98	4,761.79	4,199 60	....	4,199 60	794 34	4,892 65
15,314.21	10,784 14	19,892.05	18,260 66	....	18,260 66	1,304 57	20,345 59
77,736.86	23,864 03	86,653.85	43,389 90	....	43,389 90	5,488 23	44,370 72
....	....	393.76	492 21	.. ..	492 21	703 56	....
1,991.18	374 66	4,254.87	3,204 03	....	3,204 03	615 91	4,564 51
39,130.10	19,086 62	52,312.03	35,564 05	....	35,564 05	2,443 32	37,348 02
65,247.00	16,311 75	65,780.49	16,989 07	....	16,989 07	2,245 95	16,918 71
14,037.06	8,233 68	18,999.24	14,436 40	....	14,436 40	862 31	874 90
120,405.34	44,006 71	141,740.39	70,685 76	....	70,685 76	6,871 05	59,706 14

A.—*Statement of public lands sold,*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in first half of fiscal year at and above the minimum price, $1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the first half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At $1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts per acre.
MICHIGAN.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Detroit	225.43	$281 77	....	2,652.96	14,114.18	40.00	40.00
Kalamazoo	160.21	200 26	....	....	813.09	1,199.04	....
East Saginaw	579.64	724 53	....	1,320.00	3,925.42	....	....
Ionia	441.96	582 45	....	6,262.41	873.72	....	....
Marquette	1,265.07	1,704 97	....	....	....	....	....
Mackinac	1,814.49	2,268 10	158.60	....	....	....	....
Total	4,486.80	5,762 08	158.60	10,235 37	19,726.41	1,239.04	40.00
ARKANSAS.							
Batesville	3,288.58	4,423 47	2,806.29	3,909.80	11,489 82	13,481.58	78,535.71
Little Rock	17,370.27	23,018 98	12,363.02	3,484.39	12,327.45	8,559.66	28,390.10
Washington	11,046.89	14,458 62	8,931.66	6,982.35	5,515.91	187.46	44,552.75
Fayetteville	11,994.85	15,023 60	7,247.73	27,663.97	10,169.62	....	....
Helena	5,142.57	6,591 09	2,417.39	40.00	754.96	2,452.18	1,080.00
Clarksville	6,682.73	11,477 49	2,435.17	23,467.77	720.00	15,762.68	....
Champagnole	33,480.20	41,950 25	36,594.30	13,885.14	34,800.40	6,176.83	....
Total	89,006.09	116,943 50	72,798.50	79,433.42	75,778.16	46,620.39	152,558.56
FLORIDA.							
Tallahassee	481.58	676 98	....	....	151.67	4,515.51	7,310.36
St. Augustine	188.18	235 22	....	231.62	....	....	....
Newnansville	2,894.93	3,618 70	121.47	3,045.25	....	3,904.13	....
Tampa	553.67	692 27	74.04	....	....	....	....
Total	4,118.36	5,223 17	195.51	3,276.87	151.67	8,419.64	7,310.36
IOWA.							
Dubuque	740.66	984 10	80.00	240.00	....	....	....
Chariton	1,798.79	2,248 49	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Des Moines	176.33	220 41	....	....	....	....	....
Council Bluffs	3,843.40	4,804 25	....	....	....	....	....
Osage	1,162.43	1,453 03	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Dodge	2,021.64	3,127 05	....	....	....	....	....
Sioux City	922.56	1,153 20	....	....	....	....	....
Total	10,665.81	13,990 53	80 00	240 00	....	....	....
WISCONSIN.							
Mineral Point	1,239.74	1,552 17	509.36	40.00	1,156.58	....	....
Menasha	6,943.54	9,519 28	1,025.61	4,914.12	6,233.95	....	....
Hudson	4,872.55	6,090 86	....	....	....	....	....
Stevens' Point	7,891.92	9,904 84	....	2,004,40	....	....	....
La Crosse	3,386.17	4,232 71	200.00	....	....	....	....
Superior	2,734.79	3,418 50	....	....	....	....	....
Eau Claire	311.92	389 90	....	....	....	....	....
Total	27,380.63	35,108 26	1,734.97	6,958.52	7.390.53	....	....
CALIFORNIA.							
San Francisco	675.07	843 81	....	....	....	....	....
Los Angelos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marysville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	675.07	843 81	....	....	....	....	....

of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
16.847.14	$9,061 83	17,072.57	$9,343 60	....	$9,343 60	$1,319 49	$9,343 60
2.012.13	706 31	2.172.34	906 57	....	906 57	571 64	740 00
5.245.42	2.952 71	5,825.06	3.677 24	....	3,677 24	1,061 25	1,500 00
7,136.13	5,133 67	7,578.09	5,716 12	....	5,716 12	1,041 10	8,697 02
....	....	1.265.07	1.704 97	....	1,704 97	846 07	1,056 68
158.60	158 60	1,973.09	2,426 70	....	2,426 70	1,166 64	3,888 52
31,399.42	18,013 12	35,886.22	23,775 20	....	23,775 20	6,006 19	25,225 82
110,223.20	21.670 91	113.511.78	29,094 38	....	29,084 38	3.184 17	22,800 00
65,124.62	26,828 83	82,494.89	49,847 81	....	49,847 81	2,984 46	49,847 82
66,173.07	22,545 34	77,219.96	37,003 96	....	37,003 96	2.720 12	29,397 29
45.081.32	33,080 52	57,076.17	48,104 12	....	48.104 12	2,326 51	40,149 95
6.714.53	3,572 91	11,887,10	10,164 00	$67 10	10,096 90	1,236 00	6,483 41
42.385.62	24,336 68	49,068.35	35,814 17	....	35,814 17	1,899 32	26,226 50
91,456,67	65,952 56	124,936.87	107,902 81	....	107,902 81	4,917 45	101,785 72
427,189.03	200,987 75	516,195.12	317,931 25	67 10	317,864 15	19,268 03	276,690 69
11,977.54	2,118 50	12,459.12	2,795 48	....	2,795 48	820 17	2,758 59
231.62	173 72	419.80	408 94	....	408 94	516 05	500 00
7,070.85	3,381 59	9,965.78	7,000 29	....	7,000 29	1,098 35	11,141 40
74.04	74 04	627.71	766 31	....	766 31	522 58	1,123 98
19,354.05	5,747 85	23,472.41	10,971 02	....	10,971 02	2,957 15	15,523 97
320.00	260 00	1,060.66	1,244 10	....	1,244 10	721 73	2,500 00
....	....	1,798.79	2,248 49	....	2.248 49	873 14	2,099 00
....	....	176.33	220 41	....	220 41	551 96	....
....	....	3,843.40	4,804 25	....	4,804 25	1,443 77	7,115 00
....	....	1,162.45	1,453 03	....	1,453 03	1,135 74	67,400 00
....	....	2,021.64	3,127 05	....	3,127 05	1,021 11	80.650 00
....	....	922.56	1,153 20	....	1,153 20	935 60	21,222 17
320.00	260 00	10,985.81	14,250 53	....	14,250 53	6,683 05	180,986 17
1.705.94	1,117 65	2,945.68	2.669 82	....	2,669 82	526 02	5,638 70
12,173.68	7,828 21	19,117.22	17,347 49	100 00	17,247 49	1,246 65	16,838 14
....	....	4,872.55	6,090 86	....	6,090 86	1,270 84	6,994 11
2,004.40	1,503 31	9,896.32	11,408 15	....	11,408 15	1,097 05	15,490 91
200.00	200 00	3,586.17	4,432 71	....	4,432 71	831 10	4,480 00
....	....	2,734.79	3,418 50	....	3,418 50	895 18	7,000 00
....	....	311.92	389 90	....	389 90	1,398 04	....
16,084.02	10.649 17	43,464.65	45,757 43	100 00	45,657 43	7,264 88	56,441 86
....	....	675.07	843 81	....	843 81	3.398 10	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	3,224 45	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,880 66	....
....	....	675.07	843 81	....	843 81	8,503 21	....

A.—*Statement of public lands sold,*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in the first half of fiscal year at and above the minimum price, $1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the first half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At $1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
MINNESOTA.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Stillwater	1,149.63	$1,437 04	....	....	....	....	....
St. Cloud	3,905.33	4.881 66	....	....	....	....	....
Chatfield	9,537.77	11.922 74	....	....	....	....	....
Forest City	8,342.53	10,428 15	....	....	....	....	....
Faribault	12,101.30	15.126 62	....	....	....	....	....
Henderson	21,655.36	27.069 30	....	....	....	....	....
Buchanan	501.24	626 56	....	....	....	....	....
Ottertail City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	57,193.16	71.492 07	....	....	....	....	....
OREGON TERRITORY.							
Oregon City	2.399.61	2,999 51	....	....	....	....	....
Winchester	3,315.24	4,146 55	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5,714.85	7,146 06	....	....	....	....	....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.							
Olympia	1,933.66	7,417 10	....	....	....	....	....
KANSAS TERRITORY.							
Lecompton	26,015.19	32,519 55	....	....	....	....	....
Kickapoo	20.522.86	25,653 94	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Scott	3.673.82	4,592 27	....	....	....	....	....
Ogden	1,599.40	1,999 25	....	....	....	....	....
Total	51,811.27	64,765 01	....	....	....	....	....
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.							
Omaha City	34.943.98	43,679 98	....	....	....	....	....
Brownsville	7.416.69	9,270 86	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska City	7,381.87	9,227 64	....	....	....	....	....
Dakota City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	49,742.54	62,178 48	....	....	....	....	....

RECAPIT

STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
Ohio	208.54	521 35	....	....	....	....	464.56
Indiana	1,448.61	1,826 74	....	....	....	....	4,936.07
Illinois	17,822.48	34,802 31	....	774.55	123.56	766.43	2,101.33
Missouri	135,896.04	225,481 83	66,489.09	87,315.43	36,579.90	125,501.71	545,136.78
Alabama	1,590 59	2,719 70	40.08	2,150.15	15,326.25	9,566.98	92,259.27
Mississippi	8,916.99	19,525 87	2,214.02	19,246.66	80.22	1,203.33	54,992.63
Louisiana	21,335.05	26,679 05	1,079.27	27,422.51	....	86,980.89	4,922.67
Michigan	4,486.80	5,762 08	158.60	10,235.37	19.726.41	1,239.04	40.00
Arkansas	89.006.09	116,943 50	72,798.50	79,433.42	75,778.16	46,620.39	152,558.56
Florida	4,118.36	5.223 17	195.51	3,276.87	151.67	8,419.64	7,310.36
Iowa	10,665.81	13,990 53	80.00	240.00	....	....	....
Wisconsin	27,380.63	35,108 26	1,734.97	6,958.52	7,390.53	....	....
California	675.07	843 81	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	57,193.16	71,492 07	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon Territory	5,714.85	7,146 06	....	....	....	....	....
Washington Territory	1,933.66	2,417 10	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas Territory	51,811.27	64,765 01	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska Territory	49,742.54	62,178 48	....	....	....	....	....
Total	489,946.54	697,426 92	144,790.04	237,053.48	155,156.70	280,298.41	864.722.23

of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and am't received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
....	....	1,149.63	$1,437 04	....	$1.437 04	$821 07	$ 2.551 00
....	....	3,905.33	4,881 66	....	4.881 66	1,392 12	9,566 36
....	....	9,537.77	11,922 74	....	11,922 74	1,343 52	15.420 63
....	....	8,342.53	10,428 15	....	10,428 15	1,340 60	9.245 75
....	....	12,101.30	15,126 62	....	15,126 62	1,487 30	35.548 30
....	....	21,655.36	27,069 30	....	27,069 30	2,217 39	42,250 00
....	....	501.24	626 56	....	626 56	910 13	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	560 00	....
....	....	57,193.16	71,492 07	....	71,492 07	10,072 13	114.582 04
....	....	2,399.61	2,999 51	....	2,999 51	2,691 99	2.049 63
....	....	3,315.24	4,146 55	....	4,146 55	2,848 28	2,564 95
....	....	5,714.85	7,146 06	....	7,146 06	5,540 27	4,614 58
....	....	1,933.66	2,417 10	....	2,417 10	2,048 50	....
....	....	26.015.19	32,519 55	....	32.519 55	1.900 67	357,468 00
....	....	20,522.86	25.653 94	....	25,653 94	1,826 21	758,362 00
....	....	3.673.82	4.592 27	....	4.592 27	624 29	....
....	....	1,599.40	1,999 25	....	1,999 25	1,138 44	....
....	....	51,811.27	64,765 01	....	64,765 01	5,489 61	1,115,830 00
....	....	34,943.98	43,679 98	....	43,679 98	1.661 84	48,117 82
....	....	7,416.69	9,270 86	....	9,270 86	1,592 15	8,000 00
....	....	7,381.87	9,227 64	....	9,227 64	1,427 71	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	929 82	....
....	....	49,742.54	62,178 48	....	62,178 48	5,611 52	56,117 82

ULATION.

464.56	$358 07	673.10	579 42	....	579 42	662 47	696 00
4.936.07	617 04	6,384.68	2,443 78	....	2,443 78	1,680 15	4.677 86
3,765.87	1,096 97	21,588.35	35,899 28	....	35,899 28	1,840 15	47,962 30
861,022.91	249,792 49	996,918.95	475,274 32	$25,014 24	450,260 08	25,463 69	522,933 20
119.342.73	23,239 96	120,933.32	25,959 66	....	25.959 66	7,527 70	18,196 19
77,736.86	23,864 03	86,653.85	43,389 90	....	43,389 90	5,488 23	44,370 72
120,405.34	44,006 71	141,740.39	70,685 76	....	70,685 76	6,871 05	59,706 14
31,399.42	18,013 12	35,886.22	23,775 20	....	23,775 20	6,006 19	25,225 82
427,189.03	200,987 75	516,195.12	317,931 25	67 10	317,864 15	19,268 03	276,690 69
19.354.05	5,747 85	23,472.41	10.971 02	....	10,971 02	2,957 15	15,523 97
320.00	260 00	10,985.81	14,250 53	....	14.250 53	6,683 05	180.986 17
16,084.02	10,649 17	43,464.65	45,757 43	100 00	45,657 43	7.264 88	56,441 86
....	....	675.07	843 81	....	843 81	8,503 21	....
....	....	57,193.16	71,492 07	....	71,492 07	10,072 13	114,582 04
....	....	5,714.85	7,146 06	....	7,146 06	5,540 27	4,614 58
....	....	1,933.66	2,417 10	....	2,417 10	2,048 50	....
....	....	51,811.27	64.765 01	....	64,765 01	5,489 61	1,115,830 00
....	....	49,742.54	62,178 48	....	62,178 48	5,611 52	56,117 82
1,682,020.86	578,333 16	2.171,967.40	1,275,760 08	25,181 34	1,250,578 74	128,977 98	2,544,555 36

B.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash, &c., received therefor, of incidental expenses thereon, and* 1857, *and ending*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in second half of fiscal year at and above the minimum price, $1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At $1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
OHIO.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Chillicothe	433.10	$1,082 75	....	....	....	....	204.09
INDIANA.							
Vincennes	119.68	149 60	....	....	....	....	1,049.25
Indianopolis	548.67	730 84	....	....	....	....	198.83
Total	668.35	880 44	....	....	....	....	1,248.08
ILLINOIS.							
Springfield	3,854.77	6,741 23	....	160.00	....	358.12	1,977.82
MISSOURI.							
St. Louis	4,976.25	10,778 21	....	1,065.04	920.00	5,889.02	5,909.84
Boonville	659.57	824 42	....	80.00	....	16,890.58	10,684.86
Palmyra	1,367.05	2,182 03	....	40.00	....	120.00	644 07
Jackson	16,224.57	23,014 98	80.00	765.75	14,828.32	47,661.66	547,705.59
Warsaw	10,885.48	15,262 84	9,024.66	29,826.04	....	31,797.05	29,512.52
Springfield	21,334.09	34,442 19	20,773.61	27,472.43	9,974.06	....	....
Plattsburg	12,697.55	17,175 64	4,730.47	1,511.05	998.78	80.00	720.00
Milan	4,226.18	6,742 49	841.99	1,372.61	....	....	....
Total	72,370.74	110,422 80	35,450 73	62,132.92	26,721.16	102,438.31	595,176.88
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephen's	269.46	437 02	....	1,040.44	6,172.79	....	8,155.92
Greenville	....	....	....	....	....	794.72	....
Huntsville	559.56	699 45	....	....	....	14,189.58	34,274.27
Tuscaloosa	80.08	100 10	....	....	....	921.55	12,987.09
Elba	950.69	1,191 78	....	....	....	1,229.16	1,645.34
Demopolis	80.32	100 40	....	190.75	....	....	2,278.70
Montgomery	80.37	100 46	....	....	1,747.14	....	....
Centre	22.00	27 50	....	439.85	1,919.92	....	....
Total	2,042.48	2,656 71	....	1,671.04	9,839.85	17,135.01	59,341.32
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	682.13	852 67	....	....	....	....	15,015.01
Augusta	2,604.30	6,963 54	....	4,278.02	....	239.95	1,338.90
Jackson	531.68	664 59	....	....	477.72	79.98	7,604.02
Grenada	699.81	874 77	280.64	1,646.62	....	....	....
Columbus	1,271.23	2,481 81	632.43	5,352.57	....	....	200.20
Total	5,789.15	11,837 38	913.07	11,277.21	477.72	319.93	24,158.13
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	364.51	455 63	....	....	....	....	....
Opelousas	10,395.18	12,993 97	80.07	57.36	....	....	955.28
Monroe	22,962.24	30,002 16	915.36	8,648.50	616.07	7,171.94	10,303.13
Greensburg	540.59	675 74	....	....	....	16,079.50	....
Natchitoches	5,677.85	7,097 32	158.71	5,107.15	....	4,194.88	....
Total	39,940.37	51,224 82	1,154.14	13,813.01	616.07	27,446.32	11,258.41
MICHIGAN.							
Detroit	112.30	140 38	....	560.00	3,565.32	....	40.00
Kalamazoo	58.74	73 43	....	....	356.94	517.77	....
East Saginaw	257.28	446 60	....	320.00	1,197.25	....	160.00
Ionia	479.86	599 82	....	809.76	83.51	....	....
Marquette	1,332.47	1,665 61	....	....	....	....	....
Mackinac	914.71	1,180 93	80.00	360.94	....	....	....
Total	3,285.39	4,106 77	80.00	2,050.70	5,203.02	517.77	200.00

of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the second half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, *June* 30, 1858.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and amount received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the second half of fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
204.09	$25 52	637.19	$1,108 27	....	$1,108 27	$443 72	$1,473 03
1,049.25	131 16	1,168.93	280 76	....	280 76	651 61	606 85
198.83	24 85	747.50	755 69	....	755 69	940 36	1,403 55
1,248.08	156 01	1,916.43	1,036 45	....	1,036 45	1,591 97	2,010 40
2,495.94	456 76	6,350.71	7,197 99	....	7,197 99	986 30	3,653 32
13,783.90	3,469 78	18,760.15	14,247 99	$496 08	13,751 91	7,086 78	25,811 51
27,655.44	5,618 32	28,315.01	6,442 74	....	6,442 74	1,374 27	9,250 00
804.07	140 51	2,171.12	2,322 54	....	2,322 54	702 92	1,783 26
611,041.32	88,447 68	627,265.89	111,462 66	2,022 22	109,440 44	3,755 00	100,655 00
100,160.27	43,032 60	111,045.75	58,295 44	2,111 63	56,183 81	3,005 30	81,713 85
58,220.10	46,374 97	79,554.19	80,817 16	15,027 68	65,789 48	4,348 63	67,109 17
8,040.30	6,473 16	20,737.85	23,648 80	....	23,648 80	2,322 04	22,130 64
2,214.60	1,871 68	6,440.78	8,614 17	....	8,614 17	1,180 52	6,333 20
821,920.00	195,428 70	894,290.74	305,851 50	19,657 61	286,193 89	23,775 46	314,786 63
15,369.15	4,886 21	15,638.61	5,323 23	....	5,323 23	858 17	....
794.72	198 67	794.72	198 67	....	198 67	565 72	429 44
48,463.85	7,831 68	49,023.41	8,531 13	....	8,531 13	1,863 19	8,735 96
13,908.64	1,853 78	13,988.72	1,953 88	....	1,953 88	1,064 02	3,106 62
2,874.50	512 96	3,825.19	1,704 74	....	1,704 74	455 13	676 89
2,469.45	427 89	2,549.77	528 29	....	528 29	586 10	780 00
1,747.14	873 57	1,827.51	974 03	....	974 03	698 77	1,811 07
2,359.77	1,289 85	2,381.77	1,317 35	....	1,317 35	693 63	2,514 21
87,987.22	17,874 61	90,029.70	20,531 32	....	20,531 32	6,784 73	18,054 19
15,015.01	1,876 87	15,697.14	2,729 54	....	2,729 54	1,089 87	4,222 71
5,856.87	3,435 87	8,461.17	10,399 41	....	10,399 41	840 67	10,685 11
8,161.72	1,209 35	8,693.40	1,873 94	....	1,873 94	842 64	873 00
1,927.26	1,515 61	2,627.07	2,390 38	....	2,390 38	745 60	8,873 51
6,185.20	4,671 88	7,456.43	7,153 69	....	7,153 69	841 07	6,482 76
37,146.06	12,709 58	42,935.21	24,546 96	....	24,546 96	4,359 85	31,137 09
....	....	364.51	455 63	....	455 63	895 80	912 07
1,092.71	242 50	11,487.89	13,236 47	....	13,236 47	1,011 82	15,242 55
27,655.00	10,790 64	50,617.24	40,792 80	....	40,792 80	2,681 05	25,001 08
16,079.50	4,019 87	16,620.09	4,695 61	....	4,695 61	960 84	4,687 00
9,460.74	5,037 79	15,138.59	12,135 11	....	12,135 11	11,040 02	40,868 85
54,287.95	20,090 80	94,228.32	71,315 62	....	71,315 62	16,589 53	86,711 55
4,165.32	2,207 67	4,277.62	2,348 05	....	2,348 05	1,052 31	2,348 05
874.71	307 93	933.45	381 36	....	381 36	579 58	606 04
1,677.25	858 62	2,034.53	1,305 22	75 00	1,230 22	741 98	3,000 00
893.27	649 07	1,373.13	1,248 89	....	1,248 89	547 22	655 00
....	....	1,332.47	1,665 61	....	1,665 61	968 57	700 00
440.94	350 70	1,385.68	1,531 63	....	1,531 63	1,113 93	1,844 64
8,051.49	4,373 99	11,336.88	8,480 76	75 00	8,405 76	5,003 59	9,153 73

B.—*Statement of public lands*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in second half of fiscal year at and above the minimum price, $1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in second half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At $1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
ARKANSAS.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Batesville	3,325.30	$4,300 65	3,205.49	4,981.49	8,388.36	8,235.53	69,967.24
Little Rock	5,192.73	7,664 33	3,726.28	9,190.02	8,012.65	6,743.79	19,244.83
Washington	5,327.95	7,209 94	1,854.35	2,801.83	4,163.13	120.00	11,038.74
Fayetteville	11,314.38	14,143 03	7,166.08	23,156.83	6,917.95	....	....
Helena	3,034.26	3,956 79	883.27	1,566.42	607.68	118.36	1,307.48
Clarksville	8,072.84	15,543 61	4,007.21	20,083.92	631.22	6,679.28	....
Champagnole	11,454.83	14,293 53	15,740.72	4,875.49	14,937.22	1,831.08	....
Total	47,722.29	67,111 88	36,583.40	66,656.00	43,658.21	23,728.04	101,558.29
FLORIDA.							
Tallahassee	279.74	349 67	....	....	478.84	880.99	4,348.13
St. Augustine	420.26	525 32	....	119.56	....	....	....
Newmansville	1,056.88	1,462 42	160.78	2,964.82	....	2,906.21	....
Tampa	536.10	670 12	79.65	....	....	....	....
Total	2,292.98	3,007 53	240.43	3,084.38	478.84	3,787.20	4,348.13
IOWA.							
Dubuque	2,243.20	2,804 35	....	325.11	....	....	....
Chariton	7,075.47	9,000 92	....	85.68	....	....	....
Fort Des Moines	3,182.57	4,576 20	....	....	....	....	....
Council Bluffs	18,012.01	26,099 41	....	....	....	....	....
Osage	2,507.78	3,134 77	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Dodge	15,879.57	21,933 34	....	....	....	....	....
Sioux City	1,085.93	1,657 41	....	....	....	....	....
Total	49,986.53	69,206 40	....	410.79	....	....	....
WISCONSIN.							
Mineral Point	2,400.23	3,270 29	436.68	120.56	360.00	....	....
Menasha	2,652.46	3,378 40	40.00	3,465.31	1,440.00	....	....
Hudson	2,733.32	3,416 71	....	....	....	....	....
Stevens' Point	3,249.56	4,061 96	....	735.39	....	....	....
La Crosse	11,716.33	14,645 41	845.77	....	....	....	....
Superior	401.73	502 16	....	....	....	....	....
Eau Claire	4,037.79	5,047 26	....	....	....	....	....
Total	27,191.42	34,322 19	1,362.45	4,321.26	1,800.00	....	....
CALIFORNIA.							
San Francisco	539.08	673 86	....	....	....	....	....
Los Angelos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marysville	4,915.85	6,144 85	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5,454 93	6,818 71	....	....	....	....	....
MINNESOTA.							
Stillwater	414.11	518 02	....	....	....	....	....
St. Cloud	499 48	624 35	....	....	....	....	....
Chatfield	2,600.53	3,288 35	....	....	....	....	....
Forest City	2,279.24	2,849 05	....	....	....	....	....
Faribault	2,197.38	2,839 67	....	....	....	....	....
Henderson	1,793.67	2,242 11	....	....	....	....	....
Buchanan	1,188.26	1,485 41	....	....	....	....	....
Ottertail City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	10,972.67	13,846 96	....	....	....	....	....

sold, of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and amount received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the second half of fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty land scrip.	Cash.		
94,778.11	$21,943 54	98,103.41	$26,244 19	....	$26,244 19	$3,465 35	$33,557 83
46,917.57	18,716 68	52,110.30	26,381 01	....	26,381 01	2,189 68	26,381 21
19,978.05	7,447 15	25,306.00	14,657 09	....	14,657 09	1,718 21	19,800 00
37,240.86	28,000 73	48,555.24	42,143 76	....	42,143 76	2,169 16	53,951 13
4,483.21	2,569 94	7,517.47	6,526 73	....	6,526 73	1,075 00	8,619 02
31,401.63	21,055 58	39,474.47	36,599 19	....	36,599 19	1,972 94	45,017 13
37,384.51	27,323 52	48,839.34	41,617 05	....	41,617 05	2,275 64	49,503 16
272,183.94	127,057 14	319,906.23	194,169 02	....	194,169 02	14,865 98	236,829 48
5,707.96	1,003 18	5,987.70	1,352 85	....	1,352 85	650 00	....
119.56	89 67	539.82	614 99	....	614 99	547 44	722 00
6,031.81	3,110 96	7,088.69	4,573 38	....	4,573 38	773 55	2,393 03
79.65	79 65	615.75	749 77	....	749 77	559 78	288 90
11,938.98	4,283 46	14,231.96	7,290 99	....	7,290 99	2,530 77	5,403 93
325.11	243 89	2,568.31	3,048 24	$100 00	2,948 24	2,502 79	5,095 21
85.68	64 26	7,161.15	9,065 18	....	9,065 18	1,830 18	6,122 98
....	....	3,182.57	4,576 20	....	4,576 20	1,740 10	980 00
....	....	18,012.01	26,099 41	6,420 65	19,678 76	5,701 52	26,867 76
....	....	2,507.78	3,134 77	....	3,134 77	1,698 90	2,000 00
....	....	15,879.57	21,933 34	89 28	21,844 06	4,716 67	13,080 98
....	....	1,085.93	1,657 41	....	1,657 41	3,247 90	2,152 75
410.79	308 15	50,397.32	69,514 55	6,609 93	62,904 62	21,438 06	56,299 68
917.24	707 10	3,317.47	3,977 39	100 00	3,877 39	694 41	1,007 85
4,985.31	3,398 99	7,637.77	6,777 39	100 00	6,677 39	907 73	9,436 87
....	....	2,733.32	3,416 71	....	3,416 71	705 03	4,742 42
735.39	551 55	3,984.95	4,613 51	....	4,613 51	929 30	14,783 15
845.77	845 77	12,562.10	15,491 18	....	15,491 18	725 09	17,863 40
....	....	401.73	502 16	....	502 16	....	....
....	....	4,037.79	5,047 26	....	5,047 26	669 48	4,858 00
7,483.71	5,503 41	34,675.13	39,825 60	200 00	39,625 60	4,631 04	52,691 69
....	....	539.08	673 86	....	673 86	4,456 61	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,315 00	....
....	....	4,915.85	6,144 85	....	6,144 85	2,568 56	....
....	....	5,454.93	6,818 71	....	6,818 71	9,340 17	....
....	....	414.11	518 02	....	518 02	603 41	1,982 50
....	....	499.48	624 35	....	624 35	570 95	672 80
....	....	2,600.53	3,288 35	....	3,288 35	610 29	5,500 00
....	....	2,279.24	2,849 05	....	2,849 05	626 56	1,800 00
....	....	2,197.38	2,839 67	....	2,839 67	658 82	3,752 20
....	....	1,793.67	2,242 11	....	2,242 11	647 26	4,483 50
....	....	1,188.26	1,485 41	....	1,485 41	629 09	1,345 72
....	....	....	....	....	....	880 00	....
....	....	10,972.67	13,846 96	....	13,846 96	5,226 38	19,536 72

B.—*Statement of public lands*

Land offices.	Quantity sold in second half of fiscal year at and above the minimum price, $1 25, and amount received for the same.		Quantity sold in the second half of the fiscal year at graduated prices.				
	Acres.	Amount.	At $1 per acre.	At 75 cts. per acre.	At 50 cts. per acre.	At 25 cts. per acre.	At 12½ cts. per acre.
OREGON TERRITORY.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Oregon City	3,161.10	$3,951 46	....	....	....	....	....
Winchester	1,709.04	2,136 30	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4,870.14	6,087 76	....	....	....	....	....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.							
Olympia	487.24	609 05	....	....	....	....	....
KANSAS TERRITORY.							
Lecompton	18,738.25	23,423 04	....	....	....	....	....
Kickapoo	19,542.66	24,429 18	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Scott	1,553.29	1,941 61	....	....	....	....	....
Ogden	1,818.99	2,273 76	....	....	....	....	....
Total	41,653.19	52,067 59	....	....	....	....	....
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.							
Omaha City	1,930.31	2,412 89	....	....	....	....	....
Brownsville	4,065.29	5,081 61	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska City	2,571.47	3,214 34	....	....	....	....	....
Dakota City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	8,567.07	10,708 84	....	....	....	....	....

RECAPIT

STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
Ohio	433.10	1,082 75	....	....	....	....	204.09
Indiana	668.35	880 44	....	....	....	....	1,248.08
Illinois	3,854.77	6,741 23	....	160.00	....	358.12	1,977.82
Missouri	72,370.74	110,422 80	35,450.73	62,132.92	26,721.16	102,438.31	595,176.88
Alabama	2,042.48	2,656 71	....	1,671.04	9,839.85	17,135.01	59,341.32
Mississippi	5,789.15	11,837 38	913.07	11,277.21	477.72	319.93	24,158.13
Louisiana	39,940.37	51,224 82	1,154.14	13,813.01	616.07	27,446.32	11,258.41
Michigan	3,285.39	4,106 77	80.00	2,050.70	5,203.02	517.77	200.00
Arkansas	47,722.29	67,111 88	36,583.40	66,656.00	43,658.21	23,728.04	101,558.29
Florida	2,292.98	3,007 53	240.43	3,084.38	478.84	3,787.20	4,348.13
Iowa	49,986.53	69,206 40	....	410.79	....	....	....
Wisconsin	27,191.42	34,322 19	1,362.45	4,321.26	1,800.00	....	....
California	5,454.93	6,818 71	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	10,972.67	13,846 96	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon Territory	4,870.14	6,087 76	....	....	....	....	....
Washington Territory	487.24	609 05	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas Territory	41,653.19	52,067 59	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska Territory	8,567.07	10,708 84	....	....	....	....	....
Total	327,582.81	452,739 81	75,784.22	165,577.31	88,794.87	175,730.70	799,471.15

sold, of cash received, &c.—Continued.

Quantity sold at graduated prices, and am't received for the same.		Aggregate quantity sold at all prices, and amount received for the same.		Amount received in military bounty-land scrip and cash.		Incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the second half of the fiscal year.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Mil. bounty-land scrip.	Cash.		
....	....	3,161.10	$3.951 46	....	$3,951 46	$2,731 75	$3,029 96
....	....	1,709.04	2,136 30	....	2,135 30	2,874 64	8,434 81
....	....	4,870.14	6,087 76	....	6,087 76	5,606 39	11,464 77
....	....	487.24	609 05	....	609 05	2,346 06	3,657 46
....	....	18,738.25	23,423 04	....	23,423 04	954 57	39.897 38
....	....	19,542.66	24,429 18	....	24,429 18	1,199 35	45.762 49
....	....	1,553.29	1,941 61	....	1,941 61	1,380 11	7,040 00
....	....	1,818.99	2,273 76	....	2,273 76	550 04	959 50
....	....	41,653.19	52,067 59	....	52,067 59	4,084 07	93.659 37
....	....	1,930.31	2,412 89	....	2,412 89	583 45	10.837 47
....	....	4,065.29	5,081 61	....	5,081 61	703 39	3,400 00
....	....	2,571.47	3,214 34	....	3,214 34	948 25	10,400 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	588 71	....
....	....	8,567.07	10,708 84	....	10,708 84	2,823 80	24,637 47

ULATION.

204.09	$25 52	637.19	1,108 27	....	1,108 27	443 72	1,473 03
1,248.08	156 01	1,916.43	1,036 45	....	1,036 45	1,591 97	2,010 40
2,495.94	456 76	6,350.71	7,197 99	....	7,197 99	986 30	3,653 32
821,920.00	195,428 70	894,290.74	305,851 50	$19,657 61	286,193 89	23,775 46	314,786 63
87,987.22	17,874 61	90,029.70	20,531 32	....	20,531 32	6,784 73	18.054 19
37.146.06	12,709 58	42.935 21	24,546 96	....	24,646 96	4,359 85	31,137 09
54,287.95	20,090 80	94,228,32	71,315 62	....	71,315 62	16,589 53	86.711 55
8,051.49	4,373 99	11,336.88	8,480 76	75 00	8,405 76	5,003 59	9,153 73
272.183.94	127,057 14	319,906.23	194,169 02	....	194,169 02	14,865 98	236,829 48
11,938.98	4,283 46	14,231.96	7,290 99	....	7,290 99	2,530 77	3,403 93
410.79	308 15	50,397.32	69.514 55	6,609 93	62,904 62	21,438 06	56,299 68
7,483.71	5,503 41	34,675.13	39,825 60	200 00	39,625 60	4,631 04	52,691 69
....	....	5,454.93	6,818 71	....	6,818 71	9,340 17	....
....	....	10,972.67	13,846 96	....	13,846 96	5,226 38	19,536 72
....	....	4,870.14	6,087 76	....	6,087 76	5,606 39	11,464 77
....	....	487.24	609 05	....	609 05	2,346 06	3,657 46
....	....	41,653.19	52,067 59	....	52,067 59	4,084 07	93,659 37
....	....	8,567.07	10,708 84	....	10,708 84	2,823 80	24,637 47
1,305,358.25	388,268 13	1,632,941.06	841,007 94	26,542 54	814,465 40	132,427 87	969,160 51

C.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

For salary of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of July 4, 1836, (Little & Brown's Laws, vol. 5, p. 111, sec. 10)	$3,000
For salary of recorder, per act of March 3, 1837, (L. & B. 5, p. 164)	2,000
For salary of chief clerk, per act of March 3, 1853, (L. & B. 10, p. 211)	2,000
For salary of principal clerk of private land claims and principal clerk of surveys, per act of July 4, 1836, (L. & B. 5, p. 111,) $1,800 each	3,600
For salary of three clerks of the fourth class, at $1,800 each, per act of March 3, 1853, (L. & B. 10, p. 209, sec 3)	5,400
For salary of 23 clerks of third class, at $1,600 each, per act of April 22, 1854, (L. & B. 10, p. 276)	36,800
For salary of 40 clerks of second class, at $1,400 each, (same act)	56,000
For salary of 40 clerks of first class, at $1,200, (same act)	48,000
For salary of draughtsman and assistant draughtsman, (same act)	3,000
For salary of two packers, act of July 4, 1836, (L. & B. 5, p. 111,) and act of April 22, 1854, (L. & B. 10, p. 276,) at $600 each	1,200
For compensation of clerk employed on Chickasaw business, per act of March 3, 1851, (L. & B. 9, p. 616)	250
For salary of one principal messenger, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856, (Session Laws, L. & B., p. 145)	840
For salary of one messenger and three assistant messengers, at $700 each, per same resolution	2,800
For salary of six laborers, at $600 each, per same resolution	3,600
For salary of one day watchman, per act of June 2, 1858, (Session Laws, L. & B., p. 295)	600
For salary of six night watchmen for rooms occupied by General Land Office in Patent Office Building, per act of August 18, 1856, at $600 each. (Session Laws, L. & B., p. 102)	3,600
For salary of one laborer and one watchman for additional rooms in Patent Office Building assigned to General Land Office, at $600 each, (submitted, and absolutely necessary)	1,200

Additional appropriations under military bounty act of March 3, 1855, *and heretofore provided per act of August* 18, 1856, *making appropriations, &c., and subsequent acts.*

For salary of one principal clerk, as director of division	$2,000
For salary of one clerk of third class, at $1,600	55,200
For salary of four clerks of second class, at 1,400	
For salary of forty clerks of first class, at 1,200	
For salary of two laborers, at $600, per joint resolution of August 18, 1856	1,200

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair.

D.

Estimate of appropriations required to meet contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Heads or titles of appropriations.	Estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended on the 30th June, 1859, applicable to the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.
For cash system and miscellaneous patents under laws prior to September 28, 1850, patent and other records, tract books and blank books for this and the district land offices, binding plats and field notes, stationery, furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items, including two of the city daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; also, for contingent expenses in addition under swamp land act of September 28, 1850, military bounty acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, and act of August 31, 1852, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, and for contingent expenses under act of 3d March, 1855, granting bounty land, and amendatory act of May 14, 1856, for patents, patent and other records, stationery and miscellaneous items, on account of bounty lands, under said acts	$62,000 00	....	$72,600 00
For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace keepers	3,000 00	....	4,000 00

E.

Estimates of appropriations for the Surveying Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Object of appropriations.	Authorities for estimates per Little, Brown & Co.'s edition Statutes at Large.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended June 30, 1859, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.
For salaries of surveyors general, compensation to their clerks, and for contingent expenses of the offices of the surveyors general of Oregon, California, Washington Territory, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, and Utah, in addition to the balances of former appropriations.				
1. For salary of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri	Act of April 3, 1818; sec. 1, vol. 3, page 412	$2,000 00	....	$2,000 00
2. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri.	Act of May 9, 1836; sec. 1, vol. 5, page 26	3,820 00	....	3,820 00
3. For salary of the surveyor general of Louisiana	Act of March 3, 1831; sec. 5, vol. 4, page 492	2,000 00	....	2,000 00
4. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Louisiana	Act of May 9, 1836; sec. 1, vol. 5, page 36	2,500 00	....	2,500 00
5. For salary of the surveyor general of Florida	Act of March 2, 1853; sec. 1, vol. 4, page 624	2,000 00	....	2,000 00
6. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Florida	Act of May 9, 1836; sec. 1, vol. 5, page 26	3,500 00	....	3,500 00
7. For salary of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa	Act of August 18, 1846; sec. 1, vol. 9, page 79	2,000 00	....	2,000 00
8. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa.	........do....................do	6,300 00	....	6,300 00
9. For salary of the surveyor general of Oregon	Act of March 3, 1853; sec. 11, vol. 10, page 248	3,500 00	....	3,500 00
10. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Oregon	Act of September 27, 1850; sec. 2, vol. 9, page 496.	4,000 00	....	4,000 00
11. For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	Special appropriation	1,500 00	1,300 00	1,500 00
12. For salary of the surveyor general of California	Act of March 3, 1851; sec. 1, vol. 9, page 617	4,500 00	....	4,500 00
13. For compensation of the clerks in office of the surveyor general of California	Act of March 3, 1853; sec. 2, vol. 10, page 245	11,000 00	....	11,000 00
14. For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger.	........do....................do	7,150 00	....	....
15. For salary of the surveyor general of Washington Territory	Act of March 3, 1853; sec. 26, vol. 10, page 674	3,000 00	....	3,000 00
16. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory.	........do....................do	4,000 00	....	4,000 00
17. For office rent of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	Special appropriation	2,500 00	500 00	3,000 00
18. For salary of the surveyor general of New Mexico	Act of July 22, 1854; sec. 1, vol. 10, page 308	3,000 00	....	3,000 00
19. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico	........do....................do	4,000 00	....	4,000 00
20. For rent of the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	Special appropriation	3,000 00	....	3,000 00
21. For binding field notes, plats, and records of surveys in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska.	Surveyor general's estimate	1,000 00	....	1,000 00
22. For salary of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska	Act of July 22, 1854; sec. 10, vol. 10, page 309	2,000 00	....	2,000 00
23. For compensation of the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska.	........do....................do	6,300 00	....	6,300 00

24. For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses.	Act of July 22, 1851; sec. 10, vol. 10, page 310......	3,000 00	....	....
25. For salary of the surveyor general of Utah Territory....................................	Act of March 3, 1857; sec. 1, Laws 1856-'7, page 213	4,000 00	....	....
26. For compensation of the clerks in the surveyor general's office of Utah Territory...........	Act of February 21, 1855; sec. 1, vol. 10, page 611..	1,500 00	2,500 00	....
27. For office rent of the surveyor general of Utah Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.	Special appropriation..............................	2,500 00	....	....
28. For salary of the surveyor general of Minnesota..	Act of May 18, 1796; sec. 10, vol. 1, page 464; act of March 3, 1857; sec. 1, Laws 1856-'7, page 212.	2,000 00	....	2,000 00
29. For compensation of the clerks in the surveyor general's office of Minnesota.................	Act of May 9, 1836; sec. 1, vol. 5, page 26; act of March 3, 1857; sec. 1, Laws 1856-'7, page 212.	6,300 00	....	6,300 00
30. For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service.	Special appropriation..............................	41,000 00	5,000 00	41,000 00
31. For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri..	Act of March 2, 1805; vol. 2, page 326.............	500 00	....	500 00
		145,370 00		

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATE.

11. The usual appropriations have been $3,000. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1859, was $1,500, owing to balance on hand of former appropriations; the actual expenses being $1,800 a year, among which pay of messenger was $900, and rent $500.

14. The prominent items of the expenses are: rent of office, $5,400; pay of messenger, $900; and incidentals, such as fuel, stationery, &c., $850 a year.

21. The surveyor general estimates $1,500 to enable him to have bound the plats, field-notes, descriptive notes of surveys, and other numerous archives which have accumulated in his office since the commencement of the surveying operations.

26. The organic act fixes $4,000 per annum. Owing to the forcible closing of the surveyor general's office on the part of the Mormons, no estimate was submitted for this year. There being, however, a balance of $2,500 of former appropriations, and deeming it likely that surveys will be resumed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the clerical force will be required to restore missing documents of former surveys and to attend to the regular business; for this reason the sum of $1,500 is estimated, which with the balance as aforesaid will be equal to $4,000.

27. The usual estimate has been $3,000 a year. The surveyor general having been commissioned, may enter upon his duties at a period requiring a building for an office, and $2,500 to pay rent thereof, say $1,200, and pay of messenger and other incidental expenses, such as stationery, fuel, furniture, &c.

30. The fixed compensation to the clerks in the surveyors generals' offices by organic laws having proved insufficient, special estimate has been submitted for that purpose, and has been apportioned to the several surveying districts for upwards of twenty years past. The present estimate of $41,000 in addition to the estimated balance of $5,000 is less by $10,000 than the aggregate estimates of the surveyors general amount to for the service during the next fiscal year.

F.

Estimate of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Object of appropriations.	Authorities for estimates.	Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.	Estimates of the balances of appropriations unexpended on June 30, 1859, which may be applied to the service of the next fiscal year.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.
1. For surveying the public lands, *exclusive* of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, and Utah, including incidental expenses, island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses of surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the same objects	Special appropriation	$115,000 00		$40,000 00
2. For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, including office expenses incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work	do	103,000 00		320,000 00
3. For continuing the survey of base, meridian, standard parallel, township, and section lines in New Mexico	do	20,000 00		25,000 00
4. For surveying the necessary base, meridian, standard parallel, township, and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska; also outlines of Indian reservations	do	54,000 00		100,000 00
5. For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1840, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed	Statutes, vol. 5, p. 384	10,000 00	$5,000 00	10,000 00
6. For resurveys and examinations of the surveys of public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been or shall be closed, under the acts of June 12, 1840, and January 22, 1853, including $2,000 for the salary of the clerk detailed to the special service in the General Land Office, as heretofore authorized by laws	Statutes, vol. 10, p. 152	2,000 00	19,650 84	2,000 00
7. For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law	Special appropriation	20,000 00		
8. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at the rates now authorized by law		10,000 00	20,000 00	
9. For running and marking that part of the western boundary of Minnesota, which is not defined by the natural land marks. Estimated distance, 130 miles		5,000 00		
Total		339,000 00		

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. The usual estimate has been $115,000. That for the present year, $40,000, owing to balances of former appropriations which were then on hand, but which will have been absorbed at the end of the year. The aggregate estimates submitted by surveyors general, for the next year, amount to $162,000, in Minnesota, Florida, Louisiana, Illinois and Missouri. With the view, however, to the retrenchment of the expenditures of the surveying service, their respective estimates have been curtailed as much as is consistent with a due regard to the requirements of the surveys, and the sum of $115,000 only is herewith submitted.
2. The surveyor general estimates $106,000, and is the lowest of any heretofore submitted for the surveying service in California during the several years past, but one. $60,000 of this is for the liabilities which were not before this office at the time the deficiency estimate of $220,000 was submitted to the department, on the 25th September, 1857, but which has been since reported by the present surveyor general, with the statement that it covers *all the accounts* for the survey of public lands and private land claims in California, under contracts made by his predecessor in office, *prior to June* 30, 1857, and in excess of the appropriation of $50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and in disregard of official instructions. And $3,000 for rent of surveyor general's office in California, books, stationery, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859; no appropriations since March 3, 1855, having been made for that purpose, and the former balances having proved inadequate. Hence this estimate is submitted.
3. The surveyor general estimates $200,000; but, in consideration of Indian hostilities and the uncertainty of extinguishment of Indian title to lands in New Mexico, the estimate is deemed too high, and, with the view of limiting the surveys to undisputed lands of the character fit for agriculture, the same is reduced to $20,000.
4. The surveyor general estimates $185,560. The usual estimates of former years having been found more than sufficient for the exigencies of the surveying in Kansas and Nebraska, the estimate for the next year is reduced to $40,000, in addition to $14,000, the amount of surveying liabilities incurred by the late surveyor general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, over and above those authorized for the corresponding years, amounting to $300,000, which is only five per cent. on the aggregate, and is considered small when compared with the extent of the surveys performed. The excess consists mainly in the difference between the *estimated liabilities under contracts, while entering into and the actual amount of surveys necessarily performed in the field under the same;* and also it is partly owing to special surveys and resurveys ordered by this office, with the view to protect vested rights growing out of treaty stipulations, and maintaining the integrity of the public surveys.
5. With the view to a speedy closing of the offices of the surveyors general of Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri, Louisiana and Florida, an increased clerical force is deemed necessary for the completion of the surveying records and the delivery of the same to the respective States, thereby saving the expenses of the maintenance of those offices for years to come.
6. The balance of $19,650 84 not being applicable for the salary of a clerk, the usual $2,000 is estimated for that purpose.
7. The surveyor general estimates $44,400. No appropriation for this service has been made for several years past; the balances will have been exhausted, and the $20,000 is therefore regarded as necessary for the service.
8. The surveyor general estimates $47,600. Under the belief that surveys in the field may be checked by Indian difficulties now existing, and for the reason that there exists a balance of an appropriation heretofore made, say $20,000, the estimate of only $10,000 additional is submitted for the next fiscal year.
9. The exigency existing for closing the Minnesota surveys upon the western boundary thereof, and with the view of guarding against crossing the boundary and entering the adjoining district not under the superintendency of the surveyor general of Minnesota, the estimate of $5,000 is submitted for the running and marking the boundary, which is at the rate of about $40 per mile.

Surveyor General's Office,
St. Paul, October 11, 1858.

Sir: In accordance with your instructions of March 31, I have the honor to make the following report of the present condition of the public surveys in my surveying district, with the office work that has been performed since my last annual report.

The surveys in Michigan have been brought to a close by the completion of Mr. Knauer's district of resurveys near Thunder bay, and the resurvey of T. 28 N., R. 1 W., by W. Warner; all of which were suspended for corrections; but it is believed have now been finished in a proper and satisfactory manner. On the 17th May last I delivered to the authorities of the State of Michigan, with the exception of the few townships above alluded to, all the remaining notes, maps, records and documents relating to the public surveys in that State, and expected by this time to have forwarded the remainder, as well as to have transferred to Washington the large amount of transcripts of field notes which were unfinished on the removal of this office from Detroit to St. Paul; but a delay has necessarily taken place from the discovery that a district of original surveys, in the lower peninsula, had never been transcribed, requiring the original notes to be procured from Lansing, in order that they might be copied and placed in their proper position in the volumes now being prepared for binding.

I hope before the close of navigation to be able to forward the few remaining notes and documents of the Michigan surveys to the State authorities at Lansing, and transfer to the seat of government the transcripts of the field notes, amounting to about 36 volumes, which being done, will close all connexion of this office with that State.

The surveys in Minnesota, west of the Mississippi river, comprise the establishment of the fifth guide meridian from the first to the third standard parallel; the second standard parallel between the fourth and fifth guides, and the township lines included within such standards and guides, with the subdivision of 47 townships therein, and between the third and fourth standards, and between the state boundary and the first standard; also the survey of the fifth guide, from the sixth to the eighth standard parallel, and the seventh and eighth standards between the fourth and fifth guides, and the township lines between the same, together with the subdivision of 20 townships in these and the adjoining checks, eastward. There has also been established the sixth guide meridian from the seventh to the ninth standard parallel; the seventh, eighth and ninth standards from the fifth guide to the Sioux, Wood and Red rivers, and the township lines embraced therein, together with the fourth and fifth guide meridians from the eighth to the ninth standard parallels; the ninth standard from the third to the fifth guide, and the township lines embraced within the same.

In addition to these, there has been subdivided 14 townships between the fifth and sixth standards, the exterior lines of which were established under the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa.

On the east side of the Mississippi river, there have been subdivided six townships between the third and fourth correction lines; four townships near "Mille Lac," a district of township lines, west of the independent meridian, and between the fourth and fifth correction lines, and the subdivision of five townships adjoining the independent meridian and the fifth correction line. In the Lake Superior section of country the seventh correction line has been continued east to the lake, and the township lines established between that and the sixth correction; the exterior boundaries of the fractional townships on the lake as far north as the national boundary, with a portion of the fourth principal meridian, have also been established; and ten townships between the head of Lake Superior and the seventh correction line have been subdivided; the surveys so far executed and accepted comprise 2,398 miles of guide meridians, standard parallels and township lines, and 5,285 miles of subdivisions, including 657 miles of meanders of lakes and navigable streams; the area of land embraced within such subdivisonal surveys is 1,802,219 acres. There is also, in addition to the foregoing, now under contract and in progress of survey, the sixth guide meridian, from the boundary between Minnesota and Iowa to the fifth standard parallel, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth standard parallels, between the fifth and sixth guides, and about 540 miles of townshiping within said lines; also, the subdivisions of 70 townships, west of the Mississippi river, and 25 townships east of the same; and in the Lake Superior section the notes of these surveys are being constantly received, and there is no doubt the whole will be completed by the first of January next; these subdivisions will comprise about 5,700 miles of surveying, and embrace an estimated area of 2,137,500 acres.

It will be seen, by reference to statement A, that some portion of the surveys in this State, contracted for shortly after the establishment of this office at St. Paul in 1857, were uncompleted last season, owing principally to the late period of the year in which they were commenced, arising from my inability to enter into any contracts until the surveying season was considerably advanced. From the favorable weather during the past winter I was enabled to have a considerable amount of surveys executed in districts where, from the peculiar nature of the country, it was almost impossible to run lines during the summer, and also enabled many of the deputies to complete their contracts entered into the previous season. The same reason has induced me to extend the time of several contracts made the present season, to enable deputies to execute the work during the fall and early part of the coming winter, as, from their report of portions of the country embraced in their districts, it evidently appears to be the most favorable season for performing the work with correctness, and at the same time afford them any remuneration for their labor.

It will be observed from the accompanying diagram, H, and statement A, that the surveys recommended by me in March last, and sanctioned by you, and for the prosecution of which a special apportionment of $10,000 was made to this office out of unexpended balances, have been fully carried out, and the notes of the surveys, with one exception, returned. From the reports of the deputies engaged on same, it would appear that the views expressed by me of the necessity for such surveys were correct, as both from the general character of the country lying between the Mississippi and the Red river, between the 7th and 9th standards, and the ascertained fact that good settlements are found in many parts of this district, it is evident that this section of country will rapidly fill up, and I trust that the appropriations for the ensuing season will enable me to extend the subdivisional surveys over the greater portion of that now townshipped. The same remarks will apply equally to the surveys on the north shore of Lake Superior as those in the northwestern land district, as from the notes of the deputy engaged in the establishment of the township lines on the lake, as far as the national boundary, there are strong evidences of the existence of extensive mineral deposits, and also show the fact that a considerable portion of the land passed over by him is of a quality well adapted to agricultural purposes and fitted to support a much larger amount of population than this region of country has usually been supposed capable of; and in consequence of the information so derived I have issued instructions to an experienced depu.y to proceed without delay to the subdivision of the six fractional townships lying immediately north of the 7th correction line, and hope to be able, next season, to extend the surveys over all the townships in the immediate vicinity of the lake.

In my estimates for surveying operations proposed to be carried on during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, and which I had the honor of forwarding to you on the 11th of September, it has been my endeavor to meet the wants both of the public and government, by carrying forward the public surveys in sections where there is every prospect of an immediate and great demand for the public domain. They embrace the following: The subdivision of 70 townships in the northwestern land district, and 15 townships in the northeastern, on Lake Superior; also, for 20 townships in the vicinity of the independent meridian and lying between the St. Croix river and Lake Superior, which I consider called for on account of the settlements already made therein, and also from the large extent of the pineries in this region, which are daily being robbed of their valuable timber under the plea that they cannot be purchased.

The country lying between the present western line of survey and the western boundary of the State, and south of the northwestern land district, comprising a great extent of rich prairie land, and including a portion of the beautiful and fertile valley of the Minnesota river, calls for an early extension of the public surveys over it. I have, therefore, estimated for the establishment of all the remaining township lines, including the meridian and standard parallel and the subdivision of 128 townships.

This section of country, as well as that immediately north of it, is rapidly being settled under the pre-emption laws, and from the fact that several lines of railroad are now in course of construction in this State, from the Mississippi river westward and northwestward, as well as the establishment of several State roads, having especially in view the immediate opening up of the Red river country and the trade with the British possessions, I earnestly hope that means will be afforded by Congress for carrying on the surveys the ensuing season to at least the extent proposed and estimated for.

The survey and establishment of the boundaries of the reservation on Pigeon river and Lake Superior, (reserved by treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, of Grand Portage band,) has been completed, the notes of the same examined and platted, and a map of the reserve, with transcripts of the field notes, have been transmitted to Washington. The full and complete character of the notes of the survey, together with the known experience and reliability of the deputy who executed the work, leaves no room to doubt that the survey has been faithfully and efficiently performed in every respect, and at a less expense than is usually incurred in surveys of like character. This reserve would appear to contain about 41,046 $\frac{39}{100}$ acres, and from the nature of its boundaries required some 35 miles of most difficult meandering. Grand Portage bay, included within its limits, is reported as being a fine natural harbor.

A deputy was despatched in May last, in accordance with your instructions of March 4, to proceed to the survey of the boundaries of the Indian reservation on the St. Louis river, (reserved under treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi to the "Fond du Lac" band,) but owing to unforeseen difficulties he was unable to take the field as soon as expected, and from the peculiar character of the survey necessarily consuming much time in the search of his starting point, (being the source of a small stream,) and requiring a preliminary survey of many miles to establish the position of its western boundary, before he could commence the actual survey of the reserve itself, has delayed the completion and return of the notes much longer than I anticipated. I have, however, recently received information that the work is completed and that the deputy might shortly be expected to deliver his notes, in person, at this office, when they will be immediately examined and platted, and if found correct a map and transcript thereof will be transmitted without delay to your office. The establishment of this reserve will enable me at once to connect the public surveys with its southern boundary.

The exterior boundaries of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, east of the Mississippi river, have been surveyed and laid down on the original township maps, and the contents of the tracts made fractional thereof calculated ; diagrams of the same have been transmitted to your own and the district land office, which has also been furnished with copies of the plats withdrawn from that office in 1854, for the purpose of having the reserve laid down as then expected to be made under the direction of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa.

SUMMARY OF OFFICE WORK.

Statement B exhibits the number of plats constructed from the original field notes, with the copies of same, furnished for your own and the district land offices.

The original notes of 2,398 miles of guide meridians, standard parallels, and township lines, have also been examined and platted, and diagrams transmitted to your office.

Descriptive lists of 118 townships have been prepared and forwarded to the register of the land offices, and eight of same for record.

There has been transcribed for preservation at the seat of the general government 4,520 pages (of large sized cap) of the surveys in Michigan, and 5,452 pages of transcripts of surveys in Minnesota, and 3,164 pages of records.

There has also been prepared for binding, paged, and index diagrams made to, 36 volumes of transcripts of the surveys in Michigan, and a large amount of original notes, maps, papers, &c., relating to such surveys, examined and arranged, and inventories prepared in triplicate, prior to transferring them to the State authority. Supplementary swamp land lists have been made in triplicate from resurveys in three of the land districts in Michigan.

The notes of the survey of the Indian reservation on Pigeon river, and of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, have been examined and platted, and maps and diagrams of same prepared for this and the proper offices. In addition to the foregoing, there is also a large amount of miscellaneous work performed, such as making out contracts in triplicate, copying notes of township lines for the use of deputies, and preparing their accounts of surveys executed, the general correspondence of the office, which has amounted to 484 letters, and the recording thereof, and the preparing instructions for deputies, which necessarily consumes a large amount of time, although not appearing in any regular statement.

The statements and maps accompanying this report, and to which reference is made, are as follows:

A. Shows amount, character, locality, and present condition of surveys.

B. Original commissioners and registers' plats, with date of transmission.

C. Estimate of appropriation for surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

D. Estimate of appropriation for salary of surveyor general and clerks for fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

E. Summary of salary account for nine months, ending June 30, 1858.

F. Summary of disbursement account for year ending September 30, 1858.

G. Diagram of Michigan.

H. Diagram of Minnesota.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. EMERSON,
Surveyor General.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.

Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys undertaken since the last annual report, and also those contracted for prior to, but uncompleted at that date.

Name of deputy, with date of contract or instructions.	Character of work.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Present condition.
Josiah Knauer, contract, July 16, 1855, and instructions.	Resurveys	Township 32 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 east; townships 31, 32, and 33 north, range 8 east.	Michigan	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Walter Warner, contract, Sept. 17, 1856.	Resurvey	Township 28 north, range 1 west.	do	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Silas Barnard, contract, June 22, 1857.	Subdivisions	Township 123 north, range 28 west; townships 121, 122, and 123 north, range 29 west; township 121 north, range 30 west; townships 123 and 124 north, range 32 west; township 124 north, range 33 west.	Minnesota	Work completed; notes returned and accepted after a portion of the work had been resurveyed and corrected.
H. P. Van Cleve, contract, June 26, 1857.	Subdivisions	Township 124 north, range 29 west; townships 122, 123, and 124 north, ranges 30 and 31 west; township 121 north, range 31 west.		The deputy was released on account of ill health from the survey of six sections; the remaining two have been completed, and the notes accepted.
William McMahon and John Ball, contract, July 3, 1857.	Township lines	5th guide from 6th to 7th standard; the 7th standard from 4th to 5th guide, and township lines within same.		Work completed, and notes returned and accepted.
John O. Brunius, contract, July 15, 1857.	Subdivisions	Township 101 north, range 23 west; townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north, ranges 32 and 33 west; townships 101 and 102 north, range 34 west.	Minnesota	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.

A—Continued.

Name of deputy, with date of contract or instructions.	Character of work.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Present condition.
Milton Nye, contract, July 21, 1857.	....	5th correction line from independent meridian to Mississippi river.	Minnesota ..	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
George E. Adair, contract, July 23, 1857.	Parallel and township lines.	Part of 7th correction line and town lines between 6th and 7th correction.	....do......	Work partly completed and accepted; deputy in the field.
E. C. Martin, contract, July 30, 1857.	Subdivisions	Townships 51 and 52 north, range 14 west; townships 51, 52, and 53 north, range 15 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Oscar Taylor, contract, Aug. 12, 1857.	Township lines......	Between 1st and 2d parallels and 4th and 5th guides.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Milton Nye, instructions, August 7, 1857.	Township lines......	West of independent meridian, between 4th and 5th correction lines.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Jacob W. Myers, contract, August 18, 1857.	Guide standards and township lines.	5th guide between 1st and 3d standard, 2d standard; between 4th and 5th guides and town lines; between 2d and 3d standard and 4th and 5th guides.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
A. B. Darling, contract, October 17, 1857.	Subdivisions	Township 36 north, ranges 23 and 24 west; township 37 north, ranges 21, 22, 23, and 24 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
E. D. Atwater, instructions, October 31, 1857.	Township lines......	Between 6th and 7th standards, and 4th guide and Mississippi river.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted. This was the balance of a district contracted to S. M. Putnam, who died during the progress of his work.

E. P. Abbott, contract, Nov. 4, 1857.	Subdivisions	Township 120 north, range 25 west; townships 122, 123, and 124 north, range 30 west; townships 121, 122, and 124 north, range 31 west	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Richard Relf, instructions, December 1, 1857.	Township lines and subdivisions.	North of 5th correction line; township 48 north, ranges 16, 17, and 18 north.	....do......	Work completed and notes returned.
Oscar Taylor, contract, Dec. 24, 1857.	Guide, standard, and township lines.	5th guide from 7th to 8th standard; 8th standard from 4th to 5th guide, and township lines within same.	....do......	Work completed, and notes returned and accepted.
Moses K. Armstrong, contract, December 30, 1857.	Subdivisions	Townships 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, ranges 32 and 33 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and of five townships accepted; balance suspended.
R D. Lancaster, contract, Jan. 7, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 125 and 126 north, range 28 west; townships 125, 126, 127, and 128 north, range 29 west	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
E. D. Atwater, instructions, January 8, 1858.	Guides and standards.	4th guide meridian from 8th to 9th standard; 9th standard from 3d to 4th guide, and 3d guide from 9th standard to Mississippi river.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
W. B. Carter, contract, Jan. 21, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 125, 126, 127, and 128 north, range 30 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Richard Relf, instructions, February 16, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 46 and 47 north, ranges 15 and 16 west.	....do......	Work completed, and notes returned.
E. C. Martin, contract, Feb. 22, 1858.	Subdivisions	Township 52 north, range 13 west; township 53 north, ranges 11, 12, 13, and 14 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned; three townships accepted; remainder awaiting examination.
W. F. Duffy, contract, Feb. 23, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 125, 126, 127, and 128 north, range 31 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
O.E. Garrison, contract, Mar. 1, 1858.	Subdivisions	Township 41 north, ranges 25, 26, and 27 west; township 42 north, ranges 28 and 30 west; township 43 north, ranges 24, 25, and 28 west.	....do......	Four townships completed and notes returned; two townships accepted and two suspended; deputy still in the field.

A—Continued.

Name of deputy, with date of contract or instructions.	Character of work.	Locality.	State or Territory.	Present condition.
Geo. E. Adair, contract, Mar. 16, 1858.	Subdivisions	Township 54 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, and 11 west; townships 55 and 56 north, ranges 7 and 8 west; township 55 north, range 9 west.	Minnesota ..	Two townships completed; notes returned and accepted; deputy still in the field.
Milton Nye, contract, March 25, 1858.	Subdivisions & township lines.	Townships 46 and 47 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 west; between 4th and 5th correction lines.	....do......	No returns received; deputy in the field; work completed; notes returned and accepted.
G. E. Brent, J. T. M. Barnes, contract, April 1, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 113, 114, 115, and 116 north, ranges 32 and 33 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Eugene Wilmer, contract, April 14, 1858.	Subdivisions........	Township 45 north, ranges 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 west; township 44 north, range 28 west.	....do......	No returns received.
E. N. Darling, contract, April 26, 1858.	Township lines......	Between 3d and 4th guides, and 8th and 9th standards.	....do......	Work completed, and notes returned and accepted.
Peter E. Bradshaw, instructions, April 29, 1858.	....	Indian reservation on River St. Louis.	....do......	Survey reported finished; notes not returned.
Ed. D. Atwater, contract, April 30, 1858.	Guides, standards, & township lines.	6th guide from 7th to 8th standards; 7th and 8th standards from 5th guide to Sioux, Wood, and Red rivers and township lines west of 6th guide, between 7th and 8th standards.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Geo. H. Cannon, contract, May 5, 1858.	Township lines......	Fractional towns on Lake Superior, north of 7th correction line.	....do......	Work completed, and notes returned.
Wm. Rock, contract, May 12, 1858.	Subdivisions........	Townships 109, 110, and 111 north, range 32 west.	....do......	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.

Geo. H. Cannon, instructions, May 15, 1858.		Indian reservation on Pigeon river and Lake Superior.	do	Survey completed; notes returned and accepted.
Oscar Taylor, contract, May 18, 1858.	Guides, standards, & township lines.	6th guide between 8th and 9th standards; 9th standard from 5th guide to Red river and T lines west of 6th guide.	do	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
Harvey Mellen, contract, May 24, 1858.	Guide and standard	5th guide from 8th to 9th standards, and 9th standard from 4th to 5th guide.	do	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
G. E. Brent & J. T. M. Barnes, contract, July 2, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 113, 114, 115, and 116 north, range 34 west.	do	Work completed; notes returned and accepted.
G. E. Brent & J. T. M. Barnes, contract, July 3, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 129, 130, 131, and 132 north, ranges 32 and 33 west	do	Notes of two towns returned; deputies in the field.
Ed. D. Atwater, contract, July 5, 1858.	Township lines	Between 7th and 8th standards and 5th and 6th guides.	do	Work completed; notes not returned.
James L. Nowlin, contract, July 7, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, ranges 34, 35, and 36 west.	do	Notes of six towns returned; deputy in the field.
John O. Brunius, contract, July 8, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, ranges 34 and 35 west.	do	Work completed; notes partly returned.
Robt. D. Lancaster, contract, July 13, 1858.	Subdivisions	Township 129 north, range 30 west; townships 130, 131, and 132 north, ranges 30 and 31 west.	do	Notes not returned; deputy in the field.
Mahlon Black, contract, July 14, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 125, 126, 127, and 128 north, ranges 32 and 33 west.	do	Notes not returned; deputy in the field.
Oscar Taylor, contract, July 15, 1858.	Township lines	Between 8th and 9th standards and 5th and 6th guides.	do	Work completed; notes partly returned.
Wm. R. McMahan, contract, July 17, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 113 and 114 north, ranges 35 and 36 north; townships 115 and 116 north, range 35 west.	do	Notes not returned; deputy in the field.
Harvey Mellen, contract, July 19, 1858.	Township lines	Between 8th and 9th standards and 4th and 5th guides.	do	Work completed and notes returned.

A—Continued.

Name of deputy, with date of contract or instructions.	Character of work.	Locality.	State.	Present condition.
Dav. Charlton, contract, July 20, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 125, 126, 127, and 128 north, range 34 west; townships 125 and 126 north, range 35 west.	Minnesota	Notes of two townships returned; deputy in the field.
James A. Langton, contract, August 2, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 101 and 102 north, range 37 west; townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north, range 38 west.	do	Notes not returned; deputy in the field.
Oscar Taylor, verbal instructions.	Subdivisions	Fractional township 129 north, range 30 west; fractional townships 129, 130, 131, and 132 north, range 29 west.	do	Notes returned; awaiting corrections.
Fellows & Vaughn, contract, August 11, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 125, 126, 127, and 128 north, range 36 west; townships 127 and 128 north, range 35 west.	do	Notes not returned; deputies in the field.
Reid & Davis, contract, August 14, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 129, 130, 131, and 132 north, ranges 34 and 35 west.	do	Do. do. do.
W. J. Neely, contract, August 27, 1858.	Guides and standards	6th guide from State line to 5th standard, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th standards from 5th to 6th guides.	do	Notes not returned; deputy in the field.
Wm. Rock, contract, August 23, 1858.	Subdivisions	Township 112 north, range 32 west; townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, range 33 west.	do	Do. do. do.
J. W. Myers, contract, August 31, 1858.	Township lines	Between 4th and 5th standards and 5th and 6th guides.	do	Do. do. do.
Edward D. Atwater, instructions, August 24, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 133, 134, and 135 north, ranges 38, 39, and 40 west.	do	Do. do. do.

Oscar Taylor, instructions, August 2, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 132 and 133 north, ranges 45 and 46 west.	do	Do. do. do.
E. C. Martin, instructions, August 26, 1858.	Subdivisions	6 fractional townships on Lake Superior.	do	Do. do. do.
Luther Bixby, contract, September 20, 1858.	Subdivisions	Townships 103 and 104 north, ranges 36 and 37 west.		Deputy in the field.
J. O. Brunius, contract, September 22, 1858.	Subdivisions	Township 104 north, range 34 west; townships 101, 102, 103, and 104 north, range 35 west; townships 101 and 102 north, range 36 west.		Do.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul*, *October* 11, 1858.

C. L. EMERSON, *Surveyor General.*

B.

Statement of original commissioners' and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission to the General Land Office and district land offices, since the date of the last annual report.

Township.	Range.	Land district.	State.	Original.	Number of copies.				Total.
					Comm'rs.	When sent.	Registers.	When sent.	
123 north	28 west	St. Cloud	Minnesota	1	1	Nov. 27, 1857	1	Dec. 4, 1857	3
123 north	32 west	do	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
35 north	24 west	Stillwater	do	1	1	Dec. 16, 1857	1	Dec. 22, 1857	3
102 and 103 north	33 west	Chatfield	do	2	2	Dec. 22, 1857	2	Jan. 23, 1858	6
51 and 53 north	15 west	Northeastern	do	2	2	Dec 30, 1857	2	Jan. 14, 1858	6
101, 102, and 103 north	32 west	Chatfield	do	3	3	Jan. 7, 1858	3	Jan. 23, 1858	9
122 and 123 north	29 west	St. Cloud	do	2	2	Jan. 9, 1858	2	Jan. 16, 1858	6
121 north	30 west	do	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
124 north	33 west	do	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
52 north	15 west	Northeastern	do	1	1	Feb. 16, 1858	1	Mar. 18, 1858	3
37 north	21, 22, and 23 west	Stillwater	do	3	3	Feb. 27, 1858	3	Mar. 6, 1858	9
36 north	23 west	do	do	1	1	do	1	Mar. 12, 1858	3
101 north	23 west	Chatfield	do	1	1	Mar. 2, 1858	1	Mar. 6, 1858	3
104 north	32 and 33 west	do	do	2	2	do	2	Mar. 20, 1858	6
125 and 126 north	28 west	St. Cloud	do	2	2	Mar. 4, 1858	2	Mar. 17, 1858	6
121 north	31 west	do	do	1	1	Mar. 10, 1858	1	do	3
122 north	30 west	do	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
32 north	4, 5, and 8 east	Sheboygan	Michigan	3	3	Mar. 12, 1858	3	May 12, 1858	9
30 north	10 east	do	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
36 and 37 north	24 west	Stillwater	Minnesota	2	2	April 7, 1858	2	April 26, 1858	6
124 north	29 west	St. Cloud	do	1	1	April 22, 1858	1	May 22, 1858	3
122 and 124 north	31 west	do	do	2	2	do	2	do	6
123 north	30 west	do	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
52 north	14 west	Northeastern	do	1	1	May 12, 1858	1	May 24, 1858	3
125 and 126 north	31 west	St. Cloud	do	2	2	May 13, 1858	2	May 22, 1858	6
44 north	31 and 32 west	do	do				2	May 13, 1858	2

28 north	1 west		Michigan	1	1	June 14, 1858		Not sent	2
31 north	8 east		do	1	1	June 19, 1858		do	2
127 and 128 north	31 west	St. Cloud	Minnesota	2	2	do	2	July 9, 1858	6
113 and 114 north	32 and 33 west	Henderson	do	4	4	June 22, 1858	4	Aug. 21, 1858	12
120 north	25 west	Forrest City	do	1	1	June 26, 1858	1	July 9, 1858	3
124 north	30 west	St. Cloud	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
125, 126, 127, and 128 north	29 west	do	do	4	4	July 8, 1858	4	July 16, 1858	12
41 and 42 north	31 and 32 west	do	do				4	July 8, 1858	4
123 north	31 west	do	do	1	1	July 22, 1858	1	Aug. 10, 1858	3
32 north	6 and 7 east		Michigan	2	2	July 28, 1858		Not sent	4
33 north	8 east		do	1	1	do		do	2
51 north	14 west	Northeastern	Minnesota	1	1	Aug. 4, 1858	1	Aug. 24, 1858	3
105 north	32 and 33 west	Chatfield	do	2	2	Aug. 7, 1858	2	Aug. 21, 1858	6
115 north	32 and 33 west	Henderson	do	2	2	Aug. 12, 1858	2	do	6
116 north	32 and 33 west	Forrest City	do	2	2	do	2	do	6
125, 126, 127, and 128 north	30 west	St. Cloud	do	4	4	Aug. 14, 1858	4	Aug. 24, 1858	12
54 north	10 and 11 west	Northeastern	do	2	2	Aug. 28, 1858	2	Sept. 6, 1858	6
53 north	11 and 12 west	do	do	2	2	Aug. 30, 1858	2	do	6
121 north	26 west	St. Cloud	do				1	Sept. 11, 1858	1
43 north	24 west		do	1	1	Sept. 17, 1858		Not sent	2
41 north	25 west		do	1	1	do		do	2
106 and 107 north	32 west		do	2	2	Sept. 20, 1858		do	4
106 north	33 west		do	1	1	do		do	2
110 north	32 west	Faribault	do	1	1	Sept. 25, 1858	1	Oct. 2, 1858	3
111 north	32 west	Henderson	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
101 north	33 and 34 west		do	2	2	Sept. 27, 1858		Not sent	4
102 north	34 west		do	1	1	do		do	2
52 north	13 west	Northeastern	do	1	1	Oct. 2, 1858	1	Oct. 6, 1858	3
109, 110, and 111 north	34 west		do	3	3	Oct. 7, 1858		Not sent	6
109 north	32 west	Faribault	do	1	1	do	1	Oct. 9, 1858	3
121 north	29 west		do	1	1	Oct. 8, 1858		Not sent	2
124 north	32 west		do	1	1	do		do	2
121 (resurvey) north	30 west		do	1	1	do		do	2
113, 114, 115, and 116 north	34 west	Henderson	do	4	4	do	4	Oct. 9, 1858	12
Total				94	94		82		270

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, October* 11, 1858.

C. L. EMERSON, *Surveyor General.*

C.

Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

For surveys west of the Mississippi river and south of the 7th standard parallel as follows:		
Meridians and standards, say 180 miles, at $10 50	$1,890	
Township lines, estimated at 2,100 miles, at $9 50	19,950	
Sub-division of 128 townships, at $300	38,000	
		$59,840
For surveys west of the Mississippi river and 3d guide meridian and north of the 7th standard parallel as follows:		
Sub-division of 70 townships, at $300	21,000	
		21,000
For surveys east of the Mississippi river and 3d guide meridian and north of the 4th correction line or standard parallel as follows:		
Sub-division of 15 townships, with a portion of township lines therefor, at $380	5,700	
Sub-division of 20 townships, at $330	6,600	
		12,300
For incidental expenses of office, embracing rent, stationery, fuel, binding, messenger, &c		3,500
Total estimate		96,640

C. L. EMERSON, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, October* 11, 1858.

D.

Estimate of appropriation for the salary of the Surveyor General of Minnesota and the regular clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Surveyor General	$2,000	
Wm. R. Wood, chief clerk	1,500	
Walton Cubley, draughtsman	1,300	
H. Von Minden, draughtsman	1,300	
——— ———, assistant draughtsman	1,100	
W. B. Farrell, assistant clerk	1,100	
		$8,300
Estimate for appropriation for clerks to be employed in transcribing field notes for preservation at the seat of government and preparing records of same for transfer to the State authorities under the acts of Congress and instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office requiring the same.		
Samuel S. Smoot, transcribing clerk	1,100	
James W. Wood, transcribing clerk	1,100	
W. A. Van Dazer, recording clerk	1,100	
T. Fitch, recording clerk	1,100	
		4,400
		12,700

C. L. EMERSON, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, October* 11, 1858.

E.—SALARY ACCOUNT.

Dr. *The United States in account with Charles L. Emerson, Surveyor General of Minnesota.* **Cr.**

1857. Sept. 30	For balance due the surveyor general from 3d quarter 1857	$130 21	1857. Dec. 31	By Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 5953, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 5556	$2,875 00
Dec. 31	For amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 4th quarter 1857	2,751 70	1858. March 31	By Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 6554, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 6155	2,675 00
1858. March 31	For amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 1st quarter 1858	2,549 28	June 8	By Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 7175, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 6783	2,675 00
June 30	For amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 2d quarter 1858	2,109 42	June 12	By Treasurer's draft (in part) No. 7175, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 6763	250 00
June 30	For amount paid clerks for recording field notes during 1858, as per supplementary salary account	361 21			
	For balance transferred to incidental expense account, as per letter of Commissioner of General Land Office of August 18, 1858	573 18			
		8,475 00			8,475 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Paul, October* 11, 1858.

C. L. EMERSON, *Surveyor General.*

F.—DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Dr. *The United States in account with Charles L. Emerson, Surveyor General of Minnesota.* **Cr.**

1857. Dec. 31	For amount of disbursements for 4th quarter of 1857	$727 69	1857. Dec. 30	By balance due the United States for adjustment of accounts for 3d quarter 1857	$404 44
1858. March 31	For amount of disbursements for 1st quarter of 1858	458 08	Dec. 31	By Treasury draft (in part) No. 5953, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 5556	725 00
June 30	For amount of disbursements for 2d quarter of 1858	521 54	1858. March 31	By Treasury draft (in part) No. 6554, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 6155	275 00
Sept. 1	For amount of disbursements for 3d quarter of 1858	449 81	June 12	By Treasury draft (in part) No. 7175, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 6763	275 00
	For balance due the United States	372 32	June 30	By Balance due the United States for adjustment of salary accounts for 2d quarter of 1858, and carried by counter warrant to credit of incidental expense account per letter of Commissioner of General Land Office, August 18, 1858	573 18
			Sept. 1	By Treasury draft No 7792, on treasurer of Interior's warrant No. 7367	276 82
		2,529 44			2,529 44
				The United States Cr.	
				By the above balance	$372 32

Surveyor General's Office, *St. Paul, October* 11, 1858.

C. L. EMERSON, *Surveyor General.*

G—No. 2.

Office of the Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri,
St. Louis, October 28, 1858.

Sir: In compliance with the instructions of 1st April last, I herewith submit the following report of the operations of this office since the 20th October, 1857, the date of my last annual report.

I. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

The accompanying statement A, exhibits the amounts received and expended during the year.

The accounts for salaries, and the survey of towns and villages in Missouri embrace the three first quarters of the fiscal year only. The balance due to the United States, of the fund appropriated therefor, was on the 1st of July $1,074 80, which was remitted to the department on the 30th July, in compliance with your instructions of the 23d of same month, which had been preceded by the circular of the 4th June to surveyors general, advising them that after the beginning of the third quarter of 1858, the clerks in their offices are to be paid at so much per annum, directly to them as they may direct in their accounts to be certified by the surveyor general, and then sent to your office for adjustment. By this new mode of payment the accounts of the last quarter were settled.

The only fund now in my hands is that provided for the incidental expenses of the office. The balance due this day to the United States is $237 13.

II. SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

The survey of an island of the Missouri river in township 50 north, range 33 west, was applied for, authorized by you, executed, and the plats returned.

An application for the survey of two islands, one in Rock river and the other in the Mississippi, in township 17 north, range 2 west, and township 18 north, range 1 west, of 4th principal meridian, was granted, and the necessary instructions issued to the deputy on the 4th August. No field notes have as yet been received.

Two applications for the survey of strips of land in Missouri were declined by me on account of interferences with other rights finally vested in adjacent purchasers.

On the 16th February, Joseph Burnap was instructed to re-survey or retrace such of the erroneous lines in township 53, range 20, and townships 53, 54, 55, and 56 north, range 21 west, 5th principal meridian, as is necessary for a correct drawing of the plats of those townships, the former survey of which had been very imperfectly executed. Fears were entertained lest the new lines would materially alter the old ones, and thereby create litigation among the purchasers of the adjacent lands; but from the correspondence of Mr. Burnap, who is in the field, I infer that all the differences between the old and the new operations will either be immaterial, or can amicably be settled.

In regard to the surveys of *southeast Missouri*, for the completion of which John Lampton, Esq., contracted on the 30th May, 1857, he returned during the year the field notes of township 16 north, range 10 east. They were examined and found correct, and the plat was returned to your office on the 17th March with Mr. Lampton's account for the survey of the whole township, the expense of which falls to the United States, under the terms of said contract, the deputy having reported the soil of said township to be dry or agricultural land, and therefore not donated by the swamp act of 1850.

Mr. Lampton is engaged in the prosecution of his work.

III. SWAMP LANDS UNDER THE ACT OF 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

The instructions of 31st August, 1857, required the examination of the schedules of swamp furnished this office by the State agents, by the plats and field notes of the public surveys of the tracts embraced therein, and the report to your office in a separate list of such tracts as those plats and field notes showed to be wet, swampy, and therefore within the act of 1850; and in another list the tracts described to be dry or arable land. These instructions have been strictly adhered to in the disposal of the schedules received during the year; and the lists of both classes of tracts have all been sent to your office; but the lists only of the first class were sent to the registers in compliance with the instructions of 22d September, 1857.

Statement B shows that the State agents of Missouri returned as swamp 1,031,803 37 acres, of which there was reported to yours and the registers' offices the quantity of 63,090.42 acres shown by our records to be within the swamp act, and the quantity of 968,712.95 acres found by the same records to be dry or arable land, and therefore reported to your office only.

In Illinois there was returned to yours and the registers' 8,617.98 acres of swamp land, and to you only 912.28 acres of dry or arable land, making an aggregate of 9,530.26 acres in that State.

Frequent inquiries having been made as to whether the business arising from the act of March 2, 1855, for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands was to be transacted between the department and the State agents appointed by counties who had made the selections of swamp, I thought it proper, on the 27th of January, to request to be advised on the subject; and on the 4th of February you informed me that the governor of the State was the proper officer with whom the department could correspond for the adjustment of the claims under the second section of the said act.

The business required of this office by the act of September 28, 1850, and the instructions from your office, seems to be drawing to a close. For the last four months no list of swamp has been furnished by the State agents, and it is believed that very few lists, if any, are still behind. The instructions of August 31 and their strict application seem to have effectually checked the search for new swamp tracts.

IV. TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN MISSOURI.

Under your directions of the 10th and 27th of October, 1857, that part of the United States marine hospital reserve south of St. Louis, which lies between the western limit of Second street of that city and the Mississippi river, has been assigned to her schools under the acts of 1812 and 1824, this ground having become vacant in consequence of the relinquishment thereof by the War Department in favor of the said schools.

In compliance with the decision of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 4th of November, survey No. 404 of the strip of land lying between the eastern boundary of the Soulard tract, No. 1333, and the Mississippi river, which had been assigned to the schools of St. Louis, but since canceled, has been restored on the records.

Your decision of the 8th of April upon the conflict that arose between the claimants under James Mackay's survey, No. 3123, south of St. Louis, and the public schools, as to the ownership of the strip of 7.45' acres at the eastern end of the tract, which strip is included in DeWard's survey under the confirmation of 1836 but not in Eiler's under the partial confirmation of 1816, has been carried into effect by including that parcel in Mackay's survey, subject however to the school right (if any) derived from the acts of 1812, 1824, and 1831, and by assigning the 7.45 acres to the schools in virtue of these laws, with the reservation of Mackay's rights. By this arrangement, the contending parties are enabled to bring the controversy before the tribunals for the settlement of title to the ground in dispute.

On the 3d of July I transmitted the report asked by you upon survey No. 125, in the town of Carondelet, for Russell, assignee of Bombardier, in which I gave the reasons that, in my opinion, justify the survey of the confirmation to Russell by the act of 1816, in opposition to an adverse possession on the ground of his survey of a lot sold by the authorities of Carondelet as a part of their commons.

Application was made by the president of the board of St. Louis schools to have assigned to them Joseph Papin's entry in sections 26 and 35 of township 45, range 7 east. The application I thought it proper not to grant, because the entry is patented, and otherwise altogether included in the survey of confirmation by the act of 1836. From this decision the schools appealed to you.

A controversy of long standing exists between the municipal authorities of St. Charles and the board of schools of that town. They both claim title to a considerable number of blocks of ground situated in the survey of said town by deputy Joseph C. Brown; the town as a part of her common confirmed by the act of June 13, 1812, and the schools as vacant blocks or lots, within the same act and those of 1824 and 1831. I had advised, both verbally and in writing, the parties to compromise the difficulty amicably, but having failed in the purpose, and having scruples to decide by myself a question in which the rights of either side do not seem sufficiently clear to fix them in favor of the one to the exclusion of the other, I reported the matter, on the 18th of June, for your consideration and decision. I expressed the belief that the same course that was applied to the Mackay case, before mentioned, might also govern this—*i e*, that the disputed blocks could be assigned to the schools, with the express condition of reserving the rights of the inhabitants of St. Charles that were granted to them by the confirmation of their commons. In this way the courts, if the parties think it proper to have recourse to them, may determine the contested ownership.

Public notice, dated 19th February, was given in conformity with your direction to all persons interested in Cozzens' surveys in the Grande Prairie of St. Louis; that each of these surveys was platted, described, and approved by the surveyor general, and that a connected plat of them would be likewise approved, with a clause reserving and saving the valid rights of any other survey interfering therewith. On the 26th of same month the connected plat was authenticated and a certified copy sent to you. It was the final action of this office upon this protracted case.

Of the surveys of lots there were platted and described, viz: seventy-two of St. Louis surveys and one hundred and eight of St. Charles surveys.

A map of the common field of the village of Portage des Sioux has been constructed, and the record of the surveys of the individual lots is progressing.

A complete map of the city of St. Louis is now being prepared. It is constructed from all the recorded surveys of confirmations within the old town and the school assignments. This map is much needed, because the one made in 1845 was necessarily incomplete, the surveys of the lots having then been recorded in part only. Before its authentication care will be taken to render this important document as correct as possible, by examining it with our records and those of the recorder. About twenty surveys of St. Louis lots remain to be recorded, but their data has been ascertained to lay them down accurately on the map.

V. PRIVATE CLAIMS IN MISSOURI.

There were platted, described, and recorded twenty-nine surveys. Notice was given on the 8th September, agreeably to your directions of 2d August, that at the expiration of three months survey No. 2500 of the New Madrid location for Hunot (near St. Louis) will be approved, if no valid cause contrary thereto is shown, excepting from said approval the interferences of the Hunot survey with the surveys by Cozzens.

On the 2d August you gave the necessary instructions to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of 2d June, 1858, entitled: "An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in Missouri and for other purposes." In order to give to those instructions the necessary publicity, and to point out at once to the claimants the proper way of proceeding in their applications for certificates of location, I gave them on the 20th September a notice which is published in St. Louis and in the several districts of the State where private claims are most numerous.

In the meantime the claims which had been excepted from confirmation by the act of 1836, but are now confirmed by that of 2d June last, were all examined, and they being found to have originated in Spanish grants, but without survey or accurate location, I have for this class, with the exception of one case, prepared the certificates, which are ready for issue when the claimants have complied with the terms of the notice based upon your aforesaid instructions of 2d August. But for that class of claims which were confirmed previous to the act of 2d June, but are not yet located, or only partially surveyed, I think it proper to await the action of claimants before making the certificates. From present appearances they do not seem to be ready to avail themselves of the benefit of the act, though they can hardly be ignorant of its passage and of your instructions.

VI. RECORD OF LAND TITLES UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 12, 1840, AND MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

There was made the platting, describing, and recording of one hundred and sixty-nine private surveys in Illinois. The transcribing of five hundred and six pages of field notes of private surveys in Illinois; and the copying of one hundred and eight plats of those surveys. The copying of five hundred and seventy-six pages of field notes of public surveys in Illinois; and three hundred and thirty-three pages of similar notes in Missouri—of one hundred and fifty-five pages of office correspondence. The copying of exhibits of private claims in Peoria, Indian reservations, and claims in the Vincennes district, Illinois; also three hundred and one days were spent in making indexes to correspondence and to the records of private surveys in Illinois—comparing copies of field notes, correcting the same, and making references to originals. One hundred and thirty days in transcribing field notes of private surveys in Missouri that had been omitted in former records; and one hundred and sixty-four days in comparing and arranging the records of Illinois.

The general work of putting in proper order the records of the office for delivery to State authorities is progressing.

The exhibits of private claims in Illinois are complete, with the exception of the exhibit for the district of Kaskaskia, the original draft of which is nearly done.

The exhibits for Missouri have also progressed. The correspondence of the office, the making and transmission of plats have been attended to, and the multifarious and daily duties of the office have been fulfilled with as much promptitude as was possible, so that no current business is in arrears, such as records of accounts, letters, annotations, entries, references to instructions and transcripts of field notes of surveys lately returned.

We had fifty-five volumes of field notes bound, seven volumes repaired, and six plats pasted on canvas.

VII. ESTIMATES OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

Statement D shows those estimates; they embrace the ordinary items provided for by law for the salary of the surveyor general and that of his regular clerks, and the apportionment made for the incidental expenses of the office. The items for compensation to extra clerks, and for the completion of the record of land titles are less than those of past years for the same objects, because of the expectation of employing during the first six months of 1860 but one or two clerks, a sufficient force, it is hoped, to perform at that period the work of the office.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Surveyor General.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office, City of Washington.

A.

General statement of receipts and disbursements by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri of the public funds allowed for the several services of his office since October 20, 1857, *the date of his last annual report.*

A.—Appropriation of $5,820 of March 3, 1857, and apportionment of $4,000 of June 12, 1857, for compensation to extra clerks out of the appropriation for that object in the said act of March 3, 1857.			
Balance due United States October 20, 1857	....	$278 86	
Cash received during 4th quarter 1857	....	2,255 00	
Do......do....1st quarter 1858	....	2,455 00	
Do......do....2d quarter 1858	....	2,455 00	
			$7,443 86
Expended during 4th quarter 1857	$2,577 52		
Do.......1st quarter 1858	2,732 63		
Do.......2d quarter 1858	1,845 42		
			7,155 57
Balance due the United States July 1, 1858	....	....	288 29
B.—Appropriation for the survey of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of June 13, 1812, and May 26, 1824.			
Balance due United States October 20, 1857	376 82		
Cash received during 1st quarter 1858	800 00		
		1,176 82	
Expended during the 4th quarter 1857	305 82		
Do...........1st quarter 1858	135 49		
Do...........2d quarter 1858	209 69		
		651 00	
Balance due the United States July 1, 1858	....	....	525 82
C.—Apportionment of $4,000 of June 12, 1857, for completing records of land titles under the act of June 12, 1840.			
Balance due the United States Oct. 20, 1857	382 10		
Cash received during 4th quarter 1857	600 00		
Do......do....1st quarter 1858	1,000 00		
Do......do....2d quarter 1858	1,000 00		
		2,982 10	

A—Continued.

Expended during 4th quarter 1857	$1,204 00		
Do 1st quarter 1858	1,165 41		
Do 2d quarter 1858	352 00		
		$2,721 41	
Balance due the United States July 1, 1858			$260 69
Aggregate balance due the United States July 1, 1858, on the foregoing heads			1,074 80
which was remitted to the department on the 30th July, as per the commissioner's instructions of the 23d of same month.			
D.—Apportionments of $2,500 of June 12, 1857 and 1858, for the incidental expenses of surveyor general's office.			
Balance due United States October 20, 1857		49 48	
Cash received during 4th quarter 1857		625 00	
Do do 1st quarter 1858		625 00	
Do do 3d quarter 1858		625 00	
			1,924 48
Expended during 4th quarter 1857		464 49	
Do 1st quarter 1858		396 44	
Do 2d quarter 1858		472 42	
Do 3d quarter 1858		354 00	
			1,687 35
Balance due United States October 28, 1858			237 13

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Louis, October* 28, 1858.

B.

Statement showing in part A the amount of lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri which had been returned to the surveyor general by the agents of said States as swamp, under the act of September 25, 1850, donating swamp, &c., and were found by the field notes of the public surveys to be actually swamp, or unfit in their present condition for agricultural purposes, and as such reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office: And, in part B, the amount of lands which, having been likewise returned by said agents, were found by the field notes to be dry or agricultural soil, and were reported as such to said commissioner, under his instructions of August 31, 1857.

PART A.—MISSOURI.

District.	County.	Date of list.	Acres.
St. Louis	Crawford	November 30, 1857	1,703.78
	Harris	August 30, 1858	453.21½
Plattsburgh	Livingston	February 12, 1858	2,592.01
Warsaw	Pulasky	December 17, 1857	138.80
	Camden	December 30, 1857	160.08
	Pulasky	January 8, 1858	152.27
	Cedar	March 8, 1858	3,119.97
	Lailede	June 12, 1858	817.69
	Hickory	June 14, 1858	1,517.86
	Miller	June 18, 1858	588.76
	Polk	August 30, 1858	1,180.93
Springfield	Taney	December 4, 1857	195.94
	Newton	December 4, 1857	1,594.03
	Cedar	March 8, 1858	3,322.73
	Ozark	June 12, 1858	2,260.99
	Stone	June 15, 1858	1,205.15
	Dade	August 30, 1858	40.08
	Polk	August 30, 1858	4,058.53½
Jackson	Dunklin and Pemiscot	December 15, 1857	27,853.69
	Pemiscot	December 15, 1857	2,187.54
	Pulasky	December 17, 1857	389.70
	Pulasky	January 8, 1858	323.91
	Reynolds	February 5, 1858	4,959.36
	Pemiscot	March 17, 1858	273.40
	Howell	June 9, 1858	1,200.00
	Shannon	July 31, 1858	800.00
		Aggregate	63,090.42

PART A.—ILLINOIS.

Chicago	McHenry	June 17, 1858	8,617.98

PART B.—MISSOURI.

St. Louis	Crawford	November 30, 1857	32,106.21
	Pulasky	December 17, 1857	1,152.57
	Pulasky	January 8, 1858	280.00
	Maries	August 30, 1858	3,586.30

B.—Continued.

District.	County.	Date of list.	Acres.
Boonville	Maries	August 30, 1858	154.16½
Plattsburg	Livingston	February 12, 1858	160.00
Warsaw	Pulasky	December 17, 1857	25,160.46
	Dallas	December 17, 1857	23,158.86
	Camden	December 30, 1857.	56,791.57
	Pulasky	January 8, 1858	4,506.92
	Cedar	March 8, 1858	13,880.07
	Lailede	June 12, 1858	16,066.13
	Hickory	June 14, 1858	36,907.03
	Miller	June 18, 1858	23,009.38½
	Polk	August 30, 1858	149.87½
	Maries	August 30, 1858	2,529.63
Springfield	Wright	October 20, 1857	113,424.39
	Dade	November 6, 1857	1,798.80
	Taney	December 4, 1857	10,823 21
	Newton	December 4, 1857	137,962.63
	Barry	December 4, 1857	40,171.71
	Pulasky	December 17, 1857	4,177.92
	Dallas	December 17, 1857	13,178.78
	Cedar	March 8, 1858	21,207.58
	Texas	June 9, 1858	30,251.41
	Ozark	June 12, 1858	58,058.05
	Webster	June 14, 1858	14,515.31
	Stone	June 15, 1858	10,806.52½
	Dade	August 30, 1858	3,068.06
	Polk	August 30, 1858	880.00
Jackson	Crawford	November 30, 1857	18,102.36
	Pulasky	December 17, 1857	22,535.28
	Pulasky	January 8, 1858	4,216.15
	Reynolds	February 5, 1858	52,973.21
	Howell	June 9, 1858	81,999.64
	Texas	June 9, 1858	41,480.00
	Ozark	June 12, 1858	24,646.90
	Oregon	June 15, 1858	20,830.12
	Shannon	July 31, 1858	2,005.74
		Aggregate	968,712.95

PART B.—ILLINOIS.

Chicago	McHenry	June 17, 1858	912.28

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Acres.
Part A.—Missouri	63,090.42	
Illinois	8,617.98	
		71,708.30
Part B.—Missouri	968,712.95	
Illinois	912.28	
		969,625.33
Aggregate		1,041.333.63

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Louis*, *October* 28, 1858.

'D.

Estimate of funds needed for the office of surveyor general for the district of Illinois and Missouri, during the year ending June 30, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. Louis, September 22, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the 1st of April last, I herewith submit the following estimates of the funds needed for the services of this office for the fiscal year 1859–1860, to wit:

Item No. 1.	Salary of the surveyor general	$2,000 00
Item No. 2.	Salary of clerks, as per act of May 9, 1836	3,820 00
Item No. 3.	Compensation to extra clerks	2,500 00
Item No. 4.	Completing the record of land titles	2,000 00
Item No. 5.	Incidental expenses	2,500 00
	Total	12,820 00

I also enclose a list of the clerks employed in this office, the amount of their salaries, and the description of their business, which is required by the above instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

G—No. 3.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 10, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 31st of March last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the past year:

As there remained at the date of my last annual report, a large amount of work in Minnesota that had not been completed in the field, it is of course proper that I should designate such portions of it as received the attention of this office, and occupied its time before being turned over to the surveyor general at St. Paul.

Of township lines in Minnesota, one hundred and sixty-nine miles have been carefully examined and approved. This work comprised the fifth guide meridian through townships number one hundred and one to one hundred and four inclusive, and the first standard parallel, through ranges thirty-two to thirty-eight inclusive; also a portion of the township boundaries included in the above named limits, and west of range thirty-one, and north of the parallel of 43° 30′. This was an advance return and before the balance of the work was received, I was required to transfer without delay to the office at St. Paul all papers pertaining to that jurisdiction, therefore, the remainder of this district of township lines will be examined by said office, also one township of subdivision which was returned to me after the transfer had taken place.

With the exceptions just stated, all work contracted for by me in this State was fully completed, examined and platted. There have also been examined, protracted, and platted, eighteen hundred and fifty-five miles of subdivision, comprised in the following named twenty-seven townships situated west of the Mississippi river, viz: townships No. 119 and 120, range 27; township No. 120, range 32; townships No. 118 and 120, range 33; townships No. 118, 119 and 120, range 34; townships No. 119 to 124 inclusive, range 35; townships No. 121 to 124 inclusive, range 36; townships No. 117 to 120 inclusive, and township No. 123, range 37, and townships No. 117 to 120 inclusive, range 38; and in east Minnesota, adjoining Lake Superior, one hundred and fifty-five miles of subdivisional lines, in township No. 53, ranges 9 and 10, and township 52, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 4th principal meridian, and east of the Mississippi river; all of which, with all other papers pertaining to that jurisdiction have, in compliance with your instructions, been placed in possession of the surveyor general at St. Paul.

In the State of Wisconsin the surveys have progressed as rapidly as the character of the country and the demand for surveys would permit.

East of the fourth principal meridian there have been surveyed, received and examined, seven hundred and sixty miles of township lines, and one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight miles of subdivision have been carefully protracted. The township lines above named are situated in that portion of the State east of and including the line between ranges No. 11 and 12, and extending in part from the third to the fourth correction parallels, and to the boundary between the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The townships which have been subdivided, are all situated in the same district, and comprise townships No. 31 and 32, ranges 12, 13 and 14; townships No. 31, 32 and 33, range 15; townships No. 31 to 36, inclusive, range 16; townships 35 and 36, range 17; and townships No. 35, 36 and 37, ranges 18 and 19 east of the fourth principal meridian.

West of said meridian, four hundred and twenty-seven miles of township lines have been surveyed, and two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven miles of subdivision have been passed.

The district of township lines above alluded to, is situated between the meridian on the east and the line dividing ranges 7 and 8 on the west, and between the fourth correction parallel on the south and the line dividing townships No. 46 and 47 on the north; and so far as township lines are concerned, completes the surveys west of the fourth principal meridian.

The townships which have been subdivided west of said fourth meridian are No. 31, 32, 33 and 34, and 45 of range 1; townships No.

31, 32, 33, 34 and 44 of range 2; township No. 44, range 3; townships No. 37, 38, 39, 40, 50, 51 and 52, range 5; townships No. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 47, to 51, inclusive, range 6; township No. 42, range 7; townships No. 41 and 42, range 10; sundry surveys in townships No. 6, 7 and 8, range 7; and townships No. 40 and 41, range 1; and township No. 41, ranges 2 and 3. The surveys named above have been urgently demanded, and in some instances expressly ordered by yourself, and with good reason too, for in township 45, range 1, and township 44, ranges 1, 2 and 3, there is said to be the first range of iron on the lake, and a large portion of it is already covered by claims.

In the State of Iowa much important work has been performed during the past and present seasons. Three hundred miles of township lines have been established in the northwestern part of the State, the field notes of which have just been returned and approved In addition, one thousand seven hundred and twelve miles of subdivision have been returned, platted and forwarded, and are comprised in the following, viz: township No. 100, range 21; townships No. 99 and 100, range 22; township No. 99, range 23; township No. 99, range 24; township No. 97, ranges 34 and 35; townships No. 94 and 97, range 36; townships No. 93, 94, 95 and 96, range 37; townships No. 95 and 96, range 40; township No. 98, range 41; townships No. 95, 96, 97 and 98, range 42; townships No. 97 and 98, ranges 43 and 44; a lot of work in townships 77, 78, 79 and 80, range 45; and township 78, range 46; townships No. 97 and 98, ranges 47 and 48; and township No. 98, range 49.

The township lines above named complete all surveys of this character in the State.

The accompanying diagrams of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin will exhibit at a glance the work already performed; that now under process of survey, and that recommended for survey the coming season. In submitting my estimate for surveys, the amount applied for is exceedingly small, and will really not fully enable me to supply the actual demand. From a communication received from your office, it is apparent that at least twenty townships should be subdivided east of the meridian, and a large district of township lines should be established between the 3d and 4th corrections, as well as one adjoining the Michigan boundary. It has been repeatedly urged (amongst others by the register and receiver at Stevens' Point) by residents of Wisconsin, that all that tract situated east of range 6, and between the 3d and 4th correction parallels should be surveyed in order to preserve the pine timber (for which the district is said to be principally valuable) from depredation. It is stated that to have the country surveyed and thrown into market, is the most effectual means of preserving it.

West of the meridian all the townships that are not contracted for should, without doubt, be surveyed with the least practicable delay, as the settlements are reported to be steadily progressing back from the lake; and the country appears to be valuable not only for its timber, but also, in many places, for its agricultural and mineral resources.

In the State of Iowa the surveys are nearly completed, and but few townships are recommended. About sixteen, in the vicinity of Spirit and Okebogee lakes, are all that it is absolutely necessary to survey at the present time. There is quite a flourishing settlement in the vicinity of said lakes, and a post office, I understand, has been established at Spirit Lake City.

SWAMP LANDS.

In the State of Wisconsin, as promised in my last report, this business has been promptly attended to, and I have the pleasure to state that the selections have all been made by this office to a very recent date.

In the State of Iowa, however, it is in a very different shape, and there appears to be little prospect that her selections will be completed within any reasonable time.

You are, of course, aware that this State was allowed to make selections by her own agents, yet, though years have elapsed since the authority was given, no very great progress has been made, and unless a specified time is fixed within which the business must be brought to a close, it will, in all probability, linger along for as many years as have already passed since authority was given. Some of the counties, not satisfied with the selections made over four years ago, have sent out agents to make others, and, under the present law and instructions, I have no authority to reject such lists, but have to again go over the same ground, in examining plats and field notes, which were long since passed upon. Even then I can do nothing but approve; for it "the affidavits of county surveyors and other respectable persons" are to govern the returns, no matter how widely they differ from the original field notes, it appears to me that there is no authority here to reject. I have brought this matter to your attention with the hope that you will make such suggestions to the proper authority as, in your judgment, will remedy the evil here complained of. I have prepared the accompanying diagrams not as a part of this report, but that you may perceive at a glance the condition of this work, and the progress that has been made.

OFFICE WORK.

Original lists, descriptive of the land and all the corners in ninety-three townships, have been prepared, which, with one copy of each for the use of the land offices, make a total of one hundred and eighty-six lists.

One hundred and twenty-six township plats have been constructed from the original field notes, the areas to the north and west boundaries, and those adjoining the banks of navigable lakes and streams, calculated; and, in addition, two copies of each have been made; making a total of three hundred and seventy-eight plats.

The original field notes of one thousand six hundred and forty-nine miles of township lines, and seven thousand three hundred and eighty-seven miles of subdivision, have been received, carefully examined, and platted.

The original field notes of one hundred and fifty-four townships have been recorded, examined carefully, and placed on file in this office.

Transcripts of the original field notes of the same one hundred and fifty-four townships have also been made for preservation at the seat of government.

Index diagrams, to preface the records and transcripts of three hundred and eight townships, have been prepared.

Twenty-eight original diagrams of township lines, claims, &c., have been constructed.

In addition to the above, swamp land lists; transcribing field notes and fractions for other surveying districts; entering meanders upon original and commissioner's plats; recording letters and accounts; examining and comparing records, transcripts, lists descriptive, and other papers; making diagrams for deputy surveyors and for original field books, and special instructions for deputies—with numerous other things too tedious to mention, and of which, in short, no account could possibly be kept, but all of which had necessarily to be performed, and consequently occupied largely the time of the office.

The following papers form a part of this report:

No. 1. Maps of the State of Wisconsin.

No. 2. Map of the State of Iowa.

No. 3. Estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

No. 4. Summary of my salary account.

No. 5. Summary of my disbursements.

No. 6. Statement of surveys contracted for out of various appropriations prior to March 3, 1858.

No. 7. Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of 12th of June, 1858.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks,
Commissioner of the General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Estimates of appropriations requisite for continuing the public surveys in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

For surveying in the State of Wisconsin - -	$20,000 00
For surveying in the State of Iowa - - -	2,400 00
	22,400 00
For incidental expenses - - - -	3,500 00
Total - - - - - -	25,900 00

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 10, 1858.

Estimate of salary for Surveyor General and regular clerks (as per 10*th of August*, 1848,) *for the year ending June* 30, 1860.

Warner Lewis, surveyor general - - - -	$2,000 00
Thos. S. Nairn, chief clerk - - - -	1,500 00
Henry B. Welsh, principal draughtsman - -	1,300 00
Stephen G. Fenimore, assistant - - - -	1,300 00
Thomas Hardie, assistant - - - - -	1,100 00
Alfred L. Brown, assistant - - - -	1,100 00
Total - - - - - -	8,300 00

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 10, 1858.

No. 4.

The United States in account current with Warner Lewis, surveyor general of the United States for Wisconsin and Iowa.

Dr. SALARY ACCOUNT. Cr.

1857.				
December 31	To this amount paid surveyor general and his clerks for 4th quarter 1857	$4,416 92	By treasury draft No. 5954 on Interior treasury warrant No. 5557, (pro part)	$4,100 00
	To amount due surveyor general from 3d quarter 1857	272 43	By amount due surveyor general to be carried to 1st quarter 1858	589 35
		4,689 35		4,689 35
1858.				
March 31	To amount paid surveyor general and his clerks for 1st quarter 1858	3,597 01	By treasury draft No. 6550 on Interior treasury warrant No. 6151, (pro part)	4,325 00
	To amount due surveyor general from 4th quarter 1857.	589 35		
	To balance due United States, carried to credit of 2d quarter 1858	138 64		
		4,325 00		4,325 00
June 30	To amount paid surveyor general and his clerks for 2d quarter 1858	2,775 56	By treasury draft No. 7283 on Interior treasury warrant No. 6868 (pro part)	3,275 00
	To amount due United States, carried to credit of 3d quarter 1858	638 08	By amount due United States from 1st quarter 1858	138 64
		3,413 64		3,413 64

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*

Surveyor General's Office, *Dubuque, October* 10, 1858.

No. 5.

The United States in account current with Warner Lewis, surveyor general of the United States for Michigan and Iowa.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Dr.				Cr.
1857.				
December 31	To amount disbursed during 4th quarter 1857	$1,043 07	By treasury draft No. 5954 on Interior treasury warrant No. 5557, (pro part)	$800 00
			By amount due United States from 3d quarter 1857	12 07
			By amount due surveyor general to be carried to 1st quarter 1858	231 00
		1,043 07		1,043 07
1858.				
March 31	To this amount disbursed during 1st quarter 1858	617 76	By treasury draft No. 6550 on Interior treasury warrant No. 6151, (pro part)	750 00
	To amount due surveyor general from 4th quarter 1857	231 00	By am't due surv'r gen'l to be carried to 2d qr. 1858.	98 76
		848 76		848 76
June 30	To amount disbursed during 2d quarter 1858	678 91	By treasury draft No. 7283 on Interior treasury warrant No. 6868, (pro part)	600 00
	To amount due surveyor general from 1st quarter 1858	98 76	By am't due surv'r gen'l to be carried to 3d qr. 1858.	177 67
		777 67		777 67
Septemb'r 30	To amount disbursed during 3d quarter 1858	407 85	By amount due United States on salary accounts	1,227 43
	To cash paid P. Quigley, sub treasurer, as per certificate of deposit	372 91	By amount due on surveying account	53 33
	To salary of surveyor general for the quarter ending this day	500 00		
		1,280 76		1,280 76

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 10, 1858.

No. 6.—*Statement of surveys contracted for out of all appropriations prior to June* 12, 1858.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Names of contractors.	State.	Date of account with plats transmitted to General Land Office.	Total number of—			Net amount of contract.	Remarks.
					Mls.	*chs.*	*lks.*		
Aug. 1, 1858	Subdivisions	Harvey & McMichael	Iowa	....	....			....	Suspended, and to be resurveyed or corrected, as required.
Sept. 12, 1855 Aug. 3, 1857	....do	Johnson Pierson	....do	June 22, 1858	312	12	51	$832 68	Full returns.
April 2, 1855	......do	John Snook	....do	February 1, 1858	225	12	12	600 59	Final return.
Sept. 9, 1856	......do	John Ryan	West Minnesota	October 19, 1857	277	32	37	1,368 99	Advance return.
Sept. 9, 1856	......do	......do	....do	February 12, 1858	394	61	77	1,948 20	Final returns.
Aug. 20, 1856	......do	E. N. Darling	....do	December 10, 1857	194	07	52	735 78	Do.
Sept. 27, 1856	......do	William Burt	East Minnesota	October 19, 1857	145	16	43	844 01	Do.
Sept. 30, 1856	......do	William B. Yerby	Iowa	December 14, 1857	225	02	89	600 28	Do.
Oct. 7, 1856	......do	William J. Anderson	West Minnesota	November 6, 1857	497	40	83	2,455 21	Advance return.
Oct. 7, 1856	......do	..........do	....do	December 14, 1857	77	59	97	383 69	Final return.
Oct. 10, 1856	......do	Hardin Nowlin	....do	December 7, 1857	529	16	39	2,611 63	Advance return.
Feb. 4, 1857	Township lines	James A. Langton	....do	December 12, 1857	162	16	74	1,585 97	Do.
Feb. 10, 1857	......do	A. C. Stuntz	Wisconsin	January 29, 1858	216	08	60	1,977 39	Do.
Feb. 10, 1857	......do	......do	....do	August 10, 1858	150	28	76	1,375 80	Second return.
Feb. 10, 1857	......do	......do	....do	September 17, 1858	60	31	73	552 63	Final return.
Feb. 23, 1857	Subdivision	Ed. L. Baker	....do	December 28, 1857	384	22	55	1,896 41	Full return.
Instruct'ns of March 2	......do	J. B. Brunson	....do	March 29, 1858	75	71	93	455 39	Do.
Mar. 23, 1857	Township lines	Artemas Curtis	....do	December 1, 1857	333	47	70	3,069 09	Advance return.
Mar. 23, 1857	......do	......do	....do	June 16, 1858	83	61	20	753 89	Final return.
April 8, 1857	Subdivision	Jer. Riordan	Iowa	January 19, 1858	418	05	58	1,115 20	Full return.
April 10, 1857	......do	D. S. Langton	....do	......do	419	01	54	1,117 74	Do.
May 12, 1857	......do	D. E. Norton	Wisconsin	October 19, 1857	120	78	46	597 04	Do.
June 30, 1857	Township lines	Alfred Millard	....do	December 23, 1857	144	23	69	1,327 53	Advance return.
June 30, 1857	......do	......do	....do	July 9, 1858	198	10	48	1,822 81	Final return.
June 30, 1857	Subdivision	A. C. Stuntz	....do	February 16, 1858	127	42	83	629 39	Full return.
July 2, 1857	......do	Daniel E. Norton	....do	March 29, 1858	209	33	79	1,033 50	Do.
July 7, 1857	......do	Jas. McBride	....do	February 9, 1858	573	40	52	2,830 25	Advance return.
July 7, 1857	......do	......do	....do	March 2, 1858	66	49	64	328 77	Full return.
Aug. 6, 1857	......do	E. J. Bentley	....do	February 10, 1858	486	22	93	2,399 82	Advance return.
Aug. 13, 1857	......do	Alfred Millard	....do	February 16, 1858	128	30	96	633 54	Full return.
Sept. 11, 1857	......do	A. S. Martin	....do	June 28, 1858	483	29	41	2,385 42	Do.
Instruct's Oct. 18, 1857	......do	C. C. Carpenter	Iowa	March 12, 1858	59	59	33	164 28	Do.
Instruct'ns of Mar. 2, 1858	......do	O. F. Davis	....do	August 16, 1858	52	04	37	540 00	Do.
April 11, 1858	Township lines	Wm. B. Yerby	....do	April 7, 1858	301	32	37	1,157 39	Do.
May 8, 1858	Subdivision	A. C. Stuntz	Wisconsin	August 7, 1858	62	00	54	306 00	Do.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque, October* 10, 1858.

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*

No. 7.

Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of June 12, 1858.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Names of contractors.	State.	Date of account with plats transmitted to General Land Office.	Total number of—			Net amount of contract.	Remarks.
					Mls.	*chs.*	*lks.*		
July 1, 1858	Subdivision........	James McBride...	Wisconsin	August 26, 1858......	301	08	28	$1,485 94	Advance return.
July 1, 1858	......do............	......do..	....do..................	September 10, 1858...	368	41	70	1,818 65	Final return.
July 2, 1858	......do............	Hiram C. Fellows....	....do..................	September 23, 1858...	287	08	17	1,416 85	Advance return.
July 2, 1858	......do............	Daniel E. Norton............	....do..................	..........do..........	....			....	In the field.

WARNER LEWIS, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Dubuque*, *October* 10, 1858.

G—No. 4.

Annual report of the surveyor general of Arkansas.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, Arkansas, September 30, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your letter of the 1st April last, I have prepared and now transmit the following statement of the operations of this surveying district, since the date of my last annual report.

FIELD WORK.

This description of service has been limited and but one contract is yet subsisting, namely, the contract with Ben. F. Owen, dated February 15, 1858, for the retracement of township 2 south, of range 9 west, of the 5th principal meridian. Mr. Owen in compliance with the terms of his contract, proceeded to the ground and commenced his work in due time; but in consequence of an overflow of the river, preceded and followed by excessive falls of rain, he was prevented from prosecuting his labor to completion. At the beginning of October this deputy will resume the work and complete his contract as early thereafter as practicable.

The contract of Caleb Langtree, of February 25, 1856, has been entirely fulfilled. Field notes have been examined, areas calculated, maps constructed, and forwarded to General Land Office and to registers, and payment for which service made by the Treasurer of the United States.

The resurveys made by Mr. Langtree, under his contract referred to above, since the date of last annual report are the following:

The resurveys of sub-divisional lines of township 14 south, range 8 west, of the 5th principal meridian; the south and east boundaries of township 14 south, range 8 west; east and south boundaries of township 13 south, range 8 west; east boundary of township 14 south, range 9 west, and under instructions of April 24, 1855, in township 15 south, range 10 west; the south boundary along sections 31, 32, and 33, and south boundary of township 14 south, range 10 west, except section 36; the payment for all of which was made to account of voucher of 1st quarter, 1858. The resurvey of sub-divisional lines in townships 18 and 19 south, range 20 west, of the 5th principal meridian; the south and east boundaries of township 18 south, range 20 west; south boundary township 17 south, range 20 west, and east boundary of township 18 south, range 21 west; the south and east boundaries of township 19 south, range 20 west, and east boundary of township 19 south, range 21 west; payment for all of which is made to account of voucher of second quarter, 1858.

In addition to the cumulative evidences of fraudulent, erroneous and imperfect surveys contained in former reports from this office, I will here recall the attention of the department to applications by letter and affidavit made during the past year, for resurveys of townships in this State on account of some one or all of such causes; and, however much I may be personally indisposed to weary the commissioner with reiterated recommendations for examinations and resurveys of various townships, the condition of which manifestly and imperatively demand examination, I feel it, nevertheless, to be my official duty so to do.

Complaints have been made to this office, during the past year, of the condition of surveys of township 12 south, range 17 west, and of township 14 south, of range 19 west. Jacob B. Stokes surveyor of Ouachita county, by letter of March 25, 1858, declares frauds and irregularities to exist in these townships.

Arthur W. Simmons, March 22, 1858, affirms the want of surveys of fractional townships on the Louisiana line from the Washita to the Red river, a region of country known, according to his statement, by the residents as the "Lost Survey." In part corroborating this, Mr. Langtree, deputy surveyor, April 3, 1858, states that in retracing the south boundary of township 19 south, range 20 west, he could see no lines extending south from the several corners on that boundary. Of which letters and affidavits the following are copies:

CAMDEN, ARKANSAS, *March* 25, 1858.

SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to a case of fraudulent survey existing in township 12 south, range 17 west, and township 14 south, range 19 west. In the course of my official duties as county surveyor of Ouachita county, I have discovered such irregularities in the courses and lengths of lines, and such discrepancies between the official maps of said townships and the true state of things as now exist on the ground, that, in accordance with your letter of July 11, 1857 to county surveyors, I am compelled through you to call upon the general government for a retracement of the above townships, that correct field notes and maps may be had of the same. Herewith I append my affidavit, as required in the instructions of Commissioner of General Land Office of June 15, 1857, published by you, and hope you will be pleased to forward this communication at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB B. STOKES,
County Surveyor of Ouachita County.

Col. HENRY M. RECTOR, *Surveyor General of Arkansas.*

STATE OF ARKANSAS, *Ouachita County.*

Personally came before me the undersigned, clerk of the circuit court and ex-officio clerk of the county court in and for the county of Ouachita aforesaid, Jacob B. Stokes, to me well known, and makes oath that the frauds in the original surveys, and discrepancies and omissions of lines, corners, and marks, in towhship 12 south, of range 17 west, and 14 south, of range 19 west, are so great as to cause a retracement of said townships to be necessary for the interest of the general government, as well as the citizens therein residing.

JACOB B. STOKES.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of March, A. D. 1858.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in the city of Camden, [L. S.] the day and date above written.

PHILIP AGEE, *Clerk.*

Columbia County, Arkansas,
March 22, 1858.

Sir: My attention having been directed to the "Lost Survey" in the lower part of this county, I have to state from my own personal knowledge, and also from the declarations of others with whom I am well acquainted who live in the district of country known by the above appellation of the "Lost Survey," that there are no lines or corners constituting the public surveys in said district; that this fact is so well known and generally believed that many residing therein refuse to pay taxes, asserting that as the United States have made no surveys there, therefore they are exempt from taxation. I have frequently been in this portion of our county, and have never seen any lines or marks or corners of the public surveys therein; I would know the corners and lines of the public surveys were I to see them, and it is my firm belief from all I can hear as well as from what I know, that there are no surveys in that part of the State included between the old and the new Louisiana state line. I have known these facts since the year 1837, and believe that from the Ouachita river to Red river no surveys can be found as above stated.

ARTHUR W. SIMMONS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March, 1858.

W. B. OUSLEY, *J. P.*

General Henry M. Rector,
Surveyor General, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Little Rock, Arkansas,
April 3, 1858.

Sir: In the execution of my official duties as deputy surveyor near the Louisiana line, I constantly heard from the resident settlers and others of a certain tract known as the "Lost Survey," lying between the Louisiana line and the south boundaries of the townships north of it. Having run the south boundary of township 19 S., R. 20 W., I could see no lines extending southward from the several corners on that boundary, although I do not state or assert from my own knowledge that such is the fact. I herewith inclose affidavit of Arthur W. Simmons in relation to this "Lost Survey," and have thought it my duty to lay such information before you as I possessed for your discretion in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. LANGTREE.

Colonel Henry M. Rector,
Surveyor General.

In the face of the mass of cumulative evidence of the erroneous or imperfect state of surveys of many townships in this district, submitted in former reports with the addition of that which is now offered, it would seem to be only an act of justice and equitable policy on the part of the government towards the actual purchasers of the public domain to authorize an examination of the surveys of which complaints are made.

The calls orally made upon this office are frequent, and in obedience to your instructions, the attention of the complainants is directed to them. This generally silences the complaint in the particular instance, again to be renewed by new parties and from other quarters.

The reason of this is simply that individuals, finding errors in the particular locality in which they are interested, naturally enough desire the surveys corrected and corners established in the *locus in quo;* but are not so deeply concerned as to give the necessary time, labor, and expense in so thorough an examination of a township as would warrant them in making the affidavit prepared and required by this office for official notice, and based upon your instructions on the subject.

In connexion with this subject, it is my duty to state that information from persons worthy of belief has reached me that there exists a body of land of good quality and fit for cultivation in a district of country yet unsurveyed, and which, up to a very recent time, has been supposed to be lakes, lands sunk by earthquake, or utterly and irretrievably swamp. These lands are represented to be islands formed by the St. Francis river, and are situated in townships 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 north, of range 6 east, a diagram, marked No. 8, of which is herewith appended, which exhibits their extent through the said five townships, embracing an area of over 44,000 acres, surrounded by the St. Francis river. The situation and condition of this space of country, supposed to be the effect of earthquakes in 1812, is low, and annually inundated in part from the St. Francis, but in a greater degree affected by the Mississippi. The inlet however of the overflow being in a great measure stopped by the levees, renders a great portion of those lands of some value, and it is said in part fit for cultivation. At all events, in order to obtain a description of them by numbers, a survey of the same will be requisite.

OFFICE WORK.

The clerical force of the office has been assiduously engaged, since the date of the last annual report, in carrying out the designs and instructions of the department in reference to the final disposal of the public business.

The several tables annexed to and accompanying this report will exhibit in detail the extent of labor executed during the year. The correspondence of this office is, of itself, no inconsiderable item. It is to this office that application is, in most instances, made for information in regard to matters pertaining to the condition of the public and private surveys, and in some cases to subjects of controversy that arise in the construction of the swamp land and railroad grants. This necessarily imposes much labor and creates a vast amount of correspondence, a great deal of which, not considered as strictly official, is not permitted to encumber the records. Notwithstanding this, there have been recorded since the last report on the books, three hundred and thirteen letters, of which one hundred and seventy-eight were received and one hundred and thirty-five sent from this office.

Of maps reconstructed from the original field notes, and from notes of retracement or resurveys, there have been made a total of ninety-five, including those sent to the General Land Office, as well as those forwarded to the district land offices. In the above number several maps are included as having been furnished to the register at Fayetteville, at his request, to supply the place of those in his office defaced and worn out.

The work of reconstructing and authenticating, according to law, the old and defaced maps of this office will be steadily prosecuted during the ensuing year.

The table marked No. 1 shows the proportion made for each office, and those retained in this office.

There have been forwarded, upon the requisitions of registers, one hundred and sixteen of subdivisional diagrams to the several district land offices, the original of each of which is filed in this office, and a triplicate transmitted to the General Land Office at Washington, making a total of three hundred and forty-eight subdivisional diagrams, calculated under the provisions of the act of April 5, 1832. A reference to table marked No. 2 will show the number of these diagrams arranged in numerical order of townships and ranges.

The transcribing of field notes for transfer to the State, under the act of June 12, 1840, has progressed steadily during the greater part of the year.

The tables marked No. 3 and No. 4, conveniently arranged in numerical order of townships and ranges, exhibit that during the year more than a million and a half words have been transcribed for the purposes of transfer. My expectation of last year has not been entirely verified in regard to the final completion of this branch of work. There yet remains a number of subdivisions of townships to be transcribed as well as some exterior lines. The force employed for this service is assiduously engaged in comparing, indexing, and arranging the records for binding, and the completion of transcribing the field notes is executed as it is required. Thirty-seven volumes of these records have been prepared and bound since the last annual report. The pageing and indexing these records, to be performed correctly, and in a manner to insure their future utility, requires great care and some experience, and it shall be my chief aim to attain this object.

Statement No. 6 is the estimate of funds required to meet the disbursements of this office for the year ending June 30, 1860.

It is considered that the allowance for this office for the year ending June 30, 1859, is most ample to meet all expenditures of an ordinary character. It is highly probable that the liberal sum apportioned by the Commissioner to this office for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of June 12, 1840, regarding the transcribing and preparing the field notes of resurveys, to be transferred to the State authorities, will enable this branch of work to be finally, or at all events, so nearly completed as to require hereafter no extra provision for that particular service, hence in the present estimate I have included no item on that account. There is, however, one source of expense about to accrue, and for which no provision is made other than by your communication of the 15th June, 1857, which does not seem altogether applicable to the emergency about to arise, I mean an expense which of necessity will occur in the taking of testimony in the contested cases of swamp lands, under your instructions of the 27th April last.

It is hardly possible at this time to form any definite idea of the length of time that will be required to get through the entire lists, embracing as they do nearly, if not quite, one thousand and five hundred separate and distinct cases. It may be fairly presumed, however, that not much less than twelve months will be consumed in taking the evidence submitted, committing the same to writing, the re-examination of the field notes, and the final action thereon by this office. This will prove to be not only an arduous but a very tedious service, and one wherein I will necessarily require the assistance of a well qualified and expert clerk. This expense heretofore unforeseen, and arising as it will during the present fiscal year, I have provided for by no item in my present estimate, and can only request that the Commissioner, in view of the circumstances, will authorize and permit the employment of one clerk for this especial service, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

SWAMP LANDS.

The executive of the State having forwarded to this office, under date of November 27, 1857, and January 9 and February 6, 1858, seventeen lists of swamp land selections made by the State locating agents; these several lists were carefully examined by this office, the character of the selected tracts tested by the field notes and other evidences on file, and the results exhibited, as heretofore, in separate lists lettered E and C No. 5, which were forwarded to the General Land Office on the 26th of March, 1858. These lists exhibit a total quantity of lands recommended for confirmation, as follows:

In the Batesville district - - - -	9,956.61	acres.
In the Little Rock district - - - -	6,841.32	"
In the Clarksville district - - - -	480.00	"
In the Champagnole district - - -	15,568.19	"
In the Red river district - - - -	2,725.67	"
In the Helena district - - - -	6,229.64	"
Total - - - - -	41,801.43	"

And of lands certified by me as not enuring to the State, being contradicted by the field notes on file in this office, in their character as "swamp or overflowed," as follows:

In the Batesville district - - - -	20,536.09	acres.
In the Little Rock district - - - -	12,744.63	"
In the Clarksville district - - - -	969.60	"
In the Champagnole district - - -	30,424.96	"
In the Red river district - - - -	17,058.59	"
In the Helena district - - - -	14,995.78	"
Total - - - - -	96,729.65	"

Showing that this office has taken final action upon and disposed of tracts amounting in all to $138,531\frac{8}{100}$ acres.

Copies of these lists were promptly furnished the several registers of the district land offices, as well as to the executive of the State.

Pursuant to instructions from General Land Office of 27th April last, in order to ascertain when it might be most convenient to the contesting parties to enter upon the examination of witnesses as to the character of the lands in contest between the State, in behalf of the swamp land grant selections, and the railroad companies, I addressed separate notes to the executive of the State and to the presidents of the roads, to that intent. From communication of the president of the Cairo and Fulton road, in response thereto, expressing an uncertainty in being able to procure the attendance of some witnesses who now reside in another State, earlier than the 1st of August, as well as in consideration that many private individuals who have secured their lands under the swamp grant, who have improved the same, and now reside thereon, are deeply concerned in this examination, and who might be placed at great inconvenience or loss, and who possibly might not be able to appear at an earlier day, for the reason of being engaged in the cultivation of their crops, or securing their harvest, I repeat, in consideration of these various circumstances, I deemed it most proper to postpone the day for opening the examination to the fall season of the year; thus allowing ample time for all parties to be duly prepared and present. Notice whereof I caused to be published in a public newspaper. The day fixed upon is the 1st day of October next, the place, the office of the surveyor general in this city, and the hour, 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following is a list of the documents appended to and forming part of this report:

No. 1. List of maps made since the last annual report from this office, and sent to Commissioner of General Land Office and to registers.

No. 2. List of diagrams exhibiting the tracts sub-divided to facilitate entries to settlers under act of Congress of April 5, 1832, which were furnished the registers of land offices on their requisitions, and copies of which were sent to General Land Office during the year ending September 30, 1858.

No. 3. List of townships and boundaries, the field notes of which have been transcribed for forming records into volumes for transfer to the State, under act of June 12, 1840, since the date of last annual report.

No. 4. List of private surveys which have been transcribed for the purpose above mentioned during the same period.

No. 5. List of descriptive field notes of surveys and resurveys furnished registers during the year ending September 30, 1858.

No. 6. Estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

No. 7. Account current of the United States with Henry M. Rector, surveyor general of Arkansas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

No. 8. Diagram of townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 north, range 6 east, in which unsurveyed lands are reported to exist.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. M. RECTOR,
Surveyor General in Arkansas.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

List of maps made since date of the last annual report, and sent from this office to Commissioner and registers.

OFFICE PLATS.		COMMISSIONER.		REGISTERS.	
From resurveys.	Reconstructed and authenticated.	From resurveys.	Reconstructed and authenticated.	From resurveys.	Reconstructed and authenticated.
T. 14 S., R. 8 W	T. 14 S., R. 5 W	T. 14 S., R. 8 W	T. 14 S., R. 5 W	T. 14 S., R. 8 W	T. 14 S., R. 5 W
T. 15 S., R. 10 W	T. 15 S., R. 6 W	T. 15 S., R. 10 W	T. 15 S., R. 6 W	T. 15 S , R. 10 W	T. 15 S., R. 6 W
T. 18 S., R. 20 W	T. 5 S., R. 11 W	T. 18 S., R. 20 W	T. 5 S., R. 11 W	T. 18 S., R. 20 W	T. 5 S., R. 11 W
T. 19 S., R. 20 W	T. 5 S., R. 12 W	T. 19 S , R. 20 W	T. 5 S., R. 12 W	T. 19 S., R. 20 W	T. 5 S., R. 12 W
	T. 5 S., R. 13 W		T. 5 S., R. 13 W		T. 5 S., R. 13 W
	T. 7 S., R. 14 W		T. 7 S., R. 14 W		T. 7 S., R. 14 W
	T. 9 S., R. 14 W		T. 9 S., R. 14 W		T. 9 S., R. 14 W
	T. 10 S., R. 14 W		T. 10 S., R. 14 W		T. 10 S., R. 14 W
	T. 7 S., R. 15 W		T. 7 S., R. 15 W		T. 7 S., R. 15 W
	T. 9 S., R. 15 W		T. 9 S., R. 15 W		T. 9 S., R. 15 W
	T. 9 S., R. 16 W		T. 9 S., R. 16 W		T. 9 S., R. 16 W
	T. 10 S., R. 16 W		T. 10 S., R. 16 W		T. 10 S., R. 16 W
	T. 5 S , R 17 W		T. 5 S., R. 17 W		T. 5 S , R. 17 W
	T. 9 S., R. 17 W		T. 9 S., R. 17 W		T. 9 S., R. 17 W
	T. 10 S., R. 17 W		T. 10 S., R. 17 W		T. 10 S., R. 17 W
	T. 9 S., R. 20 W		T. 9 S., R. 20 W		T. 9 S., R. 20 W
	T. 12 S., R. 22 W		T. 12 S., R. 22 W		T. 12 S., R. 22 W
	T. 8 S., R. 24 W		T. 8 S., R. 24 W		T. 8 S., R. 24 W
	T. 10 S., R. 24 W		T. 10 S., R. 24 W		T. 10 S., R. 24 W
	T. 11 S., R. 24 W		T. 11 S., R. 24 W		T. 11 S., R. 24 W
	T. 12 S., R. 24 W		T. 12 S., R. 24 W		T. 12 S., R. 24 W
	T. 10 S., R. 25 W		T. 10 S., R. 25 W		T. 10 S., R. 25 W
	T. 10 S., R. 26 W		T. 10 S., R. 26 W		T. 10 S., R. 26 W
	T. 10 S., R. 27 W		T. 10 S., R. 27 W		T. 10 S., R. 27 W
					T. 16 N., R. 29 W
					T. 17 N., R. 29 W

					T. 15 N., R. 30 W.
					T. 16 N., R. 30 W.
					T. 14 N., R. 31 W.
					T. 15 N., R. 31 W.
					T. 16 N., R. 31 W.
					T. 18 N., R. 31 W.
					T. 19 N., R. 31 W.
					T. 13 N., R. 33 W.
					T. 18 N., R. 34 W.

Making in all ninety-five township plats made and transmitted to General Land Office and several district land offices during the year ending 30th September, 1858.

H. M. RECTOR, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September* 30, 1858.

No. 2.

List of diagrams exhibiting the tracts subdivided into 40*-acre lots, to facilitate entries to the settlers under the act of Congress of April* 5, 1832, *which were furnished the registers of the land offices upon their requisitions, and copies of the same sent to General Land Office, during the year ending September* 30, 1858.

Tracts of—

Township and range.	Part of section.
Township 17 north, range 2 west	Northwest quarter of section 4.
Township 18 north, range 2 west	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 20 north, range 2 west	Southwest quarter of section 31.
Township 21 north, range 2 west	Southwest quarter of section 19.
Township 14 north, range 3 west	Northeast quarter of section 4.
Do do	Southwest quarter of section 6.
Township 17 north, range 3 west	Northwest quarter of section 2.
Do do	Northeast quarter of section 3.
Township 18 north, range 4 west	Northwest quarter of section 7.
Township 18 north, range 5 west	Southwest quarter of section 7.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 18.
Township 17 north, range 5 west	Southwest quarter of section 19.
Township 18 north, range 5 west	Northwest quarter of section 19.
Township 19 north, range 5 west	Northwest quarter of section 7.
Do do	Southwest quarter of section 9.
Do do	Northeast quarter of section 13.
Township 21 north, range 5 west	South half of section 33.
Township 17 north, range 6 west	Southwest quarter of section 19.
Township 18 north, range 6 west	Southwest quarter of section 31.
Township 21 north, range 6 west	Northeast quarter of section 26.
Township 12 north, range 7 west	Northeast quarter of section 31.
Township 20 north, range 7 west	Northwest quarter of section 31.
Township 15 north, range 8 west	Northwest quarter of section 6.
Township 15 north, range 8 west	Southwest quarter of section 6.
Township 17 north, range 9 west	section 1.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 19.
Township 18 north, range 9 west	Southwest quarter of section 6.
Do do	West half of section 19.
Township 19 north, range 9 west	North half of section 1.
Do do	Northeast quarter of section 4.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 4.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 5.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 6.
Do do	Southwest quarter of section 18.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 20 north, range 9 west	Northwest quarter of section 5.
Do do	West half of section 7.
Do do	West half of section 18.
Township 5 north, range 10 west	West half of section 30.
Township 16 north, range 10 west	North half of section 3.
Do do	Southeast quarter of section 21.
Township 17 north, range 10 west	Northwest quarter of section 3.
Do do	Northeast quarter of section 6.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 19 north, range 10 west	North half of section 4.
Do do	North half of section 3.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 5.
Do do	Northeast quarter of section 6.
Do do	Northwest quarter of section 7.

No. 2.—Continued.

Tracts of—	
Township and range.	Part of section.
Township 6 north, range 11 west	West half of section 30.
Township 7 north, range 11 west	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 8 north, range 11 west	Southwest quarter of section 19.
Township 17 north, range 11 west	North half of section 3.
Township 18 north, range 11 west	East half of section 24.
Do.........do	Southeast quarter of section 36.
Township 19 north, range 11 west	North half of section 1.
Township 20 north, range 11 west	Northeast quarter of section 20.
Township 19 north, range 12 west	Northwest quarter of section 19.
Township 18 north, range 13 west	Northwest quarter of section 7.
Do.........do	Southwest quarter of section 7.
Do.........do	West half of section 18.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 31.
Township 18 north, range 14 west	Northeast quarter of section 1.
Do.........do	Northwest quarter of section 1.
Do.........do	Southwest quarter of section 35.
Do.........do	Southeast quarter of section 15.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 27.
Township 19 north, range 14 west	Northwest quarter of section 3.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 4.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 3.
Do.........do	Northwest quarter of section 4.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 6.
Do.........do	South half of section 31.
Township 2 north, range 15 west	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 19 north, range 15 west	East half of section 4.
Township 5 north, range 16 west	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 8 north, range 27 west	Northeast quarter of section 5.
Township 19 north, range 1 east	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 21 north, range 2 east	Southwest quarter of section 30.
Township 21 north, range 3 east	Southwest quarter of section 19.
Do.........do	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 5 north, range 4 east	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 31.
Township 16 north, range 4 east	Northeast quarter of section 2.
Do.........do	Northwest quarter of section 2.
Township 18 north, range 5 east	Northwest quarter of section 19.
Township 6 south, range 9 west	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 8 south, range 9 west	Southwest quarter of section 18.
Do.........do	Northwest quarter of section 30.
Township 4 south, range 10 west	Southeast quarter of section 34.
Township 5 south, range 10 west	West half of section 30.
Do.........do	West half of section 31.
Do.........do	Northwest quarter of section 31.
Township 4 south, range 11 west	Northwest quarter of section 5.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 5.
Township 2 south, range 12 west	Southwest quarter of section 30.
Township 3 south, range 12 west	West half of section 18.
Township 4 south, range 12 west	Northwest quarter of section 1.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 2.
Do.........do	Southwest quarter of section 6.
Do.........do	Southwest quarter of section 18.
Do.........do	Southwest quarter of section 30.
Township 3 south, range 13 west	Northwest quarter of section 4.
Township 4 south, range 13 west	Northeast quarter of section 15.
Do.........do	Northeast quarter of section 22.
Do.........do	Southeast quarter of section 24.

No. 2.—Continued.

Tracts of—	
Township and range.	Part of section.
Township 4 south, range 13 west	Northeast quarter of section 25.
Do do	Northeast quarter of section 27.
Do do	Southeast quarter of section 34.
Township 3 south, range 14 west	North half of section 2.
Do do	Southwest quarter of section 30.
Township 4 south, range 14 west	Northeast quarter of section 6.
Township 5 south, range 14 west	Northwest quarter of section 18.
Do do	Southwest quarter of section 19.
Township 6 south, range 22 west	Southwest quarter of section 31.
Township 11 south, range 25 west	Southwest quarter of section 31.

Making in all 116 subdivisional diagrams, copies of which were sent to Commissioner of General Land Office and to the registers of several district land offices, making a total of 348 diagrams since date of last annual report.

H. M. RECTOR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, Arkansas, September 30, 1858.

No. 3.

List of townships and boundaries, the field notes of which have been transcribed for forming records in volumes for transfer to the State, under the act of Congress of June 12, 1840, *since the date of last annual report.*

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
South boundary	1 north	1 east
East boundary	1 do	1 do
South boundary	2 do	1 do
East boundary	2 do	1 do
East boundary	3 do	1 do
East boundary, part	4 do	1 do
South boundary	7 do	1 do
East boundary	7 do	1 do
East boundary, part	8 do	1 do
South boundary	9 do	1 do
East boundary	9 do	1 do
East boundary	10 do	1 do
South boundary	13 do	1 do
South boundary	14 do	1 do
East boundary	14 do	1 do
South boundary	15 do	1 do
East boundary	15 do	1 do

No. 3.—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
South boundary	16 north	1 east
East boundary	16 do	1 do
South boundary	17 do	1 do
East boundary	17 do	1 do
Subdivision	18 do	1 do
South boundary	18 do	1 do
East boundary	18 do	1 do
Subdivision	19 do	1 do
South boundary	19 do	1 do
East boundary	19 do	1 do
South boundary	20 do	1 do
East boundary	20 do	1 do
South boundary	21 do	1 do
South boundary	1 do	2 do
East boundary	1 do	2 do
South boundary	2 do	2 do
East boundary	2 do	2 do
South boundary	3 do	2 do
East boundary	3 do	2 do
Subdivision	4 do	2 do
South boundary	4 do	2 do
East boundary	4 do	2 do
Subdivision	5 do	2 do
South boundary	5 do	2 do
East boundary	5 do	2 do
Subdivision	9 do	2 do
Subdivision	10 do	2 do
South boundary	10 do	2 do
East boundary	10 do	2 do
South boundary	11 do	2 do
East boundary, part	11 do	2 do
Subdivision	14 do	2 do
East boundary	14 do	2 do
South boundary	15 do	2 do
East boundary	15 do	2 do
South boundary	16 do	2 do
East boundary	16 do	2 do
South boundary	17 do	2 do
East boundary	17 do	2 do
Subdivision	18 do	2 do
South boundary	18 do	2 do
East boundary	18 do	2 do
Subdivision	19 do	2 do
South boundary	19 do	2 do
East boundary	19 do	2 do
Subdivision	20 do	2 do
South boundary	20 do	2 do
East boundary	20 do	2 do
South boundary	21 do	2 do
Subdivision	1 do	3 do
South boundary	1 do	3 do
East boundary	1 do	3 do
Subdivision	2 do	3 do
South boundary	2 do	3 do
East boundary	2 do	3 do

No. 3.—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
Subdivision	3 north	3 east
South boundary	3..do	3..do
East boundary	3..do	3..do
South boundary	4..do	3..do
East boundary	5..do	3..do
South boundary	5..do	3..do
South boundary	6..do	3..do
East boundary	6..do	3..do
Subdivision	7..do	3..do
South boundary	7..do	3..do
East boundary	7..do	3..do
Subdivision	9..do	3..do
South boundary	10..do	3..do
Subdivision	14..do	3..do
Subdivision	15..do	3..do
South boundary	15..do	3..do
East boundary	15..do	3..do
Subdivision	16..do	3..do
South boundary	16..do	3..do
East boundary	16..do	3..do
South boundary	17..do	3..do
East boundary	17..do	3..do
South boundary	18..do	3..do
East boundary	18..do	3..do
Subdivision	19..do	3..do
South boundary	19..do	3..do
East boundary	19..do	3..do
Subdivision	20..do	3..do
South boundary	20..do	3..do
East boundary	20..do	3..do
Subdivision	21..do	3..do
South boundary	21..do	3..do
East boundary	21..do	3..do
Subdivision	1..do	4..do
South boundary	1..do	4..do
East boundary	1..do	4..do
Subdivision	2..do	4..do
South boundary	2..do	4..do
East boundary	2..do	4..do
Subdivision	3..do	4..do
South boundary	3..do	4..do
East boundary	3..do	4..do
Subdivision, resurvey	5..do	4..do
Subdivision	6..do	4..do
East boundary	7..do	4..do
Subdivision	7..do	4..do
Subdivision	8..do	4..do
South boundary	8..do	4..do
East boundary	8..do	4..do
South boundary	9..do	4..do
South boundary	15..do	4..do
East boundary	15..do	4..do
Subdivision	16..do	4..do
South boundary	16..do	4..do
East boundary	16..do	4..do
Subdivision	17..do	4..do

No. 3—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
South boundary	17 north	4 east
East boundary	17 do	4 do
South boundary	18 do	4 do
East boundary	18 do	4 do
Subdivision	19 do	4 do
South boundary	19 do	4 do
East boundary	19 do	4 do
South boundary	20 do	4 do
East boundary	20 do	4 do
Subdivision	21 do	4 do
South boundary	21 do	4 do
East boundary	21 do	4 do
Subdivision	1 do	5 do
South boundary	1 do	5 do
East boundary	1 do	5 do
Subdivision	2 do	5 do
South boundary	2 do	5 do
East boundary	2 do	5 do
Subdivision	3 do	5 do
South boundary	3 do	5 do
East boundary	3 do	5 do
Subdivision	4 do	5 do
South boundary	4 do	5 do
East boundary	4 do	5 do
Subdivision	5 do	5 do
Do	6 do	5 do
Do	7 do	5 do
Do	15 do	5 do
South boundary	15 do	5 do
East boundary	15 do	5 do
Subdivision	16 do	5 do
South boundary	16 do	5 do
East boundary	16 do	5 do
Subdivision	17 do	5 do
South boundary	17 do	5 do
East boundary	17 do	5 do
Subdivision	18 do	5 do
South boundary	18 do	5 do
East boundary	18 do	5 do
South boundary	19 do	5 do
East boundary	19 do	5 do
South boundary	20 do	5 do
East boundary	20 do	5 do
South boundary	21 do	5 do
East boundary	21 do	5 do
Subdivision	1 do	6 do
Do	2 do	6 do
Do	3 do	6 do
South boundary	3 do	6 do
East boundary	3 do	6 do
Subdivision	4 do	6 do
South boundary	4 do	6 do
East boundary	4 do	6 do
Subdivision	5 do	6 do
South boundary	5 do	6 do meridian

No. 3—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
East boundary	5 north	6 east
Subdivision	6..do	6..do
South boundary	6..do	6..do
East boundary	6..do	6..do
Subdivision	7..do	6..do
South boundary	7..do	6..do
East boundary	7..do	6..do
South boundary	8..do	6..do
East boundary	8..do	6..do
Do	9..do	6..do
Do	10..do	6..do
Do	11..do	6..do
Do	12..do	6..do
Subdivision	18..do	6..do
South boundary	18..do	6..do
East boundary	18..do	6..do
Subdivision	19..do	6..do
South boundary	19..do	6..do
East boundary	19..do	6..do
South boundary	20..do	6..do
East boundary	20..do	6..do
South boundary	21..do	6..do
Subdivision	3..do	7..do
East boundary	3..do	7..do
Subdivision	4..do	7..do
South boundary	4..do	7..do
East boundary	4..do	7..do
South boundary	5..do	7..do
East boundary	5..do	7..do
Subdivision	6..do	7..do
South boundary	6..do	7..do
East boundary	6..do	7..do
Subdivision	7..do	7..do
South boundary	7..do	7..do
East boundary	7..do	7..do
Subdivision	8..do	7..do
South boundary	8..do	7..do
East boundary	8..do	7..do
Subdivision	9..do	7..do
South boundary	9..do	7..do
East boundary	9..do	7..do
Subdivision	10..do	7..do
South boundary	10..do	7..do
East boundary	10..do	7..do
Subdivision	11..do	7..do
South boundary	11..do	7..do
East boundary	11..do	7..do
Subdivision	12..do	7..do
South boundary	12..do	7..do
Subdivision	3..do	8..do
Do	4..do	8..do
Do	5..do	8..do
Do	6..do	8..do
Do	7..do	8..do
Do	8..do	8..do

No. 3—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
Subdivision	9 north	8 east
Do	10..do	8..do
Do	11..do	8..do
Do	12..do	8..do
Do	6..do	9..do
Do	7..do	9..do
Do	8..do	9..do
South boundary	8..do	9..do
East boundary	8..do	9..do
Subdivision	9..do	9..do
Do	10..do	9..do
Do	12..do	9..do
Do	11..do	10..do
Do	10..do	11..do
Do	11..do	11..do
Do	12..do	11..do
Do	12..do	12..do
South boundary	1..do	1 west
East boundary	1..do	1..do
South boundary	2..do	1..do
East boundary	2..do	1..do
South boundary	3..do	1..do
South boundary	4..do	1..do
South boundary	5..do	1..do
East boundary	7..do	1..do
South boundary	8..do	1..do
East boundary	8..do	1..do
South boundary, part	9..do	1..do
East boundary	9..do	1..do
South boundary	10..do	1..do
East boundary	10..do	1..do
East boundary	11..do	1..do
South boundary	12..do	1..do
East boundary	12..do	1..do
South boundary, part	17..do	1..do
East boundary	17..do	1..do
South boundary	19..do	1..do
Subdivision	20..do	1..do
East boundary	20..do	1..do
South boundary	21..do	1..do
East boundary, part	21..do	1..do
South boundary	1..do	2..do
East boundary	1..do	2..do
South boundary	2..do	2..do
East boundary	2..do	2..do
South boundary	3..do	2..do
East boundary	3..do	2..do
South boundary	4..do	2..do
East boundary	4..do	2..do
South boundary	5..do	2..do
East boundary	5..do	2..do
South boundary	6..do	2..do
South boundary	7..do	2..do
East boundary	7..do	2..do
South boundary	8..do	2..do

No. 3—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
East boundary	8 north	2 west
South boundary	9..do	2..do
East boundary	9..do	2..do
South boundary	10..do	2..do
East boundary	10..do	2..do
South boundary	11..do	2..do
East boundary	11..do	2..do
South boundary	12..do	2..do
East boundary	12..do	2..do
South boundary	13..do	2..do
South boundary	14..do	2..do
South boundary	15..do	2..do
South boundary	16..do	2..do
South boundary	17..do	2..do
East boundary	17..do	2..do
South boundary	18..do	2..do
South boundary	19..do	2..do
South boundary	20..do	2..do
East boundary	20..do	2..do
Subdivision	21..do	2..do
South boundary	21..do	2..do
East boundary	21..do	2..do
South boundary	1..do	3..do
East boundary	1..do	3..do
South boundary	2..do	3..do
East boundary	2..do	3..do
South boundary	3..do	3..do
East boundary	3..do	3..do
South boundary	4..do	3..do
East boundary	4..do	3..do
South boundary	5..do	3..do
East boundary	5..do	3..do
Do	6..do	3..do
South boundary	7..do	3..do
East boundary	7..do	3..do
South boundary	8..do	3..do
East boundary	8..do	3..do
South boundary	9..do	3..do
East boundary	9..do	3..do
Do	11..do	3 do
South boundary, part	13..do	3..do
East boundary	13..do	3..do
Subdivision	13..do	3..do
Do	14..do	3..do
South boundary	14..do	3..do
East boundary	14..do	3..do
South boundary	15..do	3..do
East boundary	15..do	3..do
South boundary	16..do	3..do
East boundary	16..do	3..do
South boundary	17..do	3..do
East boundary	17..do	3..do
Subdivision	9..do	4..do
Do	12..do	8..do
Do	10..do	10..do

No. 3—Continued.

Nature of transcript.	Situate in—	
	Township of the base line.	Range of the 5th principal meridian.
Subdivision	4 north	12 west
Do	2..do	13..do
Do	6..do	13..do
Do	8..do	13..do
Subdivision, resurvey	1..do	14..do
Subdivision	4..do	15..do
Subdivision, part	6..do	16..do
Subdivision, resurvey	2..do	21..do
Do	2..do	22..do
Subdivision	2..do	23..do
Subdivision, resurvey	2..do	24..do
Do	3..do	24..do
Subdivision	6 south	1..do
Subdivision, part	1..do	3..do
Subdivision	3..do	11..do
Subdivision, resurvey	4..do	17..do
Do	5..do	18..do
Subdivision	6..do	18 .do

H. M. RECTOR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, *Little Rock, Arkansas, September* 30, 1858.

No. 4.

List of private surveys located in Arkansas, the field notes of which have been transcribed for forming records in volumes for transfer to the State under the act of Congress of June 12, 1840, since date of last annual report.

No. of private survey.	No. of the certificate of the recorder of land titles.	Whom surveyed for.	Of lands situated in—
43		Joseph Guingnolet	Township 17 north, range 1 west
2309		Joseph Mitchell	Township 1 north, range 3 west
2310		Joseph Mitchell	Township 1 north, range 3 west
2391		Eliah McKenny	Township 1 north, range 3 west
2340		Samuel Threat	Townships 1 and 2 north, range 3 west
2414		Peter Burrel	Township 2 north, range 3 west
2415		John B. Deplace	Township 3 north, range 4 west
2416		Francis Francuse	Township 6 north, range 4 west
2308		John Friend	Township 13 north, range 5 west
2350		Angel La Gazenier	Township 13 north, range 7 west
2408		B. H. McFarlane	Township 13 north, range 7 west
2316		Benjamin Foy	Township 8 north, range 8 west
2322		J. Dominguez	Township 7 north, range 9 west
2417		J. B Imbeau	Township 1 north, range 11 west
2418		Joseph Bartholemew	Township 1 north, range 11 west
	497	Lewis Bartholemew	Township 1 north, range 11 west
2431		Francis Imbeau	Townships 1 and 2 north, range 11 west
2512	8	Francis Lesseur's representatives	Township 1 north, range 12 west
2493	15	Peter Porrier's representatives	Township 1 north, range 12 west
	156	Henry Cockerham	Townships 1 and 2 north, range 12 west
2741	464	S. F. Austin for Elois Dejarlois	Township 1 north, range 12 west
	236	Benjamin Foy's representatives	Township 3 north, range 14 west
2929	417	Ignace Hunot	Township 5 north, range 16 west
	490	John Carnes	Townships 2 and 3 north, range 3 east

2429		John Hadley	Townships 2 and 3 north, range 3 east
2370		James Davis	Township 5 north, range 3 east
2386		Archibald Fallen	Township 5 north, range 3 east
	492	Richard Fields	Townships 4 and 5 north, range 3 east
2371		Samuel Brown	Township 5 north, range 3 east
2372		George Duval	Township 5 north, range 3 east
	493	Peter Degagnier	Township 4 north, ranges 3 and 4 east
	495	John W. Hunt	Township 7 north, range 4 east
	494	Thomas Graves	Townships 6 and 7 north, range 4 east
2411		Sylvanus Philips	Township 1 north, range 4 east
2390		Sylvanus Philips	Township 4 north, range 4 east
2374		George Roebuck	Township 6 north, range 4 east
2375		Joseph Sevier	Township 6 north, range 4 east
2413		Jesse Stephens	Township 4 north, range 4 east
2385		William Gregrie	Township 5 north, ranges 3 and 4 east
	500	John Fields	Township 6 north, range 4 east
	498	William Doyle	Township 7 north, ranges 3 and 4 east
2383		John Taylor	Township 7 north, ranges 3 and 4 east
2379		Enos Chartinee	Township 7 north, range 4 east
2382		J. Hogan's representatives	Townships 7 and 8 north, range 4 east
2930	461	Phebe Dun's representatives	Township 2 north, range 5 east
2323		Jean Esettevans	Township 7 north, range 8 east
2324		Francis Grosson	Township 7 north, range 8 east
2326		John Ridriguez	Township 7 north, range 8 east
2931	514	A. Gonzales' representatives	Township 7 north, range 8 east
2932	515	John Almendros	Township 7 north, range 8 east
2318		John Grace	Township 8 north, range 8 east
2338		Benjamin Foy	Township 8 north, range 8 east
2329		Munford Perymun	Township 8 north, range 8 east
2933	237	Caty Gallowhorn's representatives	Township 8 north, ranges 8 and 9 east
2325		Justo Martin	Township 9 north, range 8 east
2317		Isaac Foy	Township 6 north, range 9 east
2373		Wm. McKenny	Township 6 north, range 9 east
2327		E. Jones	Township 7 north, range 9 east
2290		Nath. Spilleman	Township 7 north, range 9 east
2292		Wm. Rigs	Township 6 north, ranges 9 and 10 east
2337		Benj. Foy	Township 6 north, ranges 9 and 10 east
2381		John Grace	Township 8 north, range 9 east
2410		Moses Pery	Townships 1 and 2 south, range 4 east

No. 4—Continued.

No. of private survey.	No. of the certificate of the recorder of land titles.	Whom surveyed for.	Of lands situated in—
2433		Moses Burnett	Township 2 south, range 4 east
2294		Joseph Stillwell	Township 1 south, ranges 4 and 5 east
2412		Wm. Bailey	Township 2 south, range 4 east
2364		Moses Burnett	Township 2 south, ranges 4 and 5 east
	496	Geo. Seabourne	Township 2 south, ranges 4 and 5 east
2389		Mary Edwards	Township 1 south, range 5 east
2384		Sylvanus Philips	Township 1 south, range 5 east
	499	Asher Brown	Township 1 south, range 5 east
2409		Ebenezer Fulsomer	Township 1 south, range 5 east
2295		Wm. Patterson	Township 2 south, range 5 east
	158	Benj. Denrint	Township 2 south, range 5 east
2349		Peter Lefevre	Township 2 south, range 5 east
2355		Wm. H. Glass	Township 2 south, range 5 east
2388		Wm. Russell	Township 2 south, range 5 east
2420		Abraham Rummer	Township 2 south, range 5 east
	491	Philip Rummer	Township 2 south, range 5 east
2387		Moses Price	Township 3 south, range 1 west
2345		J. Diana	Townships 3 and 4 south, range 1 west
2328		Joseph Mitchell	Township 4 south, range 1 west
2424		Pearo Pertius	Township 4 south, range 1 west
2392		Absalon Hickland	Township 1 south, range 2 west
2394		Thos. Williams	Township 1 south, range 2 west
2347		Chas. Bougy	Township 6 south, range 2 west
2342		J. B. Cailhot, jr	Township 8 south, range 2 west
2343		J. B. Menard	Township 8 south, range 2 west
2351		Marie Messagee	Township 8 south, range 2 west
2401		Michael Lacourso	Township 8 south, range 2 west
2303		Ithamus Racine	Township 8 south, range 2 west

2425		Peter Lefevre	Township 8 south, range 2 west
2393		Jas. Patterson	Township 1 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2403		J. B. Placide	Townships 7 and 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2336		Joseph Calai	Township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2395		Joseph Derisseau	Township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2396		Raphael Brinsback	Township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2397		Francis Vasseau	Townships 7 and 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2362		J. Bougy	Township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2369		J. B. Cailhot	Township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 west
2302		Peter Lefevre	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2304		Chas. Refield	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2301		John Barton	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2300		Peter Lefevre	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2306		John Lavergas	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2330		Francis Vaugin	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2353		J. B. Doyle	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2357		James Dillis	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2341		Geo Kepler	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2430		Joseph Trondeau	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2314		Jacob Bright	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2407		Francois Vaugin	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2335		John Diana	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2346		Perre Porti	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2286		Chas. Refield	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2404		Elizabeth Pertius	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2311		Joseph Mitchell	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2339		Daniel Moony	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2307		Peter Jordeleas	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2354		Jacob Dust	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2313		J. B. Derisseau	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2298		Michael Petersell	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2297		J. Bougy	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2405		Lewis Pertius	Townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 west
2289		Michael Petersell	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2361		Etiene Vasseau	Townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 west
2363		Mary Jordeleas	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2360		Francis Vahleur	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2368		J. Larry	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2305		Jacob Bright	Township 8 south, range 3 west

No. 4—Continued.

No. of private survey.	No. of the certificate of the recorder of land titles.	Whom surveyed for.	Of lands situated in—
2344		A. Berdu	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2296		Charles Refield	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2352		J. B. Greener	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2398		Jacob Gocio	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2365		Mary Derisseau	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2422		Lewis Gossoit	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2428		Michael Petersell	Townships 7 and 8 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2432		Joseph Dardene	Township 8 south, range 3 west
2332		Charles Pringle	Townships 7 and 8 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.
2287		Francis Menard	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2367		Christopher Kaufman	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2293		Joseph Greenwant	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2299		Samuel Treat	Townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 west
2331		Christian Pringle	Townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 west
2421		Christopher Kepler	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2334		L. Kepler	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2399		Elisha Stillwell	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2366		Ann Greenwald	Township 7 south, ranges 3 and 4 west
2333		John Hudsell	Township 7 south, range 3 west
2358		Joseph Mason	Township 7 south, range 4 west
2406		Peter Perkins	Township 7 south, range 4 west
2419		Levy Pery's representatives	Township 7 south, range 4 west
2400		Anthony Wolf	Township 7 south, range 4 west
2359		Frederick Heeker	Township 8 south, range 4 west
2291		William Bassett	Township 1 south, range 5 west
2426		P. Drossiea	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2423		Lewis P. Levy	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2958		Antoine Ducassin	Township 5 south, range 9 west

2953		Saracen	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2959		Baptiste Imbeau	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2954		Baptiste Socie	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2960		Francis Compot	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2427		Joseph Gazzia	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2402		Michael Boone	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2955		Joseph Boone	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2961		Joseph Vatiere	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2956		Babtiste Bonne	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2951		James Scull	Township 5 south, ranges 8 and 9 west
2957		Lewis Bartholomew	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2952		James Scull	Township 5 south, range 9 west
2348		J. B. Dardene	
	467	Francis Langloi's representatives	Township 2 south, range 19 west
2772	327	Andrew Woods' representatives	Township 18 south, range 25 west
	140	William Russell	Township 19 south, range 25 west
	201	James Hickman	Township 19 south, range 25 west
	477	E. Proctor's representatives	Township 19 south, range 25 west
	472	Francis H. Mary	Township 19 south, range 25 west
2847	397	Francis Frenchard's representatives	Township 19 south, ranges 25 and 26 west
	468	James S. Conway	Township 19 south, range 26 west
	172	Joel Cambell	Township 19 south, range 26 west

Making in all 180 tracts of private survey, of which the field-notes were transcribed for forming records in volumes fo transfer to the State under the act of Congress of June 12, 1840.

H. M. RECTOR, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *September* 30, 1858.

No. 5.

Table of descriptive lists for several district land offices, made from the field notes of original survey and resurvey, since the date of the last annual report from this office, of the following townships, namely:

Township 10 north, of range 2 east.
Township 5 north, of range 4 east.
Township 1 north, of range 14 west.
Township 21 north, of range 20 west.
Township 2 north, of range 21 west.
Township 2 north, of range 22 west.
Township 2 north, of range 23 west.
Township 2 north, of range 24 west.
Township 3 north, of range 24 west.
Township 14 south, of range 8 west.
Township 15 south, of range 10 west.
Township 8 south, of range 15 west.
Township 4 south, of range 17 west.

In all 13 townships of descriptive lists made.

H. M. RECTOR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, Arkansas, September 30, 1858.

No. 6.

Estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

SALARIES.

For surveyor general of Arkansas - - -	$2,000 00
For one clerk - - - - - -	1,500 00
For four clerks, at $1,200 each - - - -	4,800 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For office rent, fuel, stationery, servant hire, postage, binding records, and office furniture - - -	1,000 00
Total - - - - - - -	9,300 00

H. M. RECTOR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, Arkansas, September 30, 1858.

Names of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general at Little Rock, Arkansas, either permanently or temporarily, during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Edmund Burgevin, chief clerk, superintending the office, in charge of the records.

Ignatius Wilamonics, clerk, examining and protracting from field notes of surveys, calculating areas, constructing sketches.

Wharton Rector, clerk, engaged assisting in the miscellaneous business of the office.

James A. Martin, clerk and draughtsman, drawing maps, plats, &c.

Alfred L. Trigg, clerk, comparing and preparing records for transfer to the State.

William F. Rapley, clerk, comparing and preparing records for transfer to the State.

O. R. Weaver, clerk, recording field notes of subdivisions and boundaries, for transfer to the State, and indexing and preparing the same for binding.

Benjamin F. Owen, clerk, recording field notes of subdivisions and boundaries for transfer to the State

W. M. Matheny, clerk, employed examining swamp land lists of State, selecting agents.

John M. Harrell, draughtsman, drawing plats.

H. M. RECTOR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, Arkansas, September 30, 1858.

No. 7.

The United States in account with Henry M. Rector, surveyor general of Arkansas, for the amount received from the United States for disbursements under several appropriations and apportionments for the office of the surveyor general, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

Dr. To disbursements under several appropriations and apportionments..

	Salaries and compensations.	Preparing unfinished records.	Swamp lands.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Quarter end'g Sept. 30, 1857	$2,317 67	$822 08	$300 00	$220 10	
Dec. 31, 1857	1,509 90	812 80	....	228 60	
March 31, 1858	1,689 00	1,036 01	....	190 20	
June 30, 1858	1,652 49	401 64	44 46	185 42	
	7,169 06	3,072 53	344 46	824 32	$11,410 37

Cr. By remittances from the Treasurer of the United States.

	Amount received.	
By balance due the United States June 30, 1857........	$13 13	
Treasury draft, No. 5375, on Int. Tr. warrant, 4979.......	3,683 50	
No. 5972 ....do.......... 5574.......	3,000 00	
No. 6549 ....do.......... 6150.......	3,300 00	
No. 7174 ....do.......... 6762.......	2,470 00	
		12,466 63
Balance at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1858, as adjusted at the Treasury Department, due the United States..........................		1,056 26

H. M. RECTOR, *Surveyor General.*

Surveyor's Office,
Little Rock, Arkansas, Sept. 30, 1858.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 1, 1858.

SIR: Conformably to custom and to your instructions of 1st April last, I have the honor to submit the following report with statements one to eight, exhibiting the condition of this surveying district, the labor performed during the year ending with yesterday, and its requirements for the work proposed to be done during the next fiscal year.

No. 1, is a complete list of all contracts which have been let, and of all orders of survey issued during the year. From it will be perceived that nearly all of those townships which remained unfinished at the date of my last report have been completed and reported to the department. Most of those which are yet outstanding were interrupted by the early rise of water in the spring, and by the overflows and permanent high condition of the rivers throughout the surveying season. It is to be regretted that they will be further retarded by the consequent prevalence of sickness, and by the epidemic which has again swept over our devoted State.

The resurveys in T. 13 S., R. 18 E., S. E. district, returned to this office in January last, were found to require some slight field corrections, but inundation from the crevasses on the river has prevented their accomplishment. It is hoped the subsidence of the water will now soon permit their execution. The plat shall then be promptly furnished; which has been called for by your office with the view of patenting entries therein.

No. 2 is a statement of the estimated liabilities for the surveys now under contract and for those to be performed under orders issued. It includes, as those of former years did, the suspended accounts of H. T. Williams and George C. Vanzandt for resurveys in the Greensburg district.

Total liabilities when surveys now under contract, &c., shall be completed, - - - - - -	$10,452 11
And the balance of appropriations on land for such surveys is - - - - - - -	10,139 37

No. 3 is a statement of the surveys proposed to be executed during the coming year.

Nearly all of them have been heretofore proposed and authorized by appropriations, but remain unperformed because of the difficulty to induce deputies to perform detached jobs of work which are of small extent and difficult execution.

An estimate is again inserted for the resurvey of the New Orleans township, as I am satisfied that although so often urged its importance has not been appreciated by Congress. In the hope that appropriation will be made for it I shall still delay, for the reasons expressed in my last report, the survey of the claims ordered by your letter of March 21, 1857, as well as that of the tract confirmed by the act of 7th June last, to the legal representatives of John McDonough deceased.

An estimate is submitted for the survey of the claims fronting on the bayou Manchac and Amite river, in T. 8 S., R. 3 E., S. E. district. Many confirmed claims there yet remain unlocated, and the survey of these will necessarily require the correction or retracing of the lines of several which have been surveyed. Reference is respectfully desired to be made to the plat of this township which accompanied by communication to your office of July 23, 1856.

By your letter of 6th March last, field examination was authorized of the surveys in T. 17 N., R. 12 E., district north of Red river, which purport to have been made by Webster and McCollam, but to be fraudulent from the allegations against them, and from the fact that nearly all of their work has required resurvey. This examination has been delayed by high water; but confident of its showing the original work to have been fictitious, I insert an item for the resurvey, to be used only after the necessity shall have been reported by this office and acquiesced in by the department.

The issue of certificates or floats for confirmations which remain unlocated, authorized by the third section of the act of June 2, 1858, will free our records from many unsatisfied claims, and accelerate the final accomplishment of the work in the district. Many of the floats will be for large quantities, and as it will be difficult often to find bodies of land large enough to fill them, the equity of the act would have been much increased by a provision that they might be issued for small denominations sufficient to make up the amount to which they were entitled, and still to require them, as now, to be located according to the legal subdivisions of public land.

No. 4 is a statement of funds required to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1860, and is a partial summary of statements 2 and 3.

The estimate for clerk hire is the same as heretofore, as I shall continue to endeavor with all possible rapidity to bring to a close the great task of preparing plats for patents, copies of field notes for transmission to Washington, &c., the services of each clerk included in the estimate are indispensable.

The services of the deputy, to locate private claims, are of increasing importance. The estimates for his salary, the expenses of surveys, are therefore again submitted.

No. 5 is a statement of the swamp and overflowed lands selected by this office during the year as accruing to the State of Louisiana under the acts of March 2, 1849, and 28th September, 1850.

There have been selected in the district north of Red river - - - - - -	10,043.25	acres.
Southwestern district - - - - -	62,036.22	"
Northwestern district - - - - -	397.56	"
Southeastern district, west of the river - -	106,796.28	"
Total - - - - - -	179,273.31	"
Which, added to the selections made up to date of last report - - - - -	10,715,174.52	"
Would show the entire quantity of swamp lands listed to the State under acts of 2d March, 1849, and 28th September, 1850, to be -	10,894,447.83	"

Subject to diminution at your department by the rejection of such portions thereof as may have been previously disposed of or are rightfully claimed by individuals.

A large part of these selections have been made upon the affidavits of individuals, setting forth the character of the land listed after their personal examination; but, for the reasons set forth in my letter of the 28th April, 1858, I would recommend a return to the letter of the law of 1849, and that future selections be made only upon the sworn returns to this office by its deputies.

No. 6 is a list of documents transmitted to the several land offices from 1st October, 1857, to the present date.

To the General Land Office.

Township maps	30
Diagrams of surveys	59
Plats of private claims	7
Accounts for surveys	25
Contingent expenses and salary accounts	89
Letters and reports	149
Lists of swamp lands	91
Total	450

To the register of the district north of Red river.

Township maps	2
Diagrams of surveys	7
Letters	48
Lists of swamp lands	58
Total	115

To the register of the southwestern district.

Township maps	12
Diagrams of surveys	9
Plats of claims	2
Letters	29
Lists of swamp lands	17
Total	69

To the register of the northwestern district.

Township maps	—
Diagrams of surveys	8
Plat of claims	—
Letters	8
Lists of swamp lands	4
Total	20

To the register of the southeastern district.

Township maps,	15
Diagrams of surveys,	29
Plats,	4
Letters,	50
Lists of swamp lands	21
Total	119

To the register of the Greensburg district.

Township maps,	1
Diagrams of surveys,	1
Plats for patent certificates,	420
Letters,	32
Total,	454

To the State Register at Baton Rouge.

Township maps,	28
Diagrams of surveys,	35
Letters,	92
Lists of swamp lands,	96
Total,	251

In addition to which there have been written to deputy surveyors letters to the number of	97
And to individuals letters and maps have been sent exceeding in number,	810
Making a total of documents sent from the office of	2,553

without counting the copies of plats, sketches, field notes, &c., furnished upon daily personal calls.

No. 7 is a list of deputy surveyors who have at any time during the year held commissions.

No. 8 is a diagram of the State, exhibiting the extent and condition of the surveys in Louisiana. It represents townships which have been surveyed and considered complete, as far as necessary and practicable; those now under contract; those proposed for survey; those which require corrective or additional surveys; those in which there are no swamp lands, or none mentioned in the field notes of surveys now on file; and, finally, those supposed to be marsh, unfit for cultivation. Upon it has been placed, at the General Land Office, the "assumed extent of swamp and overflowed lands," and I have added, in a light shade of yellow, the lands reserved for railroad purposes in the several districts under the act of June 3, 1856.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington city, D. C.

No. 1.—*Tabular statement of surveying contracts in Louisiana on the 1st October*, 1858, *and*

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.
Dec. 1, 1846	J. Claxton Taylor	Greensburg	Dec. 1, 1847			$7 & 8
Feb. 12, 1852	Samuel Perin	Southeastern	Feb. 1, 1852		190	8
Jan. 10, 1854	Silas Taylor	do	Jan. 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1857	216	8
Oct. 19, 1854	Joseph Gorlinski	do	Jan. 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1858	625	8
Nov. 2, 1854	Andrew Crawford	do	Nov. 1, 1855		210	8
Jan. 2, 1855	Thos. H. Weightman	Southwestern	Jan. 1, 1856		600	8
Nov. 17, 1855	Maurice Hauké	Southeastern	Jan. 1, 1857		255 160	7 8
Jan. 11, 1856	Robert Boyd	do	Mar. 1, 1857	Jan. 1, 1859	175	8
Oct. 17, 1856	Noah H. Phelps	Southwestern	July 1, 1858		230	8
Jan. 17, 1857	Samuel C. Hepburn	North of Red river	Jan. 1, 1858		95	8
Jan. 27, 1857	Wilson C. Robert	Southwestern	do	Jan. 1, 1859	85	8
April 7, 1857	John R. Mershon	Southeastern	May 1, 1858		265	8
June 13, 1857	Thomas Hunter	Northwestern	Mar. 1, 1858	Mar. 1, 1859	100	8
July 24, 1857	George S. Walmsley	Southwestern	do		135	8
Nov. 24, 1857	Albert L. Mershon	North of Red river	May 1, 1858		162	8
Mar. 18, 1858	Theodore Gillespie	Southeastern	Jan. 1, 1860		380	8
May 26, 1858	Paul N. Judice	do	May 1, 1859		265	8
June 15, 1858	Joseph Gorlinski	Greensburg	do		30	8

ORDERS OF

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.
Aug. 5, 1853	Thomas Hunter	Northwestern		July 1, 1854	30	8
Oct. 20, 1856	Robert Boyd	Southeastern				8
Dec. 16, 1856	J. Claxton Taylor	North of Red river			To be pa	id by par
June 23, 1856	V. Sulakowski	Southeastern				8
Jan. 31, 1857	do	do				8
April 3, 1857	Joseph Gorlinski	do				8
July 3, 1857	Maurice Hauké	do				8
Aug. 3, 1857	F. O. Cornay	Southwestern				8
Sept. 4, 1857	S. Valery Martin	do			To be pa	id by par
Oct. 1, 1857	Thomas Hunter	Northwestern				8
	George S. Walmsley	do				8
Dec. 1, 1857	Noah H. Phelps	North of Red river				8
Dec. 28, 1857	Robert Boyd	Southeastern				8
Nov. 3, 1857	Thomas Hunter	Northwestern				8
Nov. 17, 1857	Samuel C. Hepburn	Southwestern			To be pa	id by par
Nov. 30, 1857	F. O. Dugas	do			do	do
Jan. 11, 1858	Noah H. Phelps	North of Red river				8
Do	do	do			To be pa	id by par
Jan. 27, 1858	Robert Boyd	Southeastern				8
Jan. 30, 1858	Samuel C. Hepburn	Greensburg			$5 per d	ay and e

including those annulled or completed since 1st October, 1857, the date of the last annual report.

Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished at date of last report.	No. of townships remaining unfinished.	Remarks.
$6,253 95	14	4	1	Township 7 south, range 1 west, approved and paid for; township 8 south, range 1 west, returned and being examined; townships 8 and 9 south, range 8 east, relinquished, and relet to Joseph Gorlinski, June 15, 1858.
....	5	5	5	Contract expired, cancelled, and relet to Mr. Gillespie, March 18, 1858.
2,935 82	4	2	0	Contract completed and paid for.
9,972 26	12	2	0	Do. do.
1,605 31	1	1	0	Do. do.
4,676 98	6	2	1	Surveys of township 3 south, range 1 east, not yet finished.
2,962 88	7	1	0	Contract completed and paid for.
1,412 11	1	1	0	Do. do.
2,531 99	2	1	0	Do. do.
....	2	2	1	No returns of township 10 north, range 5 east; township 8 north, range 4 east, relinquished, and survey made by N. H. Phelps, under order of December 1, 1857.
....	1	1	1	Surveys returned and undergoing examination.
....	2	2	2	Contract relinquished May 8, 1858; recontracted to Paul N. Judice May 26, 1858.
....	5	5	5	No returns; surveys delayed by high water.
843 79	10	10	0	Contract completed and paid for.
668 86	1	0	0	Do. do.
....	5	0	5	No returns; surveys delayed by high water.
....	2	0	2	
....	2	0	2	

SURVEY.

....	......	......	......	Claims of Le Clair, Himenes, Mendez, and Slaughter, Sutton's report, Nos. 2, 4, 16, and 17, in township 7 and 8 north, range 5 west, all returned, but require field corrections.
....	......	......	......	To complete township 4 south, range 11 east, west of river, not yet returned, surveys delayed by high water.
ties interest	ed.	......	......	Survey double concessions to claims of Juan Gonzales and Miguel de Soto, Sutton's report, Nos. 29 and 23, township 18 north, range 10 east, returned and approved October 29, 1857.
....	......	......	......	Part of claim of Robert Martin, registered report No. 131, in township 17 south, range 16 east, surveys arrested by threats of violence. See Commissioner's letter dated June 24, 1858.
237 54	......	......	......	Survey exterior lines of townships 18, 19, and 20, south, range 20 east, returned and approved.
....	......	......	......	Survey of part of Florian claim in townships 14 and 15 south, ranges 18 and 19 east, and township 16 south, range 19 east, and such surveys of other claims as made necessary, returned and approved.
519 52	......	......	......	Resurveys in townships 13 and 14 south, range 18 east, township 14 south, range 18 east, returned and approved; township 13 south, range 18 east, returned, but requires additional field work.
....	......	......	......	Resurveys in townships 15 and 16 south, range 9 east, and township 16 south, range 10 east, no returns, surveys reported finished in the field.
ties interest	ed.	......	......	Survey lots in sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, in township 8 south, range 6 east, no returns.
87 65	......	......	......	Survey of Mark's lake, in township 21 north, range 14 west, returned and approved. See Commissioner's letter dated September 18, 1857.
264 05	......	......	......	Survey of Spanish lake, returned and approved. See Commissioner's letter dated September 18, 1857.
69 57	......	......	......	Claim of John Henry, B. 930, township 8 north, range 4 east, returned and approved.
192 00	......	......	......	Claims in townships 8 and 9 south, range 2 east, returned and approved.
....	......	......	......	Survey of claim of Mary Ruth, R. and R. of 1816, No. 286, no returns.
ties interest	ed.	......	......	Survey of Cow island, township 9 south, range 8 east, no returns.
.....do.....	......	......	......	Survey part of section 32 and the other unsurveyed portions in the southwest corner of township 11 south, range 9 east, returned and approved.
89 18	......	......	......	Claim of Josiah Prickett, B. 1923, townships 9 and 10 south, range 6 east, returned and approved; also, survey of the claim of Josiah Lovelace, jr., Commissioner's report No. 100, no returns.
ties interest	ed.	......	......	Survey lines of sections 15 and 22, township 11 north, range 8 east, no returns.
97 00	......	......	......	Survey of back pre-emptions in townships 6 and 7 south, range 12 east, returned and approved.
xpenses.	......	......	......	Claim of Samuel Carter, section 53, township 1 south, range 7 east, returned and approved.

No. 1—

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.
Feb. 1, 1858	Noah H. Phelps.........	Southwestern......	....	....	50	8
Mar. 20, 1858	Maurice Hauké	Southeastern.......	....	....	....	8
May 12, 1858	R. C. Brent............	......do............	....	....	....	....
Sept. 20, 1858	......do................	Greensburg.... ...	....	....	....	....

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 1, 1858.

Continued.

Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished at date of last report.	No. of townships remaining unfinished.	Remarks.
....	......	......	......	Survey of Lake Tasse or Spanish lake, in townships 11 and 12 south, range 6 east, (under decision in Commissioner's letter dated September 18, 1857,) no returns.
....	......	.....	......	Extend lines of claim of William Wilson, No. 37, in township 17 south, range 16 east, returned and approved.
....	......	......	......	Resurvey the claim of Benjamin Key, certificate No. 45, section 39, in township 9 south, range 5 east, east of the river, returned and approved.
....	......	......	......	Survey the claim of Lemuel Thompson, R. and R. of 1837, No. 20, not yet returned.

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of La.

No. 2.—*Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana for surveys under contracts and instructions on the 1st October*, 1858.

District.	Description of the surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of liabilities.	Total.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract and instructions.	Remarks.
Northwestern	Townships 7 and 8 north, range 5 west................	30	$8 00	$240 00	....	Thomas Hunter....	Aug. 5, 1853	Certain Sutton's claims.
	Townships 18, 19, and 20 north, range 14 west, and townships 20 and 21 north, range 15 west...........	100	8 00	800 00	....	......do.	June 13, 1857	
					$1,040 00			
Southwestern......	Township 3 south, range 1 east........................	125	8 00	1,000 00	....	Th. H. Weightman.	Jan. 2, 1855	
	Townships 15 and 16 south, range 9 east, 40 miles; township 16 south, range 10 east, 25 miles.	65	8 00	520 00	....	F. O. Cornay	Aug. 3, 1857 (Instructions.)	
	Township 2 north, range 4 east........................	85	8 00	680 00	....	Wilson C. Robert ..	Jan. 27, 1857	
	Townships 11 and 12 south, range 6 east.............	50	8 00	400 00	....	Noah H. Phelps....	Feb. 1, 1857 (Instructions.)	Survey of Lake Tasse, or Spanish lake.
					2,600 00			
Southeastern	Township 12 south, range 8 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 8 east, 10 miles; township 11 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; township 12 south, range 9 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 9 east, 10 miles, east of the Mississippi river	190	8 00	1,520 00	....	Theodore Gillespie .	Mar. 18, 1858	
	Township 5 south, range 8 east, 165 miles: township 6 south, range 8 east, 100 miles, west of the Mississippi river...	265	8 00	2,120 00	....	Paul N. Judice.....	May 26, 1858	
	Township 13 south, range 18 east, west of the Mississippi river	35	8 00	280 00	....	Maurice Hauke....	July 3, 1857 (Instructions.)	
	Township 4 south, range 11 east, west of the Mississippi river	50	8 00	400 00	....	Robert Boyd.......	Oct. 20, 1856 (Instructions.)	
					4,320 00			
North of Red river..	Township 10 north, range 5 east......................	85	8 00	680 00	....	Samuel C. Hepburn	Jan. 17, 1857	
					680 00			
Greensburg.........	Township 8 south, range 1 west.............	60	8 00	480 00	....	J. Claxton Taylor ..	Dec. 1, 1846	
	Townships 8 and 9 south, range 8 east.......	30	8 00	240 00	....	Joseph Gorlinski...	June 15, 1858	
	Add the following unsettled accounts—							
	George E. Vanzandt, for township 9 south, range 1 east; sent up December 22, 1846.........	....	....	726 00	....	....	....	
	H. T. Williams, for townships 1 south, range 5 and 6 east; sent up June 3, 1847..........................	....	....	386 11	....	....	....	
					1,812 11			
	Total amount of liabilities..........................	....	....	....	10,452 11			

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Donaldsonville, La., October* 1, 1858.

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General of La.*

No. 3.

Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, *including those already authorized by appropriations.*

District.	Townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Total.	Remarks.
Southwestern	Township 15 south, range 7 east	30	$8 00	$240 00		Proposed in previous estimates.
	Township 3 south, range 3 east	160	8 00	1,280 00		Further examination and report required by Commissioner's letter of June 28, 1855.
	Township 13 south, range 6 east	10	8 00	80 00		Necessity explained in report of 1856.
					$1,600 00	
North of Red river	Township 17 north, range 12 east	80	8 00	640 00		Provided the field examination show its necessity.
					640 00	
Southeastern, west of river	Township 12 south, range 14 east, 30 miles; township 20 south, range 29 east, 15 miles; township 15 south, range 12 east, 10 miles. Township 20 south, range 30 east, 20 miles	75	8 00	600 00		Proposed in previous estimates.
	Township 15 south, range 24 east, 80 miles; township 16 south, ranges 24 and 25 east, 90 miles.	170	8 00	1,360 00		
	Township 15 south, ranges 17 and 18 east, south of Lafourche.	200	8 00	1,600 00		
Southeastern, east of river	Township 12 south, range 11 east, New Orleans township	150	20 00	3,000 00		Proposed in previous estimates, and necessity fully detailed in reports of 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857.
	Township 8 south, range 3 east	75	8 00	600 00		
					7,160 00	
Northwestern	Survey of section lines through Lakes Terre Noire, Bistemeau, Salines, Bodcaugh, Bayou Pierre, and other shallow lakes.	200	8 00	1,600 00		
					1,600 00	Necessity shown in last report.
	Total of proposed surveys				11,000 00	

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General, La.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Donaldsonville, La., October* 1, 1858.

No. 4.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, and for the contingent expenses of the surveyor general's office.

Present liabilities for unpaid surveys under contract and instructions, viz:		
Southwestern district	$2,600 00	
Northwestern district	1,040 00	
Southeastern district	4,320 00	
North of Red River district	680 00	
Greensburg district	1,812 11	
		$10,452 11
Proposed surveys at augmented rates, $8 per mile, of this and former years:		
Southwestern district	1,600 00	
North of Red River district	640 00	
Southeastern district	4,160 00	
Northwestern district	1,600 00	
		8,000 00
Proposed resurvey, at $20 per mile, New Orleans township		3,000 00
Salary and expenses of surveyor of private claims		3,000 00
		24,452 11
Balance of former appropriations, as appears by book in this office	7,139 37	
Amount appropriated by act of June 12, 1858	3,000 00	
Total on hand		10,139 37
To be appropriated for surveys		14,312 74
For salaries:		
Salary of surveyor general, per act of March 3, 1831	2,000 00	
P. A. Hatkinson, chief clerk, p. act of May 9, 1836	1,500 00	
C. G. Fortescue, copyist, &c., p. act of May 9, 1836	1,000 00	
Aimé Beriegeau, draughtsmen and calculators	1,200 00	
J. M. Washburn, draughtsmen and calculators	1,200 00	
C. L. Mavor, draughtsmen and calculators	1,200 00	
J. A. Richard, recording and accounting clerk	1,200 00	
Henry Gascon, protractor and calculator	1,100 00	
I. H. Ayraud, copying clerks	1,000 00	
C. L. Ilsley, copying clerks	1,000 00	
		12,400 00
Contingent expenses:		
Rent of rooms for surveyor general's office	400 00	
Stationery, furniture, postage, book-binding, ice, freight, fuel, copies of documents from registers, servant hire, &c	1,400 00	
		1,800 00
Total amount of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1860		28,512 74

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General, La.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1858.

No. 5.

Statement of swamp lands accruing to the State of Louisiana under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850, excepting such portions thereof as are rightfully claimed or owned by individuals, listed to date since October 1, 1857, by the surveyor general of Louisiana.

District north of Red river.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
15 north	5 east	313.43		313.43
15 north	6 east	239.97		239.97
19 north	11 east	79.94		79.94
20 north	2 west	160.25		160.25
21 north	5 east	8.72		8.72
16 north	9 east	119.70		119.70
17 north	7 east	201.76		201.76
17 north	11 east	276.26		276.26
18 north	7 east	950.28		950.28
19 north	3 east	84.80		84.80
18 north	10 east	2,161.84		2,161.84
12 north	4 east	61.44		61.44
19 north	4 east	7.92		7.92
23 north	3 east	317.17		317.17
22 north	7 east	80.21		80.21
23 north	8 east	254.27		254.27
16 north	4 east	1,212.32		1,212.32
18 north	9 east	79.88		79.88
20 north	4 west	79.40		79.40
20 north	4 east	74.33		74.33
20 north	6 east	447.92		447.92
8 north	4 east	501.76		501.76
18 north	5 east	80.12		80.12
18 north	6 east	43.84		43.84
19 north	8 east	234.36		234.36
19 north	6 east	173.08		173.08
3 north	8 east	1,189.14		1,189.14
17 north	4 east	120.58		120.58
14 north	4 east	79.36		79.36
15 north	4 east	39.94		39.94
18 north	11 east	40.30		40.30
10 north	6 east	39.78		39.78
17 north	10 east	40.00		40.00
16 north	3 east	80.26		80.26
15 north	9 east	21.80		21.80
15 north	10 east	147.12		147.12
Total		10,043.25		10,043.25

No. 5—Continued.

Southwestern district.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated unsurveyed.	Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
12 south	9 east	305.96		305.96
2 south	1 east	107.06		107.06
1 south	2 east	54.88		54.88
4 south	3 east	3,312.16		3,312.16
8 south	6 east	54.26		54.26
3 south	12 west		6,981.25	6,981.25
4 south	12 west		9,943.64	9,943.64
5 south	12 west	1,268.10	3,190.38	4,458.48
4 south	13 west		184.80	184.80
5 south	13 west	402.40	6,735.64	7,138.04
6 south	13 west	2,209.50	8,371.01	10,580.51
7 south	13 west	2,482.41	1,225.00	3,707.41
8 south	13 west	1,040.00	4,997.48	6,037.48
8 south	14 west		2,808.64	2,808.64
9 south	13 west	2,150.72	2,518.32	4,669.04
10 south	13 west	65.76		65.76
11 south	9 east	124.92		124.92
11 south	10 east	1,385.17		1,385.17
14 south	4 east	116.22		116.22
Total		15,080.06	46,956.16	62,036.22

Northwestern district.

		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
13 north	13 west	120.24		120.24
19 north	14 west	120.00		120.00
12 north	11 west	77.32		77.32
13 north	11 west	80.00		80.00
Total		397.56		397.56

Southeastern district, west of the Mississippi river.

		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
16 south	21 east		1,680.80	1,680.80
17 south	21 east	413.56	16,328.16	16,741.72
18 south	21 east	804.48	12,390.56	13,195.04
15 south	18 east	2,835.00	1,490 60	4,325.60
15 south	17 east	249.32		249.32
6 south	9 east	131.26		131.26
6 south	10 east	170.65		170.65
17 south	20 east	71.52		71.52
16 south	19 east	512.28	822.28	1,334.56
8 south	12 east	32.61		32.61
18 south	20 east		23,069.12	23,069.12
19 south	20 east		23,193.60	23,193.60
14 south	18 east	11,144.38	3,449.34	14,593.72
13 south	15 east	1,686.24		1,686.24
12 south	13 east	632.40		632.40
13 south	13 east	1,266.24		1,266.24
12 south	15 east	619.88		619.88
14 south	19 east		2,734.52	2,734.52
4 south	9 east	782.64		782.64
4 south	10 east	284.84		284.84
Total		21,637.30	85,158.98	106,796.28

RECAPITULATION.

Total area of swamp lands selected in the district north of Red river	10,043.25
southwestern district	62,036.22
northwestern district	397.56
southeastern district	106,796.28
Grand total	179,273 31

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General, La.*

Surveyor General's Office,
Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 1, 1858.

No. 6.

List of documents representing surveys sent to the General Land Office, to the district officcs, and to the State register's office, since the 1st October, 1857.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Map of township 2 south, range 1 east.	Map of township 2 south, range 1 east.	Diagram of township 2 south, range 1 east.	Southwestern.	
Diagram of township 1 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 1 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 1 south, range 2 east.	......do......	
Map of township 4 south, range 3 east.	Map of township 4 south, range 3 east.	Map of township 4 south, range 3 east.	......do......	
Diagram of township 4 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 2 east.	....	......do......	
Diagram of township 4 south, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 4 east.	....	......do......	
Diagram of township 3 south, range 3 east.	Diagram of township 3 south, range 3 east.	....	......do......	
Diagram of township 12 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 5 east.	......do......	Subdivisions of section 3.
Diagram of township 4 north, range 3 west.	Diagram of township 4 north, range 3 west.	Diagram of township 4 north, range 3 west.	......do......	Sectio
Map of township 3 south, range 12 west.	Map of township 3 south, range 12 west.	Map of township 3 south, range 12 west.	......do......	
Map of township 5 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 13 west.	......do......	
Map of township 6 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 6 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 6 south, range 13 west.	......do......	
Map of township 7 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 7 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 7 south, range 13 west.	......do......	
Map of township 9 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 9 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 9 south, range 13 west.	......do......	
Map of township 4 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 13 west.	......do......	

Map of township 4 south, range 14 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 14 west.	Map of township 4 south, range 14 west.	do	
Map of township 8 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 8 south, range 13 west.	Map of township 8 south, range 13 west.	do	
Map of township 8 south, range 14 west.	Map of township 8 south, range 14 west.	Map of township 8 south, range 14 west.	do	
Diagram of township 10 south, range 13 west.	Diagram of township 10 south, range 13 west.	Diagram of township 10 south, range 13 west.	do	
Diagram of township 1 north, range 1 west.	Diagram of township 1 north, range 1 west.		do	
Diagram of township 2 north, range 1 west.	Diagram of township 2 north, range 1 west.		do	
Map of township 5 south, range 12 west.	Map of township 5 south, range 12 west	Map of township 5 south, range 12 west.	do	
	2 plats		do	Claim of Stephen Holstein, B. 675, township 4 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.
		Diagram of township 3 south, range 2 east.	do	Sections 1 and 12.
		Diagram of township 6 north, range 3 west.	do	Section 33.
		Diagram of township 9 south, ranges 6 and 7 east.	do	Back pre-emption of A. Wesse.
		Map of township 14 south, range 4 east.	do	
		Map of township 14 south, range 4 east.	do	
		Diagram of township 14 south, range 4 east.	do	
		Diagram of township 16 south, range 3 east.	do	Sections 6 and 7.
Diagram of township 1 south, range 3 east.	Diagram of township 1 south, range 3 east.		do	Subdivisions of Jewsharp Lake.
		Diagram of township 11 south, range 9 east.	do	
	26 plats		Greensburg	13 claims in township 1 south, range 4 east.
	22 plats		do	11 claims in township 5 south, range 1 east.

No. 6—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks,
	34 plats		Greensburg	17 claims in township 3 south, range 2 west.
Map of township 7 south, range 1 west.	Map of township 7 south, range 1 west.		do	
Diagram of township 1 south, range 7 east.	Diagram of township 1 south, range 7 east.		do	
	2 plats		do	Claim of John Ferguson, section 46 of township 7 south, range 2 east.
	2 plats		do	Claim of T. P. Michel, section 80 of township 7 south, range 2 east.
	2 plats		do	Claim of Thos. Davidson, section 43 of township 8 south, ranges 5 & 6 east.
	2 plats		do	Claim of Thos. Davidson, section 50 of township 8 south, range 6 east.
	50 plats		do	25 claims in township 1 south, range 14 east.
	30 plats		do	15 claims in township 2 south, range 14 east.
	14 plats		do	7 claims in township 1 south, range 13 east.
	36 plats		do	18 claims in township 3 south, range 13 east.
	4 plats		do	2 claims in township 4 south, range 10 east
	24 plats		do	12 claims in township 4 south, range 11 east.
	38 plats		do	19 claims in township 4 south, range 12 east.
	20 plats		do	10 claims in township 4 south, range 13 east.
	48 plats		do	24 claims in township 2 south, range 5 west.

	16 plats		do	8 claims in township 2 south, range 9 east.
	10 plats		do	5 claims in township 3 south, range 9 east.
	26 plats		do	13 claims in township 3 south, range 10 east.
	14 plats		do	7 claims in township 3 south, range 11 east.
		Map of township 8 south, range 7 east.	do	
Diagram of township 20 north, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 20 north, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 20 north, range 12 east.	North of Red River.	Showing the subdivisions of Swan Lake, prepared under decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated Sept. 18, 1857.
Map of township 18 north, range 10 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 10 east.	Map of township 18 north, range 10 east.	do	
Diagram of township 2 north, range 7 east.	Diagram of township 2 north, range 7 east.	Diagram of township 2 north, range 7 east.	do	Subdivisions of section 9.
Diagram of township 20 north, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 20 north, range 6 east.		do	
1 plat			do	Claim of E. D. Livingston
Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	Diagram of township 8 north, range 4 east.	do	
Diagram of township 9 north, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 6 east.		do	
Diagram of township 10 north, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 10 north, range 6 east.	Diagram of township 10 north, range 6 east.	do	
Map of township 11 north, range 11 east	Map of township 11 north, range 11 east.		do	
Diagram of township 4 north, range 1 east.	Diagram of township 4 north, range 1 east.		do	Section 29.
		Diagram of township 4 north, range 5 east.	do	
		Diagram of township 12 north, range 6 east.	do	
		Diagram of township 16 north, range 4 east.	do	
Diagram of township 4 north, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 4 north, range 2 east.		do	Section 22.

No. 6—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram of township 9 north, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 5 east.		North of Red River.	Sections 34 and 35.
1 plat			do	Patent plat, De Bastrop, (6 toises claim,) No. 51. Sutton's report.
Map of township 16 south, range 21 east.	Map of township 16 south, range 21 east.	Map of township 16 south, range 21 east.	Southeastern	
Map of township 17 south, range 21 east.	Map of township 17 south, range 21 east.	Map of township 17 south, range 21 east.	do	
Diagram of township 16 south, range 21 east.	Diagram of township 18 south, range 21 east.	Diagram of township 18 south, range 21 east.	do	
Diagram of township 18 south, range 21 east.	Diagram of township 16 south, range 21 east.	Diagram of township 16 south, range 21 east.	do	Subdivisions of sections.
Diagram of township 17 south, range 21 east.	Diagram of township 17 south, range 21 east.	Diagram of township 17 south, range 21 east.	do	Do. do.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 12 east.		do	
Map of township 15 south, range 18 east.	Map of township 15 south, range 18 east.	Map of township 15 south, range 18 east.	do	
Diagram of township 15 south, range 17 east.	Diagram of township 15 south, range 17 east.	Diagram of township 15 south, range 17 east.	do	
Diagram of township 16 south, range 18 east.	Diagram of township 16 south, range 18 east.		do	
Map of township 6 south, range 9 east.	Map of township 6 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 9 east.	do	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 10 east.	do	
Diagram of township 7 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 9 east.		do	
Diagram of township 7 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 10 east		do	
Map of township 18 south, range 21 east.	Map of township 18 south, range 21 east.	Map of township 18 south, range 21 east	do	

Diagram of township 14 south, range 15 east.			do.	Copy.
Diagram of township 15 south, range 15 east.			do.	Copy.
Map of township 16 south, range 19 east.	Map of township 16 south, range 19 east.		do.	
Diagram of township 16 south, range 18 east.	Diagram of township 16 south, range 18 east.		do.	
Diagram of township 8 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 8 south, range 2 east.		do.	
Diagram of township 9 south, range 2 east.	Diagram of township 9 south, range 2 east.		do.	
Diagram of township 7 south, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 7 south, range 12 east.		do.	
Map of township 15 south, range 19 east.	Map of township 15 south, range 19 east.		do.	
Map of township 16 south, range 20 east.	Map of township 16 south, range 20 east.		do.	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 6 south, range 12 east.		do.	
Diagram of township 17 south, range 16 east.	Diagram of township 17 south, range 16 east		do.	Section 94.
Diagram of township 10 south, range 12 east.	Diagram of township 10 south, range 12 east.		do.	
Map of township 18 south, range 20 east.	Map of township 18 south, range 20 east.	Map of township 18 south, range 20 east	do.	
Map of township 19 south, range 20 east.	Map of township 19 south, range 20 east.	Map of township 19 south, range 20 east.	do.	
Map of township 14 south, range 18 east.	Map of township 14 south, range 18 east	Map of township 14 south, range 18 east.	do.	
Map of township 14 south, range 19 east.	Map of township 14 south, range 19 east.	Map of township 14 south, range 19 east.	do.	
Diagram of township 13 south, range 19 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 19 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 19 east.	do.	
Map of township 13 south, range 14 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 14 east.		do.	
Map of township 13 south, range 15 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 15 east.	Map of township 13 south, range 15 east.	do.	

No. 6—Continued.

General Land Office.	District office.	State register's office.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram of township 12 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 13 east.	Southeastern	
Diagram of township 12 south, range 14 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 14 east.		do	
Diagram of township 12 south, range 15 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 15 east.	Diagram of township 12 south, range 15 east.	do	
Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east.	do	
Diagram of township 13 south, range 15 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 15 east.		do	
Diagram of township 14 south, range 14 east.	Diagram of township 14 south, range 14 east.		do	
Diagram of township 14 south, range 15 east.	Diagram of township 14 south, range 15 east.		do	
Map of township 4 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 4 south, range 10 east.	Map of township 4 south, range 10 east.	do	
Diagram of township 4 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 4 south, range 9 east.	do	
Diagram of township 5 south, range 10 east.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 10 east.		do	
Diagram of township 5 south, range 9 east.	Diagram of township 5 south, range 9 east.		do	
	Two plats		do	Claim of B. W. Chinn, R. & B. C. 18, township 6 south, ranges 11 and 12 east.
	Two plats		do	Claim of Simon Babin, O. B. 41, township 6 south, ranges 11 and 12 east.
Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east.	Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east.	do	
1 plat			do	Claim of Benj. Key, O. B. No. 45, township 9 south, range 5 east.

Diagram of township 9 south, range 5 east.	Diagram of township 9 south, range 5 east.	....	......do......	
Diagram of township 18 north, ranges 13 and 14 west.	Diagram of township 18 north, ranges 13 and 14 west.	Diagram of township 18 north, ranges 13 and 14 west.	Northwestern .	*Subdivisions of Silver Lake, prepared under decision of Commissioner of General Land Office, dated Sept. 18, 1857.
Diagram of township 9 north, range 8 west.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 8 west.	....	......do....	Subdivisions of Spanish Lake, prepared under the above decision.
Diagram of township 10 north, range 8 west.	Diagram of township 10 north, range 8 west.	....	......do....	
Diagram of township 9 north, range 9 west.	Diagram of township 9 north, range 9 west.	....	......do....	
Diagram of township 10 north, range 9 west.	Diagram of township 10 north, range 9 west.	....	......do ...	
Four plats..................	....	....	......do......	Claims of Antonio Rodriguez, N. 76, (Rio Hondo,) and Maria Conception de Leon, N. 75, in townships 8 and 9 north, range 9 west.
Diagram of township 21 north, range 14 west.	Diagram of township 21 north, range 14 west.	....	......do......	Subdivisions of Mark's Lake, prepared under the above decision.
Diagram of township 12 north, range 11 west.	Diagram of township 12 north, range 11 west.	Diagram of township 12 north, range 11 west.	......do......	Sec. 4.
Diagram of township 6 north, range 4 west.	Diagram of townshp 6 north, range 4 west.	....	......do......	
		Map of township 13 north, range 13 west.	......do......	
		Map of township 23 north, range 11 west.	......do......	
		Diagram of township 19 north, range 14 west.	......do......	
		Diagram of township 12 north, range 11 west.	......do......	Sec. 5.
		Map of township 18 north, range 14 west.	......do......	

RECAPITULATION.

Documents sent.	General Land Office.	District offices.	State Register's office.	Total.
Maps	30	30	28	88
Diagrams	59	57	34	150
Plats	7	426		433
Swamp lists	91	100	96	287
Total				958

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General, La.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Donaldsonville, La., October* 1, 1858.

No. 7.

List of deputy surveyors, in the State of Louisiana, holding commissions from Wm. J. McCulloh, surveyor general of Louisiana.

Names.	Date of oath.	Place of residence.	How employed.
William Sevey	July 1, 1853	Baton Rouge	
William H. Orsborn	July 7, 1853	Parish of Rapides	Contract in Southwestern district.
J. Claxton Taylor	July 9, 1853	Baton Rouge	Contract in Greensburg district.
Joseph Gorlinski	July 11, 1853	Baton Rouge	Contract in Southeastern district.
Noah H. Phelps	July 13, 1853	Harrisonburg	Contract in Southwestern district.
Andrew Crawford	July 13, 1853	Parish of Point Coupee	Contract in Southeastern district.
Thomas Hunter	July 15, 1853	Parish of Natchitoches	Contract in Northwestern district.
Henry Curtis	August 29, 1853	Parish of Morehouse	
Robert Boyd	August 31, 1853	Donaldsonville	Contract in Southeastern district.
Thomas Mullet	September 10, 1853	Donaldsonville	
Samuel C. Hepburn	September 17, 1853	Donaldsonville	Contract in district north of Red river.
Theodore Gillespie	October 1, 1853	New Orleans	Contract in Southeastern district.
Maurice Hauké	November 1, 1853	Donaldsonville	Contract in Southeastern district.
Silas Taylor	November 21, 1853	Donaldsonville	Contract in Southeastern district.
R. C. Brent	December 30, 1853	Donaldsonville	Surveyor to locate private claims.
Alfred A. Fusilier	January 18, 1854	Parish of St. Mary	
George S. Walmsley	March 6, 1854	Cloutierville	
Wilson C. Robert	August 8, 1854	Parish of Avoyelles	Contract in Southwestern district.
A. L. Mershon	September 23, 1854	Donaldsonville	
F. O. Cornay	October 13, 1854	Parish of St. Mary	Surveys in Southwestern district, under instructions.
John H. Halsey	November 23, 1854	Donaldsonville	
Thomas H. Weightman	December 22, 1854	Donaldsonville	Contract in Southwestern district.
Lafayette Caldwell	December 28, 1854	Parish of West Baton Rouge	
Thomas M. Marks	December 28, 1854	Pineville Bossier	
John Rykowski	May 25, 1855	Donaldsonville	
William Sidney Smith	November 30, 1855	Parish of Concordia	
John R. Mershon	January 2, 1856	Donaldsonville	
Simeon Valery Martin	April 3, 1856	Parish of St. Martin	Surveys in Southwestern district, under instructions.

No. 7—Continued.

Names.	Date of oath.	Place of residence.	How employed.
P. E. Broussard	April 23, 1856	Parish of Vermillion	Surveys in Southeastern district, under instructions.
F. O. Dugas	April 28, 1856	Parish of St. Martin	
Jules L. Le Blanc	May 22, 1856	Parish of St. Martin	
Valerien Sulakowski	July 5, 1856	Terrebonne	
William W. Johnson	October 10, 1856	Parish of St. Mary	
Adolphe J. Anselme	February 5, 1857	Parish of Point Coupee	
W. H. Scales	March 21, 1857	Jackson, La	
Maunsel Bennett	March 30, 1857	Parish of Rapides	
James Edmonston	May 13, 1857	New Orleans	
Alexander T. Norwood	November 23, 1857	Parish of Franklin	
P. L. Raftery	February 26, 1858	New Orleans	
Jules G. Dreux	May 11, 1858	New Orleans	
P. N. Judice	May 26, 1858	Donaldsonville	Contract in Southeastern district.
H. B. Ritchie	June 7, 1858	Parish of St. Landry	
William S. Burton	June 8, 1858	Parish of Point Coupee	
Charles G. Hale	June 12, 1858	Parish of Point Coupee	
J. Clarence Percy	June 14, 1858	Parish of West Feliciana	
William Everard Marshall	July 10, 1858	Parish of Ouachita	

WM. J. McCULLOH, *Surveyor General, La.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Donaldsonville, La., October* 1, 1858.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, *September* 28, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the survey of the Florida keys has been continued by two topographical parties, working during the season between Key Largo and Vacas keys.

Five plane table sheets containing the last results are now on file in this office.

The keys embraced in the operations of the present surveying year are generally small, and several of them were found too unstable to admit of the insertion of posts to mark the sub-divisions into quarter sections.

With this report I transmit certified sheets showing the topographical features of a part of Long island, Plantation key, Upper and Lower Matecumbe and Shell keys, the Bowlegs, Long key, the Couch keys, Duck key, the Channel keys, Crawl keys, Grassy key and a part of Fat Deer key. The sheets are in triplicate, and notes are appended to each in conformity with the regulations of the General Land Office.

The annexed extracts from the reports of sub-assistant C. T. Iardella and Mr. F. W. Dorr, by whom the work was executed, shows the sizes and general character of the keys, and contain also statements of the number of posts employed in the subdivisions.

During the season, a triangulation party working under the direction of Lieutenant A. H. Seward, United States Army, assistant in the coast surveys, completed a connection of the reef triangulation with the Cape Sable base, by a series of triangles extending northward and eastward from Lignum-vitæ key.

The topograhical work on the keys is now well advanced towards completion.

Very respectfully yours,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent.

HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

Extracts from the report of Sub-Assistant C. T. Iardella on the survey of keys south of Key Largo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 28, 1858.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions I proceeded to Florida and joined my party in the schooner Agassiz, in the latter part of November, for topographical work on the keys and patches lying between Key Largo north and Vacas keys.

Having found on examination at the office, that only the outer shores of Upper and Lower Matecumbe had been traced by the party assigned in a previous season, and that some small intervening keys had been omitted, I started with the plane table in that quarter of the reef and have completed the work along the main line of keys from Windly's island, inclusive, (known also as Plantation key) and extending southward and westward to embrace the greater part of Long key. The intervening patches designated as Vermont key, Shell key, (another in that vicinity without name,) Upper and Lower Matecumbe and three small keys called Bowlegs, together with those first named are shown on two sheets. One of these joins with Mr. Dorr's work of the season at Key Largo, and the other with his second sheet at Long key.

The characteristics of the keys in this locality are well marked by beaches of white sand on the outside, backed by unbroken mud flats which constitute the middle and inner side of each. The surface is of no value whatever considered as land.

I append general descriptions of the size and character of the principal keys surveyed by my party during the present year. *Windly's key* is a mile and a quarter in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, and is entirely covered with water at ordinary high tides.

Upper Matecumbe is a long narrow key thickly wooded with black and red mangrove. Its shore on the sea-ward side is sandy and bordered with trees. The opposite side is hidden by mangrove bushes which grow far into the water. This key is four miles long by a quarter of a mile in breadth. The surface was not marked by posts; the mud on the northern shore being so deep and in most places so soft, that stakes pushed to the depth of ten feet would not find hard bottom. The mud resembles white marl.

Lower Matecumbe is also about four miles long and quite narrow, like the key last described. In every other respect it resembles Upper Matecumbe except that the surface is somewhat more stable. This key was marked in quarter sections by eleven wooden posts, their sides bearing the letters M: N P: and P., corresponding with the direction of meridians and parallels.

Long key is of peculiar shape and has a lagoon running nearly its whole length.

The outer shore is sandy but the inner side is an extensive mud flat. Its length is three miles, and breadth a mile and a quarter. The land sections on Long key were marked by nine posts designated like those on Lower Matecumbe.

Several keys lying northward and westward from the line of keys just surveyed, yet remain to be represented on the two sheets.

My work in this vicinity was closed on the 1st of February, the party being then transferred to section VII.

* * * * * * * *

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

C. T. IARDELLA,
Sub-Assistant Coast survey.

A. D. BACHE, L. L. D.,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

Extracts from the report of Mr. F. W. Dorr on the survey of Keys between Key Largo and Key Vacas.

BOSTON, *April* 23, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, dated September 30, 1857, immediately after the close of operations in section II, I proceeded to Key West, where I took charge of the schooner Dana on the 22d November. Active operations were commenced a few days later among the Vacas keys, joining my work of last season in this section.

The first sheet executed takes in the lower part of Fat Deer key, which is two and a quarter miles in length. This key is divided lengthwise by a lagoon some three-quarters of a mile wide. Its southern half is a low, narrow strip of land, mostly wooded. Between this and Grassy key, the next of any importance, are some half a dozen small islands, generally known as the Crawl keys. They are mostly covered with mangrove, and are low and muddy, with beaches of sand on the sides that look towards the reef. Grassy key is two and three-quarters of a mile long, and from a quarter to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The land is in many places high, and supports a growth of buttonwood and palmetto, with less than the usual proportion of mangrove. Parts of it are cut up by lagoons, but there are also tracts of prairie on which the land is much better than is ordinarily found in this section. In this immediate vicinity lie the Tom's Harbor keys, two in number. The largest is but half a mile in length, and very narrow.

The plane table sheet of this quarter is marked by fifty-two iron and wooden section posts, labeled U. S. C. S. on one side, and M. P., or M. P. respectively, on the other.

To the northeast of the keys last mentioned, and forming the western limit of a second sheet, are Duck key and Channel key, both of them small and wooded with little else than mangrove. Duck key, the largest, has a small prairie on the southwestern extremity, on which yet remain the ruins of an old habitation. Looking from this in the direction of Long key, an interval of more than four miles will be seen, interrupted only by the three Couch keys, which lie about one and a half miles northeast of Duck key. They are quite small, the largest being less than a quarter of a mile in length.

Between these and Long key a channel leads across the reef into the bay. It can be used by vessels drawing not more than seven feet.

The second sheet also embraces the western half of Long key, where I joined with the work of Sub-Assistant Iardella. Its northern shore is irregular and composed of jagged coral rock; the southern, or outside shore, is a continuous sand beach. This key is wooded throughout with a few palmettoes and but a small amount of mangrove.

The surface of keys represented on this sheet is marked with twenty section stakes, labeled as before mentioned.

A third sheet, separated from the others by work of Sub-Assistant C. T. Iardella, commences at the southwestern extremity of Long island, some eight or nine miles to the eastward of Indian key. The outside shore line had been run during the previous season by Sub-Assistant Wainwright. As no triangulation had been done on the inside, two points on the sheet of Sub-Assistant Iardella were chosen, and from these, as a base, I extended a plane table triangulation along shore and among the keys to the northward. In this way the inside shore of Long island was traced as far as Tavernier creek, which separates it from Key Largo; also the shores of several small keys and outlines of shoals to the north and northwest. Here the shoals form a bulk-head, beyond which it is impossible to carry more than three and a half feet of water, and that only through a very narrow, crooked channel, and at high tide.

* * * * * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,

F. W. DORR.

Prof. A. D. Bache,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

Coast Survey Office,
July 20, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to report, in continuation of the work on the Florida keys undertaken for the General Land Office, that the triangulation of the outer keys from Point Charles, on Key Largo, to Pigeon key on the southward and westward has been executed within the present surveying season. The distance between the points named is about fifty-four miles. The triangulation on the outside of the keys is now complete from Key West upwards along the entire line of the reef.

Three topographical parties have been engaged in extending the plane table survey, the operation of which commenced about twenty-five miles northward and eastward from Key West. In that vicinity Burnt key, Knock-em-down key, Budd key, Raccoon key, Water keys, eastern and western Content keys, and Harbor key were surveyed by the party of Mr. F. W. Dorr, extracts from whose report are herewith appended, (marked A,) accompanied by a tracing from his survey.

The topographical sheet containing the keys just enumerated is joined on the southeast by three others executed by sub-assistant C. T. Iardella; copies of these are herewith transmitted with his remarks (B) upon the general character of the soil and growth of timber on the keys. These exhibit the surface features of Ramrod key, Big Torch key, Little Torch key, Big Pine key, No Name key, New Found harbor, Little Pine key, Pye's Harbor key, Annette key, Big Spanish key, Little Spanish key, Crawl key, Howe's key, Mayo's key, Johnson's keys, Flat key, West Bahia Honda, and East Bahia Honda.

Maps of the keys lying immediately to the eastward of that last mentioned, and extending as far as Key Vacas, have been already furnished to the General Land Office from surveys made in previous years. Continuing the work in the same direction, the accompanying copy of a sheet completed during the present year by Mr. Dorr will be found to contain the shore line and characteristics of Key Vacas, part of Boot key, the Stirrup keys, Fat Deer key, and Bamboo key. Particulars in reference to the size and quality of these are given in the report of Mr. Dorr, (A,) before referred to.

The plane table work has been continued also on the outside of Key Largo, the shore line having been traced from Point Charles southward and westward to its termination. Below and adjacent to Key Largo the outer shores of Upper and Lower Matecumbe were likewise run during the season by sub assistant S. A. Wainwright. His report, stating the comparative quality of soil, timber growth, and peculiarities of these and other keys in the vicinity, is appended (marked C). The triangulation of the keys last alluded to was executed by Lieutenant A. H. Seward, United States army, assistant. His work is joined on the southward by a series of triangles begun at Pigeon key by Lieutenant J. C. Clark, United States army, assistant, and extended northward and eastward to a station on Lower Matecumbe. In reference to the character of the keys falling within the limits of his triangulation, Lieutenant Clark reports as follows:

"From Pigeon key to Lower Matecumbe the line of keys is quite narrow, not affording well conditioned triangles, nor sides of sufficient length without using exterior points for stations, and the practicable points on the reef are too far apart for the purpose. Stations were erected on several shoals between the keys and the mainland, but considerable difficulty was experienced in occupying them on account of the rush of the tide when accompanied by wind."

"Between these shoals and the keys is a channel for vessels of light draught, which is much used during the prevalence of high southerly winds. There are several harbors within the limits of the triangulation, as Knight's harbor, Jacob's harbor, Tom's harbor, and a fourth at the eastern extremity of Long key."

For statements of particulars in regard to the number and marking of the quarter sections on the several keys, I would respectfully refer to the tracings and accompanying reports.

The reported incursions of hostile Indians in the immediate vicinity of Cape Sable, at the extremity of the Florida peninsula, made it impracticable to commence the work there as early in the season as had been intended. Before its close, however, the party of Mr. Dorr succeeded in completing the plane table survey, and marking in quarter sections of the strip of land adjacent to Cape Sable, and extending from Northwest cape on the northward and westward of it to "Upper Crossing," opposite to the Oyster keys. The sheet of this locality, a copy of which accompanies this report, includes the site of the base measured near Cape Sable in 1855, and also Sandy key lying outside to the southward and eastward.

Descriptive references to the local features of the tract included in the survey here mentioned will be found in the appended report (A) of Mr. Dorr.

Very respectfully yours,

A. D. BACHE,

Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

AREA OF TOWNSHIPS.

	Area.	Outside margin.
Township 65 south, range 33 east - -	333	9
Township 65 south, range 29 east - -	1662	0
Township 66 south, range 32 east - -	1883	0
Township 65 south, range 30 east - -	643	0
Township 66 south, range 33 east - -	570	0
Township 65 south, range 31 east - -	65	0
Township 66 south, range 31 east - -	51	0
Township 65 south, range 28 east - -	1098	0
Township 66 south, range 28 east - -	1936	0
Township 67 south, range 29 east - -	472	242
Township 66 south, range 30 east - -	1769	50
Township 66 south, range 29 east - -	8855	0
Acres - - - - - -	19,337	301

A.

BOSTON, *June* 27, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of November 19, 1856, I proceeded to Key West, but I was unable to engage a pilot to accompany me to Cape Sable, such was the general terror of Indians.

I therefore lost no time in commencing a sheet among the Keys about 25 miles to the northward and eastward of Key West. I reached the scene of active operations about the 20th of January, 1857.

Burnt key, which was the first in order of survey, is upwards of a mile and a half in length, but quite narrow. The land is slightly elevated, and sustains a growth of large trees, principally button wood with scarcely any mangrove. South of these are two small keys, not wooded, and nearly covered at high water.

Directly west of Burnt key, and scarcely half a mile distant, is Knock-em-down key, which is three miles in length and averages nearly a mile in breadth. Comparatively a small portion of it is beyond the reach of ordinary high water, and it is very much cut up by lagoons and creeks. But a small portion of the Key is wooded.

Budd key, the next to the northwest, is about a mile in length, but narrow. It is separated into three distinct parts by narrow channels, one of which is quite deep, even at low water.

Beyond this to the northwest, are some half a dozen small Mangrove keys, or shoals, only one of which, Michael's key, is judged worthy of a name, and that is but little more than a quarter of a mile in length.

A mile to the northward, however, brings us to Raccoon key, which is one and a half miles long, and from a quarter to half a mile in width. The woods occupy but a small portion of the surface. They are principally of buttonwood and mangrove. Northwest of this are three small Mangrove keys, the largest of which, Eagle key, covers an area of nearly a quarter of a square mile.

Parts of the Torch and Howes keys also come on my sheet. The former group with its numerous shoals, and small grassy keys, intersected by numerous channels, most of them dry or nearly so at low water, covers an area of about four square miles. Torch key proper is, in some places, a mile wide, and is to a great extent overgrown with buttonwood, sea-grape, torch, a few palmetto, and many other species of trees.

East of this are three small keys, from three to five hundred metres in length, each densely covered with mangrove.

Due north of Torch, and separated from it by a channel only one-fourth of a mile wide, are a group called Water keys. These stretch in a northerly direction about three miles, and are all connected by flats at low water, at which time they form one continuous chain. But long before the tide reaches its full height, they are separated into nearly a dozen, most of them very small. The most southerly, and the only one of any size, is long and narrow, being more than half the length of the whole chain, and supports a ridge of large high trees.

The western half of Howes key lies to the southeast of Water key, distant three-fourths of a mile, and the portion on my sheet covers an area of nearly two square miles. The northwest part is low and intersected by lagoons, and the woods are thin.

To the north and west of Water key are the Eastern and Western Contents. These groups stretch in a northeast direction for about three miles, and vary in breadth from a half to three-quarters of a mile. They are intersected by numerous deep passages, mostly narrow, except the one between the two groups, which is over half a mile wide, and at the mouth of which there is a break in the reef which stretches along outside of these keys for a considerable distance.

Lastly comes Harbor key, situated about one and a quarter mile east northeast of the Contents. This is a small and nearly round key, scarcely two hundred metres in diameter, but the land is high and the woods dense. It can be seen and readily distinguished at a considerable distance, and derives some importance from being a prominent land mark for vessels cruising in the bay.

There is a narrow strip of coral reef north of the eastern Content group, a little more than one-fourth of a mile distant, which is bare at low water. Between it and the shore the water is shallow, but the outer edge falls precipitately to a depth of one and a half fathoms.

The space included between the Contents, Water, Torch, and Raccoon keys, an area of six square miles, is one extensive flat, not quite dry at low water, except in a few scattered places, yet impassable for boats even of the smallest draught.

The accompanying map of this locality contains eighty-nine quarter section stakes, labelled, respectively, M, P. and M, P.

After completing the sheet just mentioned, I succeeded in obtaining a pilot for Cape Sable, where I commenced about the middle of March, and worked as far from the base line as was practicable previous to triangulation.

Cape Sable, from what I could learn, is probably an island, formed by Shark river leading up to White Water bay, a large inland lake; and this also has another towards the east, which empties somewhere into Barnes' sound.

From Cape Sable proper, or as it is sometimes called the Eastern Cape, to Palm Point, there is a fine sand beach, with a ridge about three feet in height, running along just back of high water mark. This gradually falls away towards the woods, which are in most places upwards of a hundred yards from the shore, but in some places run in close to the beach.

At Palm Point there is a large open space of firm ground, or fine rolling prairie, some six feet above the level of the sea. It has recently been selected as the site for a small military station, Fort Cross.

The most prominent objects in this vicinity are two tall palm trees, the largest being upwards of one hundred feet in height. They are quite useful as land marks.

Just beyond the prairie at Palm Point, proceeding in a northwest direction, the woods again approach to the water's edge and continue to skirt the shore for some two miles, where they begin gradually to recede; and there is a fine high sand beach reaching to the Northwest Cape. Here again there is a high undulating prairie. Beyond that the woods grow close to the water's edge, and to the westward of this point there is no clear land for several miles more; in fact, except here and there a very small prairie on some of the innumerable scattered islands formed by the mouths of the various rivers between here and Cape Romano.

For the shore line from Palm Point to the Northwest Cape, I was obliged to use a separate sheet.

From Fort Poinsett, eastward, there is a high sand beach, as far as a point which makes out abreast the east end of the base line. The walking would be good were it not for the dead mangroves which have decayed and fallen into the water. At the foot of the sand ridge the soft gray mud commences and stretches out with scarcely a perceptible variation in the depth of the water for some distance, say two hundred yards, and from these shoals very gradually out to the channel, about three-fourths of a mile, where there is from seven to ten feet of water. This channel extends perhaps a mile beyond the Oyster keys.

To the eastward of that the whole country is one extensive flat, dry at low water for miles. After a strong northerly wind has prevailed for a day or two this becomes perfectly bare to a distance of two or three miles from the main, and remains so until a change of wind.

The surface is covered entirely by soft grey mud, into which a pedestrian must sink more than two feet at every step.

Beyond the point above mentioned the mangroves grow to the water's edge, and, in fact, from the shore line.

This growth continues to the "upper crossing," opposite the Oyster keys, the eastern boundary of my sheet. Here there is a narrow opening, perhaps twenty yards wide, where the prairie comes down to the water's edge. Beyond that the mangrove appears again, and is absolutely impenetrable.

There is a narrow slip of fast land between the beach and the base line. There the "glades" commence, a marsh dotted with hammocks. These latter are mostly quite narrow, although some stretch to a considerable length.

To the northwest of the second mile stone of the base line, there is a solid growth of black mangrove reaching to Fort Poinsett. In it are several ponds, mostly small, although the largest is three-fourths of a mile in length. These are all connected together by trails run by the alligators in their migrations from one pond to the other; and to White Water lake, which commences about a mile and a half northwest of the west base, and stretches in a northwest direction between four and five miles to just beyond Palm Point, it averages three-quarters of a mile in width. The water is salt, and the ebb and flow though slight is plainly perceptible. The bottom is composed of very soft and unusually sticky black mud. The lake is completely enclosed by the woods, except portions of the eastern shore which border on the prairie. While I was there the water was very shallow, as was the case with all the ponds, a number of them even being entirely dry. The greatest depth of water did not exceed six inches. But when the glades are full during the rainy season, the water rises to a height of over six feet.

My sheet of this vicinity also embraces Sandy key. This is a narrow strip of land, in shape, resembling the two legs of a right angled triangle, and is only remarkable for the countless flocks of sea birds which frequent it.

The last sheet referred to is marked by fifty-two quarter section stakes, labelled respectively, M: P: and M, P., mostly the latter.

After completing all that I judged it prudent to attempt previous to triangulation, towards the latter part of April I proceeded to the Vacas keys. Having obtained points of Lieutenant Clark, furnished from his work of this season, I commenced upon Key Vacas, joining Assistant Adams' work of a previous season, and worked in an easterly direction.

Key Vacas is about five and a half miles in length, and varies in width from a quarter to half a mile. It is mostly wooded, though parts of it are cleared, and towards the eastern extremity there is a small settlement of about a dozen houses.

An extensive shoal makes out from the southern shore for a mile or upwards, scattered portions of which are dry at low water.

A number of very small keys and rocks lie at short distances from the northern shore of Key Vacas, only one of which, Rachel's key, has been named.

That part of Boot key which my sheet embraces is nearly two miles long but very narrow. The eastern portion is high firm ground, but the middle of the key is entirely cut up by lagoons and deep channels.

The Stirrup keys are three in number and lie to the northward of Key Vacas. The largest, on which the station is situated, is three-fourths of a mile long, and in the widest place measures about a quarter of a mile.

Fat Deer key lies to the eastward of Key Vacas, from which it is separated by a narrow but quite deep channel called Jacob's Harbor Passage.

This key is much cut up by numerous channels, most of them deep, and is moreover divided throughout its entire length by a large lagoon.

The whole length of that portion of the group which is contained on my sheet is about two miles, and it averages about a quarter of a mile in width.

Bamboo key lies to the northward of the preceding. It is scarcely a quarter of a mile long by about one hundred metres in width. This sheet is marked by sixty-seven quarter section stakes, labelled respectively M: P: and M, P. It was completed on the 16th of May, at which date I discontinued operations in section VI.

The total amount of work done by my party was: Shore line 210½ miles; wood and marsh lines 69 miles, within a total area of seventy-three square miles.

Yours very respectfully,

F. W. DORR,
United States Coast Survey.

A. D. BACHE, L. L. D.,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

B.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *June* 16, 1857.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions I repaired to Key West in November. Owing to repairs of my vessel, the United States schooner Agassiz, and the death of my assistant, Mr. S. J. Hough, the commencement of my work was delayed until the 3d of January.

The operations of my party this year embraced the topography and marking of the following named Florida keys, viz: Big Torch, Little Torch, Big Pine, No Name, Howes, Newfound Harbor, Pye's, Annette, Little Spanish, Big Spanish, Flat, Grassy, Johnson's, East and West Bahia Honda, and several smaller keys in their vicinity.

Ramrod key is one and a half miles in length by one and a quarter miles in breadth. The outer shore is of coral rock. The key is covered with heavy mangrove, palmetto, sea-grape, and buttonwood. On the southeastern end is a lagoon three and a quarter miles long by a quarter mile wide. The depth of water in this lagoon is from five to fifteen inches. This key was marked by fourteen painted posts in parallel meridian, and also in quarter sections. The rocky portion of the key was marked by iron stakes two and a half feet long, driven into the rock four inches. These were marked with a cold chisel on one side, the letters M, MP, or P being painted on another side. On other parts of the key yellow pine posts, four feet long, were driven into the ground one and a half feet and protected by coral rocks piled around them. The posts were marked on one side with the letters U. S. C. S., and on the other side M, MP or P, with black paint.

Big Torch key, which lies next to *Ramrod*, is irregular in shape, and is divided into three separate keys by a channel one mile in length by one hundred and sixty-four yards wide, with a depth varying from six inches to three feet. The shore of *Torch* is rocky on the eastern and western sides. The northern and southern being extensive mud plats covered by the sea at high tide. This key is a formation of coral rock covered with a thin crust of marl about one inch in depth, and is thickly wooded with black mangrove, palmetto, sea-grape, and buttonwood. The key was marked by thirty posts of iron and yellow pine, designated as those on Ramrod key.

Little Torch key is separated from Big Torch by a channel two and a quarter miles in length by a quarter mile in breadth, with a depth of three feet. This key is three miles in length and a half mile in breadth. The soil and wood are like those of Big Torch key. Little Torch was marked by fifteen posts of iron and yellow pine, similar to the section marks of Big Torch key.

Big Pine key, due east of Big and Little Torch, is of irregular shape. It is nine miles in length by three miles in breadth, comprises an area of thirteen square miles, and is covered with a heavy growth of yellow pine trees, varying in height from twenty-five to sixty feet. The eastern shore, extending from Big Pine station, is nearly opposite *No Name* station, is a white sandy beach, the remainder being of coral rock, with mud flats here and there. This key, as others, is covered with small rocks and with soil in some places from one to two inches in depth. The only feature claiming attention is the pine timber, the northern end being thickly wooded with mangrove and buttonwood. There is on the northwestern side a small lagoon, which is nearly dry at low water. This key was marked by fifty-five posts, yellow pine, with the letters U. S. C. S. on one side, and M, M P, or P on the other, with black paint.

No Name key, which lies due east of Big Pine, is three miles in length, and one and a half miles in breadth. This key is covered with a heavy growth of mangrove and palmetto. A grove of yellow pine trees, about a quarter mile square, extends into the middle of the key. · The soil on *No Name* is similar in character to that of Big Pine key. *No Name* key was marked by seventeen posts of yellow pine, distinguished as those placed on Big Pine key.

Newfound harbor is a group of three small keys. The largest is of irregular shape, and is one and a quarter miles in length by a quarter mile in breadth in the middle, tapering at each end to two hundred and eighteen yards in breadth. Another is about two hundred and seventy-three yards in length by one hundred and sixty yards in breadth. The third, which nearly joins to Big Pine key, is about a half mile in length by one hundred and sixty-four yards in breadth. These keys are covered with mangrove and buttonwood, and were marked by five posts. There is a fine harbor on the inside of the keys for vessels drawing from four to ten feet.

Little Pine key lies due north of Big Pine and *No Name keys*, is three miles in length by seven-eighths of a mile in breadth in the centre, the eastern and western ends being about two hundred and eighteen yards wide. This, like Big Pine key, is mostly covered with yellow pine trees, varying in height from twenty-five to fifty feet; the eastern and western ends are thickly covered with black mangrove and buttonwood. The soil is similar to that of Big Pine key. On this key fourteen posts of yellow pine were planted, and marked as those on the key last mentioned.

Pye's Harbor key is a small mangrove key, and lies between Loggerhead and Newfound harbor. It is surrounded by extensive mud flats, covered with water at the lowest tides.

Annette key, due north of Big Pine, is one and a quarter miles in length by a half mile in breadth. The surface is covered with thick mangrove and buttonwood, and is marked by ten posts of yellow pine. There is a low flat key adjoining, which is entirely covered by the sea at high tide, and is surrounded by extensive mud flats, bare at low water.

Big Spanish key is the most northwardly, covered with thick mangrove, and entirely overflowed at the lowest tides.

Little Spanish key, east of Big Spanish, is about three-quarters of a mile in length by one-quarter of a mile in breadth. This key is also overgrown with mangrove, with extensive mud flats inside. The northern part of the key is nearly covered with water at high tide. This key was marked with two yellow pine posts.

Crawl key, northeast of Annette key, is very small, and covered with mangrove.

Howe's key, which lies northwest of Big Pine, is thickly covered with black mangrove and buttonwood The southeastern end is much cut up with lagoons, varying in depth from six to twenty inches, but nearly dry at low tide. This key was marked by fifteen posts of iron and yellow pine, and designated as others already described.

Mayo's key, east of Annette key, is one mile in length by two hundred and seventy-three yards at the widest part. This key, like the others, is thickly overgrown with black mangrove, sea-grape, and buttonwood, and was marked by four yellow pine posts.

Johnson's keys, three in number, lie due north of Little Pine key. Key No. 1 is seven-eighths of a mile in length by a quarter mile in breadth. Key No. 2 is about one mile in length by a half mile in breadth. Key No. 3 is six hundred and fifty-six yards in length, and one hundred yards in breadth. These keys are likewise covered with black mangrove, sea-grape, and a small quantity of buttonwood. The area was divided by eleven posts of yellow pine, and marked as those on other keys.

Flat key, northeast of Johnson's keys, is one mile in length by a half mile in breadth, and is covered by the sea at high tide. It is thickly overspread with mangrove and buttonwood. This key was marked with three yellow pine posts.

West Bahia Honda, one mile from Flat key, is a half mile in length by one-eighth of a mile in breadth. It is covered by the sea at high tide.

East Bahia Honda, two and a half miles east of Bahia Honda, is about one-half mile in length by one-third of a mile in breadth. This key is also thickly covered with heavy mangroves.

My season's work of four months covers an area of thirty-one square miles, and includes one hundred and ninety miles of shore line. Mr. G. U. Mayo assisted me in the work part of the season, for which great credit is due him. The topography is comprised in three sheets, which will be deposited in the archives when inked. Operations were discontinued on the 3d of May.

The schooner Agassiz was laid up in Baltimore, Md., on June 3, 1857.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. IARDELLA,
Sub-Assistant United States Coast Survey.

Prof. A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

C.

INDIAN KEY, *May* 4, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have to report that, in obedience to your instructions of November, I proceeded to Key Largo, Florida, on the 16th of January.

After putting down eighty section posts there for the land office, the Indian hostilities having increased, it was deemed imprudent to expose the party, which was without any means of defence. I proceeded to Point Charles, and continued the plane table work on the outside of Key Largo, and have completed all the key and the creeks as far as it was possible to go from the seaside, also the outside shoreline of Upper and Lower Matecumbe, which extends about four miles below Indian key.

I have surveyed about one hundred and twenty miles of coast and banks, and about five or six of interior, and put down eighty section posts. Most of the outside shore of Key Largo and all the keys are of coral rock, soft enough in places to force the posts down. Where this was impossible, I used iron stakes flattened at the top and marked with a chisel U. S. C. S. on one side, and M. or P. or M. P., as the case required, on the other. The wooden posts were marked with the same character in paint.

The soil on Key Largo from Point Charles, where my season's work commenced, is superior to that of most of the other keys. This key, Upper and Lower Matecumbe, and Lignum-vitæ, being the most fertile of any of the large keys. The growth on them is large and very prolific; they are covered for some distance back from the water with a low growth of small trees and bushes, where the land is comparatively high, caused by the water making its deposit there, going towards the interior. The trees are large, but the ground swampy from the creeks, which pass through the higher land in small streams, and spread themselves over the key in numerous branches and ponds. The two Matecumbe keys are much more free of these than Key Largo. The upper one has one spring upon it and the lower five.

Key Rodrigues is overflowed at high tide, and Tavernier has some fast land on it, only on the northern end, which would probably be overflowed at very high tide. The two small keys, Dove and Tea Table, have a very good soil on them, deep enough for almost any growth. If properly drained, they would be very profitable, having the best soil I have seen in Florida.

Very respectfully,

S. A. WAINWRIGHT.

Prof. A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Florida, October 1, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the General Land Office under date of March 18, 1858, addressed to my predecessor, I have the honor to present my report of the operations of the office of surveyor general of Florida, since my entrance on the duties of the same, on the 5th of June, 1858; exhibiting the progress of the surveys in this district, and matters therewith connected, which will consist of the following documents, to wit: A, B, C, D, E.

Document A is a map of the State of Florida, exhibiting in one connected view the extent and the condition of the surveys, so far as they have been completed, and are now under contract. Also the extent of country over which the public surveys should extend, according to the most reliable information to be obtained at this time. This information has been derived from intelligent volunteer officers and soldiers, and from reports of officers of the regular army, whose duties in pursuit of the Indians have led them through that district of country; much of which has heretofore been a sealed region except to a few savages. This map contains many additional names of places, and corrections in the orthography of others, and a more accurate location of the internal improvements of the State, than was possible at the date of the last report.

Document B exhibits a statement of contracts made for the survey of the public lands in the State of Florida not closed at the date of the last annual report from this office; and showing their present condition. There have been no extensive surveys executed in this district since the outbreak of the Indians in 1855; hostilities having continued in the immediate district over which the surveys were at that time being extended, until late in the spring of the present year.

On assuming the duties of this office on the 5th June, ultimo, I found outstanding contracts made in 1855, with seven deputies, who were driven from the field by the Seminole Indians whilst in the execution of their contracts, and who have been prevented from complying with the requirements of their contracts to the present time. The country having at length been freed from this incubus by the voluntary emigration of a portion of the Indians to the lands assigned them in the southwest; one of these deputies took the field early in the summer and has just returned, after having completed his contract, with the exception of two townships; which he reports as having been prevented from doing, from the fact of losing his teams by insects, and the continuous rains for several weeks, rendering it impossible for him to keep the field any longer at this season of the year; his work has not yet been reported to this office. The remaining deputies are expected to take the field as soon as the season will admit, say by the 1st or 15th of October at the latest; or the work will be relet to others. The whole of these surveys are expected to be returned to this office by the first of May, 1859. These contracts will absorb some $17,000 of the $30,000 appropriated by act of Congress March 3, 1855, leaving an unexpended balance of say, $13,000; contracts for which amount will be entered into without delay; first, for the extension of the township lines from their present terminus, south to the Caloosahatchie river, agreeable to authority granted my predecessor, dated December 5, 1855. Also for such scrap work within the bounds of former surveys, as the amount allotted to this office will justify. The township lines should be extended as soon as practicable, in order if possible to have the section work follow immediately, thereby saving a whole season; as it is almost impossible to survey in that country in the summer, which is usually the wet season, and on account of insects. This section of country is attracting the attention of emigrants, especially the sugar planters of Louisiana, who are seeking a locality more secure from floods and frosts for the cultivation of this valuable staple, and for which the climate and much of the soil of this section of the State, is eminently adapted. Numerous inquiries as to the time when these lands are to be surveyed, and the probable time when they will be brought into market.

Document C is a statement showing the condition of the contracts for the survey of the public lands in the State of Florida, entered into since the 30th September, 1857, the date of the last annual report from this office.

Document D is an estimate of funds for the office of surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. The present clerical force has been deemed by me sufficient to keep up the business of the office for the time being, to be increased as the business may and will accumulate so soon as the surveys begin to come in; and these estimates are based upon the fact, that operations in the field having been revived after a suspension of two years, the whole regular force allowed by law will be required to keep pace with it. The present force has been busily and profitably employed in copying field notes, continuing the records of private land claims and their connexions with the public surveys for permanent preservation, and for delivery to the State of Florida on the completion of the surveys in the same, and in making out plats of private claims for the claimants, and township plats for the general and local land offices; in laying out armed occupation claims, and furnishing diagrams to the different offices; in comparing swamp-land lists with the plats and field notes, affidavit and combined lists, of which there have been several presented since my entrance on the duties of this office, from the State agent and the General Land Office, all of which have been examined and returned; and in recording correspondence, and making a synoptical index of the same. The estimate presented for this service will be necessary to keep up the office work, so as to have everything in readiness for delivery to the State authorities the moment the surveys are completed. This cannot be done at the early day contemplated by my predecessor for many reasons, among which are the following: the want of the means asked for by him to accomplish it; the continuation of Indian hostilities up to a recent period, which has caused a total suspension of field work for two years; and the facts developed in reference to the country by the operations of the troops in pursuit of the Indians, to the effect, that instead of its being mostly a grass lake covered with water, there are found to exist large bodies of high land suited for cultivation, and equal in fertility to any in the State, consequently adding to the area of what had previously been assumed as the probable limit of the surveys. The above facts render it incumbent on the general government to push the surveys as far as may be practicable, even at an enhanced price, in order to develope the actual state of the country; and whether or not it is of the character contemplated by the act of Congress of the 3d of June, 1850. This cannot be known with positive certainty without an actual survey, and this is due not only to the State of Florida, but to the country at large. The fact of so large a district of country immediately adjacent to, and forming the boundary of a large extent of both the Atlantic and gulf coasts, to remain unknown except to a few savages any longer, would be a reproach on the enlightened civilization of the age. I therefore trust, the department will sanction the prosecution of the surveys as suggested and noted on the map herewith and marked :::, and recommend the appropriation asked for to Congress as necessary for the energetic prosecution of the surveying department and for the speedy closure of the surveys in this district.

The item for survey of private claims and resurvey of erroneous and defective lines is inserted from the fact that there are some 38 claims unlocated in this State, which should be disposed of. I know of no more speedy or just mode of disposing of these claims than that suggested by my predecessor, for Congress to authorize them to be floated to any unoccupied land in the State, within a limited time, under instructions from the General Land Office. All of which should be adjusted before the close of this office.

Document E. These estimates are essential to place the archives of the office in a condition to be transferred to the State authorities, so soon as the surveys are completed, more especially as there are 16 volumes of township plats and 3 volumes of private grants with their connective lines bound and indexed, not one of which have been verified by comparison with the field notes or attested to show their validity, or admissible as evidence in a court of law. There are some (70) seventy township plats, in duplicate in this office, ready for transmission to the local land office of the district of Tampa, awaiting instructions from the General Land Office.

Since forwarding the synopsis of my annual report to the above point I have had occasion to examine minutely into the condition of the Spanish archives, which had not been previously done owing to the recent period of my entering on the duties of this office. In these archives are embodied much of the early history of this State, especially in reference to the titles to lands—some of the documents extending back to the year 1734—embracing the period of its existence as a province of Spain as well as Great Britain, and containing the original grants and concessions by these governments to their respective subjects, and to which most of the titles to real estate are to be traced. In the year 1849 these archives, consisting of 488 bundles and numbering 70,894 separate documents, were transferred from the "keeper of public archives" to the surveyor general of Florida, to whose keeping they have since been confided. These documents have never been removed by any of my predecessors from the room in the government building where they were at the date of transfer, in open cases or on shelves. This room is in a stone building on the ground floor, and is terraced, rendering it in this climate damp and musty; and from its distance from this office, one-half mile, is seldom opened, and then only to obtain information or copies of documents for individuals, connected with their land titles. From the above facts, and the defective paper and ink used in the making of the originals, many of the outside documents are becoming rapidly defaced. The tape with which the bundles are bound has become so rotten as no longer to hold them together. The clerical force allowed this office is barely sufficient to keep up its regular business. I therefore respectfully ask, in view of the great importance of these documents to posterity, your favorable consideration of the estimate contained in document marked F.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
Your obedient servant,
F. L. DANCY, *Surveyor General.*

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

B.

Statement of contracts for the survey of public lands in the State of Florida not closed at the date of the last annual report, and showing their present condition.

Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Expiration of contract.	No. of miles returned.	Rate per mile.	Amount.	Remarks.
Wm. G. Moseley	Jan. 22, 1855	July 1, 1855		$4		Two townships unfinished; obliged to quit the field on account of Indian hostilities; expected to resume operations in October, 1858.
J. J. Daniel	Oct. 10, 1855	April 1, 1856		4		Do. do. do.
S. J. Perry	Oct. 12, 1855	June 1, 1856		4		In the field; expected in daily.
Louis Lanier	Oct. 22, 1855	June 1, 1856		4		Four townships sent up; obliged to quit on account of Indian hostilities; addressed him on 25th June, 1858, requiring him to renew his bond by 1st October.
Wm. S. Harris	Nov. 17, 1855	April 1, 1856		4		Obliged to quit on account of Indian hostilities; will resume operations in a few days, having renewed his bond.
Wm. J. Reyes	Nov. 28, 1855	April 1, 1856		4		Do. do. do.
Wm. G. Moseley	Dec. 11, 1855	April 1, 1856		4		Compelled to desist on account of Indian hostilities; written to on 25th June, 1858, requiring him to enter into new bonds and take the field by 1st October.

F. L. DANCY, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Augustine, Florida, September* 30, 1858.

C.

Statement showing the condition of contracts for the survey of public lands in the State of Florida entered into since September 30, 1857, *the date of the last annual report from this office.*

Date of contract.	Names of contractors.	Time allowed.	Price per mile.	Miles returned.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
Mar. 1, 1858	Samuel J. Perry	Oct. 1, 1858	$4			
May 18, 1858	James J. Daniel	Dec. 1, 1858	4			
July 1, 1858	Wm. S. Harris	Sept. 10, 1858			$106 75	At $5 per day and incidental expenses. Work completed and sent up.
July 12, 1858	John Jackson	Sept. 30, 1858	10 & 6			
Aug. 2, 1858	Wm. S. Harris	Jan. 1, 1859	4			
Sept. 21, 1858	Wm. J. Reyes	Feb. 15, 1859	4			

F. L. DANCY, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *St. Augustine, Florida, September* 30, 1858.

D.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860.

For salary of surveyor general - - - - -	$2,000 00
For salary of clerks in the office of surveyor general, as now by law allowed for the regular and necessary business of the office - - - - - -	5,500 00
For contingent expenses, fuel, stationery, instruments, binding, postage, office furniture, servant hire, &c. -	1,000 00
For survey of public land - - - - - -	20,000 00
For survey of private claims, resurvey of erroneous and defective lines of old surveys - - - - -	5,000 00
	33,500 00

F. L. DANCY, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1858.

E.

Estimate of funds required for extra clerk hire on account of the great increase of surveying operations for the office of the surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

For compensation for one clerk in transcribing field notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government - - - - - - -	$1,000 00
For compensation for one clerk in preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, and in verifying plats and diagrams (left in the office by my predecessor unattested) before transferring to the State of Florida -	1,200 00
	2,200 00

The above estimate is absolutely necessary to examine and pass upon the surveys required in this district, and to have the office in a condition to transfer to the State authorities at the earliest possible moment after the surveys have been completed; more especially as there are sixteen volumes of township plats, and three volumes of private grants with their connective lines, bound and indexed, not one of which have been verified by comparison with the field notes, or attested to show their validity, or as being admissible as evidence in a court of law.

F. L. DANCY, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1858.

F.

Estimate of appropriation for one extra clerk for the office of surveyor general of Florida, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860.

For compensation for one clerk to take charge of the Spanish archives, under the direction of the surveyor general of Florida, at $600 per annum - - -	$600 00
For contingencies, such as tape, thin boards for binding the bundles to insure their preservation - -	50 00
	650 00

F. L. DANCY, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, Florida, September 30, 1858.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T., October 1, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your communication to this office, under date of March 31, 1858, I have the honor to submit the following report of the field operations of this office during the year ending September 30, 1858, accompanied by a statement of receipts and disbursements for salaries and office repairs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, together with the proper estimates for the amounts necessary for the several services of the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

There has been surveyed, during the year, of—

	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
Township lines.			
In Kansas - - - - -	45	1	47
In Nebraska - - - - -	1,785	10	85
Section or subdivision lines.			
In Kansas - - - - -	7,206	60	57
In Nebraska - - - - -	8,841	33	51
Total number of miles run during the year -	17,878	26	40
Number of miles previously reported -	42,588	37	96
Total miles in district - - - -	60,466	64	36

The aggregate cost of surveys completed during the year amounts to the sum of - - - - -	$98,863 45
Amount paid for examination in the field - -	8,499 10
Amount refunded deputies for balance of retained per cent. - - - - - - - -	836 96
Total refunded during the year on account of general appropriations for surveys - - - - -	108,199 51

Since the date of the last annual report from this office, there have been forwarded to the district land offices of Kansas and Nebraska township plats as follows:

	Plats.	Area.
In Kansas - - - - - -	147	3,728,725.22
In Nebraska - - - - - -	166	3,325,097.42
Total - - - - - -	313	7,053,822.64
Previously reported to the district land offices -		7,991,299.57
Making a total reported at date hereof of - -		15,045,122.21
There has also been reported to this office, but not yet forwarded to the respective land offices, surveys of 23 additional entire and fractional townships, with an area of - - - - - - - -		336,765.81
There is also one other contract, the work under which is completed, but not yet reported to this office, area estimated at - - - - - -		100,000.00
Under contract and chargeable to the general appropriation for year ending June 30, 1859, and to be completed by that date, 215 townships, area estimated at - - - - - - -		4,945,000.00
Probable amount of acres (excluding 200,000 acres secured to the Shawnees by treaty of May 10, 1854, and included in the above area) which can be offered at public sale, in Kansas and Nebraska, by the first day of July, 1859 - - - - - -		20,226,888.02

Under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, in addition to the subdivision of the 215 townships above mentioned, contracts were made by my predecessor for running the first guide meridian west from the fifth standard parallel south to the intersection of said guide meridian with the Missouri river, an estimated distance of 350 miles; also for extending westward, from the sixth principal meridian to their intersection with the first guide meridian west, the base line and the first, second, third, fourth and fifth standard parallels south, and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth standard parallels north; in all 672 miles. Contracts were also entered into for running 2,624 miles of exterior lines, for establishing the exterior boundaries of the Pawnee reserve, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of September 24, 1857, and for the re-establishment of the western boundary of the half-breed reservation, between the two Nemehas, in Nebraska Territory, as per provisions of act of Congress approved June 12, 1858.

The deputies engaged on the different surveys are all in the field, and unless the sickness of the present unhealthy season should extend itself to them, it is expected that the work contracted for under existing appropriations will be completed during the present year.

Messrs. Hopkins and Haddock, engaged in making the connexions of surveys between Kansas and Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and which service was completed in part during the past season, renewed their operations the present season as soon as the winter would permit, and will, without doubt, complete the work assigned them during the present autumn.

The expenses of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, were, for salaries of surveyor general and clerks, $16,404 69, amount of contingent expenses, including removal of office from Lecompton to Nebraska City, $5,755 61, and for superintending Indian trust cessions, $2,265 08; in all $24,425 38.

The latter service was discontinued by the department in February last, but for reasons heretofore made the subject of a separate communication I have recommended its renewal until such time as the large amount of business connected with the survey and management of the Indian trust cessions, reserves, &c., already made and to be made in this surveying district, can be permanently disposed of.

In connexion with the surveying operations of this office during the past year several contracts were entered into by my predecessor, in excess of existing appropriations. Of these contracts six were cancelled by this office on the 8th day of March last, and the deputies who were parties to such contracts advised of same. Previous, however, to such action the surveys under one of these contracts had been completed, and very considerable progress made towards the completion of three others, one of which was entirely finished early this season. The field notes of the surveys made have, in two cases, been reported to this office, accepted, and the plats for same nearly completed.

As these surveys were made in good faith and are in a section of country where they are much needed, I recommend that the approval of the same be directed, and that an appropriation, sufficient in amount to pay for the same, be asked for from Congress. The probable amount of deficiency for contracts made in excess of appropriations, and for amounts paid for examinations in the field over and above the amount retained for such examinations, will very nearly reach the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Owing to the very considerable expense incurred in the removal of the office from Lecompton to this point, the balance remaining to the credit of the rent account will hardly suffice to meet the necessary contingent expenses of the office up to the close of the present fiscal year. I recommend the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to meet the deficiency which will probably exist in this account.

By reference to the diagram accompanying this report it will be noticed that the first guide meridian west, as run by Deputies Haun and Manners, under instructions from my predecessor, instead of being run as a continuous line, as are the principal and guide meridians already established, is so run as to offset at the parallels, with a view of securing as nearly an equal area in all the townships as possible. It occurs to me that this method is not in accordance with the system adopted for the survey of the public lands, and I therefore suggest that the meridian lines hereafter be run as true meridians, notwithstanding the fractional townships thereby created.

In estimating for the several amounts that will be required for the extension of surveys in this district during the year ending June 30, 1860, I have been advised and governed by the opinion of others more than from my own personal knowledge of the requirements of the service. It cannot, however, be doubted that the happy adjustment of political difficulties in Kansas, and the favorable notice which Nebraska has attracted from the operations of the government within its limits, in connexion with the Utah difficulties, will be followed by an emigration in the spring unprecedented in the history of the country. Hence I have been induced to considerably increase the estimates for surveys over those for previous years. Another consideration which has influenced me in recommending so large an appropriation for the next fiscal year is the fact that the appropriation for the year ending June, 1861, will not probably be made until too late in the summer of 1860 to be available for field operations until the spring of the following year. Hence the necessity for providing at the approaching session of Congress for the operations of the two following seasons.

In this connexion I would especially call the attention of the department to the New York Indian lands. These lands are already filled with a dense population, anxious to secure titles to their land, and wise policy doubtless dictates that the Indian title to this reserve be speedily extinguished and the same surveyed and opened to legal settlement with the least possible delay.

If the amount of land proposed to be surveyed should seem large to the department, I would respectfully suggest that it would be well to change a portion of the work so as to cause the base line and one or more standard parallels, north and south of the same, to be extended as far as practicable westward, with a view of being able to establish a connexion of the surveys in the eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska, and those which in all probability will be required in the western portion of those Territories in 1860. This course will also enable the office to complete the surveys of such intermediate portions of the country as shall prove to be the most desirable for purposes of settlement.

The extraordinary excitement which has arisen in our midst in reference to the gold fields, and which is likely to increase in the spring, together with the largely increased expense of living in the Territories as compared with the eastern States, has induced me to ask for a slight increase in the appropriations for the payment of the employés in this office; and in this connexion allow me to remind you that my own pay is quite inadequate for the services performed.

If the adventurous men who have recently gone to the *placers* should be successful amidst the frosts and snows of winter, the emigration westward in the spring will be so great that the deputy surveyors themselves may also find it difficult to obtain men for the performance of their work in the field next year, even at the remunerative rates of this season.

Although but recently appointed surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, my attention has been given to many interesting general features in the geology of these Territories. In order to collate that information and present it in the annual reports to the department in a proper form, I shall in future, as far as practicable, employ examiners of surveys in the field, with much reference to their knowledge of geology. This course has suggested itself to me because of its economy and reliability.

For more general details in connexion with matters alluded to above, I respectfully refer you to the following tabular statements, estimates, &c., accompanying this report:

1. Statement showing number of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas and Nebraska; also their respective duties and salaries during the year ending September 30, 1858.
2. General statement of receipts and disbursements by the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska on account of the appropriations for the several services in his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.
3. Statement showing amount due but unpaid for salary of clerks and contingent expenses of office, June 30, 1858, with recapitulation.
4. Statement showing description of lands and area of same of which township flats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Delaware land office, during the year ending September 30, 1858.
5. Same—Osage land office.
6. Same—Pawnee land office.
7. Same—Western land office.
8. Same—Nemeha land office.
9. Same—Omaha land office.
10. Same—South Platte land office.
11. Same—Dakota land office, with recapitulation.
12. Statement showing estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in the Territory of Kansas, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.
13. Same—Nebraska.
14. Statement showing amounts paid examiners of surveys for examinations in the field during the year ending September 30, 1858.
15. Statement showing amounts paid deputy surveyors on account of balance of retained per centage after paying examiner for services and expenses incurred for examination in the field.
16. Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.
17. Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska for the year ending June 30, 1860.

18. Statement of surveys in the Territory of Kansas during the year ending September 30, 1858, and chargeable to the United States on account of the appropriation of March 3, 1857, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations for previous years.
19. Same—Nebraska.
20. Map showing the progress of public surveys in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Very respectfully yours,

WARD B. BURNETT,
Surveyor General.

Hon. THOMAS L. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office,

No. 1.—*Statement showing the names, duties, &c., of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas and Nebraska during the year ending September* 30, 1858.

Name.	Duty.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary.
John Calhoun	Surveyor general	Illinois	Expired August 13, 1858	$2,000 00
Lauchlan A. Maclean	Chief clerk	Missouri	October 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	1,500 00
Henry L. Martin	do	Mississippi	July 1, 1858, to August 14, 1858	1,800 00
George C. Vanzandt	Examiner	Tennessee	October 1, 1857, to August 14, 1858	1,300 00
Wyllys C. Ransom	Accountant	Michigan	do do	1,300 00
George M. Smith	Draughtsman	Missouri	do do	Per piece.
Richard Quin	do	do	do do	Per piece.
Edward Smith	do	Indiana	do do	1,100 00
Charles Wasmund	do	Wisconsin	do do	1,100 00
Noel B. Brooks	Clerk	Missouri	do do	1,100 00
John M. Sherrard	do	Virginia	October 1, 1857, to March 31, 1858	1,100 00
Charles Calhoun	do	New York	October 1, 1857, to August 14, 1858	1,100 00
James Brent	do	Virginia	October 1, 1857, to March 2, 1858	1,100 00
Elisha Diffendorf	Copyist	New York	October 1, 1857, to August 14, 1858	Per folio.
Henry McMullen	do	Illinois	do do	Per folio.
Simeon H. Calhoun	do	Massachusetts	October 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	Per folio.
Charles Tyler	do	Virginia	July 1, 1857, to Aug. 14, 1858	1,100 00
Charles Torrey	Messenger	Pennsylvania	October 1, 1857, to August 14, 1858	480 00
Ward B. Burnett	Surveyor general	New York	Commenced August 14, 1858	2,000 00
Samuel S. Crowe	Chief clerk	Indiana	August 14, 1858, to September 30, 1858	1,500 00
Wyllys C. Ransom	Accountant	Kansas	do do	1,300 00
Henry Gaines	Clerk	New York	do do	1,100 00
Noel B. Brooks	do	Missouri	do do	1,100 00
George M. Smith	Draughtsman	do	do do	1,100 00
Edward Smith	do	Indiana	do do	1,100 00
Edgar Mason	do	Virginia	do do	1,100 00
William W. Ivory	Copyist	Kansas	do do	1,100 00
John Melvin	Messenger	New York	do do	480 00

No. 2.—*general Statement of receipts and disbursements by the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska on account of the appropriations for the several services in his office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1858.

Salary of surveyor general and clerk-hire.				
Dr.				
To cash from U. S. Treasurer, 1st quarter	$3,800 00			
To cash from U. S. Treasurer, 2d quarter	4,200 00			
To cash from U. S. Treasurer, 3d quarter	3,875 00			
To cash from U. S. Treasurer, 4th quarter				
Contra.		$11,875 00		
By balance due from U. S., June 30, 1857	476 50			
By amount expended, 1st quarter	3,959 06			
By amount expended, 2d quarter	4,726 99			
By amount expended, 3d quarter*	4,072 47			
By amount expended, 4th quarter	500 00			
		13,735 02		
Balance due from the United States			$1,860 02	
Rent and contingent account.				
Dr.				
To balance due the U. S. June 30, 1857	674 66			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 1st quarter	300 00			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 2d quarter	802 75			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 3d quarter	2,000 00			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 4th quarter				
Contra.		3,771 41		
By amount expended, 1st quarter	577 41			
By amount expended, 2d quarter	907 31			
By amount expended, 3d quarter	693 80			
By amount expended, 4th quarter	57 01			
		2,235 53		
Balance due the United States				$1,541 88
Superintending Indian trust cessions.				
Dr.				
To balance due the U. S., June 30, 1857.	233 96			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 1st quarter	650 00			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 2d quarter	955 84			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 3d quarter	663 89			
To cash from Treasurer U. S., 4th quarter				
Contra		2,503 69		
By amount expended, 1st quarter	839 80			
By amount expended, 2d quarter	800 00			
By amount expended, 3d quarter	625 28			
By amount expended, 4th quarter				
		2,265 08		
Balance due the United States				238 61
Balance due from the U. S. gen'l account				79 53
			$1,860 02	$1,860 02

---

* This item includes $275 paid John M. Sherrard, when absent from office and deceased, without having signed the proper voucher.

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

Surveyor General's Office,
Nebraska City, N. T., Oct. 1, 1858.

No. 3.—*Statement showing the amount due (but unpaid) for salary of clerks and contingent expenses of office, June* 30, 1858.

Salary of clerks	$3,146 17
Contingent expenses	2,652 96
	5,799 13

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid for salary of surveyor general and clerkhire, as per account rendered	$13,258 52	
Amount due for salaries, June 30, 1858	3,146 17	$16,404 69
Amount contingent expenses paid, as per account rendered.	3,102 65	
Amount contingent expenses due, June 30, 1858	2,652 96	5,755 61
Amount for superintending Indian trust cessions	2,265 08	2,265 08
Total expenses of office		24,425 38

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T., Oct. 1, 1858.

No. 4.—*Statement showing description of lands and area of same of which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Delaware land office, during the year ending September* 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
1 south	4 east	18,415.66
1 south	5 east	14,622.88
2 south	9 east	22,911.70
6 south	9 east	23,161.64
2 south	10 east	22,795.32
6 south	10 east	23,081.66
2 south	11 east	23,087.21
6 south	11 east	23,069.59
7 south	11 east	15,589.28
2 south	12 east	22,867.25
6 south	12 east	23,037,76
7 south	12 east	15,349.01
Total 1858		217,988.96
Previously forwarded		2,130,619.43
Total in district		2,378,608.39

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, October 1, 1858.

No. 5.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Osage land office, during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
23 south	5 east	23,022.82
24 south	5 east	23,049.95
25 south	5 east	23,055.74
23 south	6 east	23,041.00
24 south	6 east	23,038.81
25 south	6 east	23,037.41
Total 1858		138,245.73
Previously reported		291,877.25
Total in district		430,122.98

WARD R. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, October 1, 1858.

No. 6.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same of which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Pawnee land office, during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
11 south	9 east	22,276.32
12 south	9 east	22,889.21
13 south	9 east	22,883.73
14 south	9 east	16,519.63
19 south	9 east	22,901.71
20 south	9 east	22,896.81
11 south	10 east	14,492.79
12 south	10 east	17,175.86
13 south	10 east	22,875.05
14 south	10 east	16,635.16
19 south	10 east	23,025.45
20 south	10 east	23,053.52
12 south	11 east	7,235.06
13 south	11 east	22,904.19
14 south	11 east	21,269.36
15 south	11 east	16,709.55
19 south	11 east	22,926.44

No. 6—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.
20 south	11 east	23,022.34
12 south	12 east	7,200.30
13 south	12 east	22,913.78
14 south	12 east	22,991.56
15 south	12 east	23,023.50
19 south	12 east	22,864.73
20 south	12 east	23,059.00
12 south	13 east	7,274.06
13 south	13 east	22,797.08
14 south	13 east	22,857.37
15 south	13 east	21,181.36
12 south	14 east	7,402.62
13 south	14 east	22,811.98
14 south	14 east	22,855.64
15 south	14 east	21,126.97
11 south	15 east	6,955.78
12 south	15 east	13,304.01
13 south	15 east	22,872.91
14 south	15 east	22,881.63
15 south	15 east	21,002.21
11 south	16 east	16,957.93
12 south	16 east	22,834.66
13 south	16 east	22,941.44
14 south	16 east	23,167.41
15 south	16 east	21,117.20
11 south	17 east	14,768.35
12 south	17 east	23,300.42
13 south	17 east	23,307.97
14 south	17 east	23,075.78
15 south	17 east	20,944.17
11 south	18 east	3,419.70
12 south	18 east	22,306.26
13 south	18 east	22,690.68
14 south	18 east	22,763.31
15 south	18 east	21,514.40
11 south	19 east	9.65
12 south	19 east	18,263.55
13 south	19 east	22,974.79
14 south	19 east	23,048.61
15 south	19 east	20,691.62
12 south	20 east	3,496.86
13 south	20 east	22,884.05
14 south	20 east	22,942.35
15 south	20 east	21,489.59
12 south	21 east	3,948.38
13 south	21 east	22,813.44
14 south	21 east	22,998.85
15 south	21 east	23,000.38
12 south	22 east	8,880.18
13 south	22 east	22,988.05
14 south	22 east	22,871.33
15 south	22 east	23,024.48
11 south	23 east	1,888.88
12 south	23 east	20,836.40
13 south	23 east	23,148.99
14 south	23 east	23,131.69
15 south	23 east	23,017.12
11 south	24 east	7,685.94

No. 6—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.
12 south	24 east	22,845.53
13 south	24 east	22,868.38
14 south	24 east	22,820.74
15 south	24 east	22,981.87
11 south	25 east	7,405.88
12 south	25 east	16,169.19
13 south	25 east	16,135.63
14 south	25 east	16,138.01
15 south	25 east	15,965.42
Total in 1858		1,593,543.98
Previously forwarded		1,947,822.16
Total in district		3,541,366.14

WARD B. BURNETT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nebraska City, N. T., October* 1, 1858.

No. 7.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the western land office, during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
1 south	1 east	22,714.23
2 south	1 east	22,880.93
3 south	1 east	22,714.81
4 south	1 east	22,863.87
5 south	1 east	22,902.89
6 south	1 east	22,188.13
7 south	1 east	22,947.55
8 south	1 east	22,958.60
9 south	1 east	22,872.07
10 south	1 east	22,925.14
13 south	1 east	22,414.68
15 south	1 east	23,012.34
19 south	1 east	22,953.81
20 south	1 east	23,001.04
1 south	2 east	22,743.59
2 south	2 east	23,015.91
3 south	2 east	23,032.53
4 south	2 east	23,042.01
5 south	2 east	22,869.56
6 south	2 east	22,393.86
13 south	2 east	22,655.51
15 south	2 east	23,105.82
19 south	2 east	22,941.85
20 south	2 east	23,042.28
1 south	3 east	22,858.64
2 south	3 east	22,948.23
6 south	3 east	22,503.32

No. 7.—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.
13 south	3 east	22,505.43
15 south	3 east	23,103.05
19 south	3 east	22,986.77
20 south	3 east	23,017.51
2 south	4 east	22,847.93
6 south	4 east	22,544.84
13 south	4 east	22,853.70
15 south	4 east	23,033.70
19 south	4 east	22,911.54
20 south	4 east	23,029.43
21 south	4 east	23,261.42
22 south	4 east	23,051.61
2 south	5 east	23,033.70
6 south	5 east	22,729.53
13 south	5 east	22,947.68
14 south	5 east	23,012.05
15 south	5 east	22,938.80
19 south	5 east	22,963.49
20 south	5 east	23,056.69
21 south	5 east	23,334.77
22 south	5 east	23,013.07
2 south	6 east	22,931.94
6 south	6 east	22,919.79
11 south	6 east	7,337.58
12 south	6 east	21,606.48
13 south	6 east	22,995.14
14 south	6 east	22,970.33
15 south	6 east	23,023.44
19 south	6 east	23,003.90
20 south	6 east	23,020.04
21 south	6 east	23,289.84
22 south	6 east	23,031.04
2 south	7 east	22,735.28
6 south	7 east	22,619.09
11 south	7 east	22,435.52
12 south	7 east	22,969.24
13 south	7 east	22,930.56
14 south	7 east	22,986.26
15 south	7 east	22,996.95
19 south	7 east	22,929.24
20 south	7 east	23,031.17
2 south	8 east	24,183.80
6 south	8 east	25,531.40
11 south	8 east	27,093.79
12 south	8 east	27,036.24
13 south	8 east	26,873.25
14 south	8 east	20,017.15
15 south	8 east	2,420.55
19 south	8 east	27,595.78
30 south	8 east	27,748.85
Total, 1858		1,748,946.55
Previously reported		1,153,943.33
Total in district		2,902,889.88

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T. October 1, 1858.

No. 8.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Nemeha land office, during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
1 north	1 east	23,121.91
2 north	1 east	22,976.20
3 north	1 east	23,035.58
4 north	1 east	22,954.50
5 north	1 east	23,022.23
6 north	1 east	23,009.92
1 north	2 east	23,113.88
2 north	2 east	23,023.18
3 north	2 east	23,052.80
4 north	2 east	23,083.27
5 north	2 east	23,041.68
6 north	2 east	23,026.05
1 north	3 east	23,108.54
2 north	3 east	23,064.83
3 north	3 east	22,938.42
4 north	3 east	22,906.12
5 north	3 east	23,053.67
6 north	3 east	23,048.51
1 north	4 east	10,038.12
2 north	4 east	18,558,08
3 north	4 east	22,909.99
4 north	4 east	22,935.73
5 north	4 east	23,101.54
6 north	4 east	23,134.90
5 north	5 east	23,080.69
6 north	5 east	23,143.47
5 north	6 east	23,053.64
6 north	6 east	23,977.39
5 north	7 east	23,123.85
6 north	7 east	23,044.03
5 north	8 east	21,984.51
6 north	8 east	22,010.23
4 north	14 east	23,217.52
5 north	14 east	22,983.00
3 north	15 east	22,838.16
4 north	15 east	22,741.94
1 north	16 east	13,721.67
2 north	16 east	23,028.39
3 north	16 east	22,769.48
1 north	17 east	13,776.30
Total in 1858		882,753.92
Previously reported		1,034,856.90
Total in district		1,917,610.82

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, Oct. 1, 1858.

No. 9.—*Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Omaha land office, during the year ending September* 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
17 north	3 east	19,593.32
18 north	3 east	23,059.21
19 north	3 east	23,082.17
20 north	3 east	23,131.18
17 north	4 east	9,031.07
18 north	4 east	22,823.39
19 north	4 east	22,770.86
20 north	4 east	22,816.38
21 north	4 east	23,032.32
22 north	4 east	22,979.26
23 north	4 east	23,012.29
17 north	5 east	6,338.97
18 north	5 east	22,998.53
19 north	5 east	23,004.12
20 north	5 east	22,860.37
21 north	5 east	23,018.17
22 north	5 east	22,908.94
23 north	5 east	23,015.36
17 north	6 east	9,336.06
18 north	6 east	22,943.61
19 north	6 east	23,015.77
20 north	6 east	22,803.07
21 north	6 east	22,951.94
22 north	6 east	22,990.41
23 north	6 east	23,017.73
17 north	7 east	10,472.70
18 north	7 east	22,884.51
19 north	7 east	23,011.62
20 north	7 east	22,904.70
21 north	7 east	23,053.95
22 north	7 east	22,882.37
23 north	7 east	22,993.51
17 north	8 east	14,718.48
18 north	8 east	18,821.61
19 north	8 east	18,952.73
20 north	8 east	18,960.41
21 north	8 east	18,161.42
22 north	8 east	18,150.15
23 north	8 east	18,235.64
21 north	9 east	22,992.20
22 north	9 east	22,955.80
23 north	9 east	22,871.06
21 north	10 east	23,059.04
22 north	10 east	23,016.55
23 north	10 east	22,974.31
21 north	11 east	22,562.74
22 north	11 east	18,296.10
23 north	11 east	12,832.32
12 north	12 east	83.70
21 north	12 east	3,989.39
22 north	12 east	451.70
12 north	14 east	61.64
Total in 1858		996,884.89
Previously reported		689,129.36
Total in district		1,686,014.25

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nebraska City, N. T., Oct.* 1, 1858.

No. 10.—*Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the South Platte land office, during the year ending September* 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
7 north	1 east	23,001.11
8 north	1 east	23,002.84
7 north	2 east	22,934.84
8 north	2 east	22,942.01
7 north	3 east	22,945.56
8 north	3 east	23,033.28
9 north	3 east	23,050.18
10 north	3 east	22,958.91
11 north	3 east	22,951.20
12 north	3 east	22,950.17
13 north	3 east	23,029.01
14 north	3 east	22,822.51
15 north	3 east	22,851.76
17 north	3 east	1,950.10
7 north	4 east	23,116.83
8 north	4 east	22,931.91
9 north	4 east	23,018.12
10 north	4 east	23,078.28
11 north	4 east	23,004.37
12 north	4 east	23,040.81
13 north	4 east	23,028.40
14 north	4 east	22,954.14
15 north	4 east	22,817.20
17 north	4 east	11,282.35
7 north	5 east	23,003.53
8 north	5 east	23,015.36
9 north	5 east	23,001.40
10 north	5 east	22,928.20
13 north	5 east	23,091.98
14 north	5 east	23,047.29
15 north	5 east	22,806.66
17 north	5 east	14,608.36
7 north	6 east	23,126.05
8 north	6 east	23,091.81
9 north	6 east	22,934.67
10 north	6 east	22,829.58
13 north	6 east	23,057.88
14 north	6 east	23,087.03
15 north	6 east	22,832.89
17 north	6 east	11,484.65
7 north	7 east	23,004.88
8 north	7 east	22,938.67
9 north	7 east	23,042.26
10 north	7 east	22,952.22
13 north	7 east	23,137.58
14 north	7 east	22,650.71
15 north	7 east	22,775.08
17 north	7 east	10,347.55
7 north	8 east	22,095.47
8 north	8 east	21,908.96
9 north	8 east	21,020.09
10 north	8 east	20,939.30
11 north	8 east	20,849.53
12 north	8 east	20,445.35
13 north	8 east	20,075.37
14 north	8 east	19,736.64

No. 10—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Area.
15 north	8 east	19,689.80
17 north	8 east	2,658.40
9 north	9 east	23,213.83
10 north	9 east	22,818.54
11 north	9 east	22,707.71
12 north	9 east	23,165.42
7 north	15 east	1,371.95
7 north	16 east	654.10
Total in 1858		1,320,842.64
Previously reported		743,051.14
Total in district		2,063,893.78

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T., October 1, 1858.

No. 11.

Statement showing description of lands and area of same for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Dakota land office, during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Township.	Range.	Area.
27 north	6 east	19,161.61
28 north	6 east	22,828.63
29 north	6 east	23,071.57
30 north	6 east	20,555.65
31 north	6 east	8,241.84
29 north	7 east	20,986.32
30 north	7 east	3.250.10
24 north	9 east	3,677.51
24 north	10 east	2,842.62
		.12
Total in district		124,615.97

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T., October 1, 1858.

RECAPITULATION.

Land office.	Whole area reported.	
Kansas.		
Pawnee	3,541,366.14	
Delaware	2,378,608.39	
Western	2,902,889.88	
Osage	430,122.98	
		9,252,987.39—total area in Kansas.
Nebraska.		
Nemeha	1,917,610.82	
South Platte	2,063,893.78	
Omaha	1,686,014.35	
Dakota	121,615.97	
		5,792,131.82—total area in Nebraska.
Total area in district		15,045,122.21

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, October 1, 1858.

No. 12.

Statement showing the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in the Territory of Kansas, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

No.	Deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Subdivision lines.	Rate.	Estimated expense.
218	Frederick Haun	390			$12 per mile	$468,000
219	George A. Dunn		402		7 per mile	281,400
220	Samuel Parsons			600	5 per mile	300,000
221	Jacob K. Starr		402		7 per mile	281,400
223	George C. Vanzandt		402		7 per mile	281,400
224	James F. Hansbrough		132		7 per mile	92,400
225	David L. Lakin			600	5 per mile	300,000
226	George M. Tilford			600	5 per mile	300,000
227	Jacob Gooding			480	5 per mile	240,000
228	Isaac C. Stuck			900	5 per mile	450,000
229	William D. Latshaw			600	5 per mile	300,000
230	Hagan Z. Ludington			300	5 per mile	150,000
	Total	390	1,338	4,080		3,441,600

WARD B. BURNETT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nebraska City, N. T., October* 1, 1858.

No. 13.

Statement showing the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveys in the Territory of Nebraska, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

No.	Deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Subdivision lines.	Rate per mile.	Estimated expense.
222	Charles A. Manners	48			$12 00	$576 00
232	do	48			12 00	576 00
233	do	200			12 00	2,400 00
234	Charles W. Pierce	48	312		$12 and $7	2,760 00
235	John K. Cook			600	$5 00	3,000 00
236	Joseph R. Wood			960	5 00	4,800 00
237	James D. White			600	5 00	3,000 00
238	Mason Crouch			540	5 00	2,700 00
239	Samuel F. Watts			600	5 00	3,000 00
240	Silas F. Hail		350		7 00	2,450 00
241	Lauchlan A. MacLean			960	5 00	4,800 00
243	Thomas W. Wheatley	48	312		$12 and $7	2,760 00
244	Diefendorf & Todd			960	$5 00	4,800 00
245	John Y. Clopper			720	5 00	3,600 00
246	Charles Turner	48	312		$12 and $7	2,760 00
247	Robert Armstrong			600	$5 00	3,000 00
248	James C. Kile			600	5 00	3,000 00
249	James Withrow	192			12 00	2,304 00
251	David G. Fleming			600	5 00	3,000 00
252	Felix G. Herbert			600	5 00	3,000 00
253	John E. McMullen			480	5 00	2,400 00
254	Alexander Oliphant, re-establishment half-breed bound					1,050 00
	Total	632	1,286	8,820		61,736 00

WARD B. BURNETT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nebraska City, N. T., October* 1, 1858.

No. 14.—*Statement showing amounts paid examiners of surveys for examinations in the field during the year ending September* 30, 1858.

Deputy.	Date of contract.	Date of account.	Amount.
Henry Bragg	May 30, 1857	November 5, 1857	$839 50
James L. Bradford	November 15, 1857	December 22, 1857	612 50
Frederick Hawn	August 26, 1857	December 30, 1857	612 49
Charles W. Pierce	April 11, 1856	January 16, 1858	957 00
William Weer, jr		February 8, 1858	245 00
Henry Bragg	May 30, 1857	March 6, 1858	675 63
Frederick Hawn	August 26, 1857	April 8, 1858	958 56
John Y. Clopper	November 20, 1857	July 3, 1858	1,145 36
Jacob K. Starr	September 21, 1857	January 28, 1858	848 31
Samuel Stover	October 21, 1857	June 24, 1858	710 50
James L. Bradford	November 15, 1857	June 23, 1858	318 50
James L. Bradford	November 15, 1857	July 24, 1858	575 75
		Total	8,499 10

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska city, Nebraska Territory, October 1, 1858.

No. 15.—*Statement showing amounts paid deputy surveyors on account of balance of retained percentage, after paying examiner for services and expenses incurred for examination in the field.*

No.	Deputy.	Amount.
7	Ira H. Smith	$28 54
8	Edward L. Berthoud	16 24
9	Martin M. Hall	16 86
10	Edgar H. Hastings	38 53
11	William Brown	12 71
12	Blair H. Matthews	51 98
14	M. J. Thompson	32 48
18	Spencer & Arnold	8 13
21	Crain & Donniphan	30 68
24	Frederick Hawn	4 01
29	Calhoun & Bostwick	24 18
34	Thomas W. Wheatley	5 37
37	Isaac C. Stuck	1 71
43	Henry J. Adams	18 02
48	M J. Thompson	21 94
49	Michael McMannus	36 24
52	Eleazer H. Hastings	18 56
66	W. J. Card	13 30
71	Frederick Hawn	18 57
73	John Lampton	3 41
75	William Weer jr	41 35
84	Alfred W. Jones	49 31
94	Parr & Keyes	17 37

No. 15—Continued.

No.	Deputy.	Amount.
96	Thomas Wheatley	$46 70
106	W. E. & J. S. Wheeler	20 80
112	Jarrett Todd	9 02
114	Frederick Hawn	38 57
115	Calhoun & Geddes	34 62
117	Jones & Brady	39 76
121	Isaac C. Stuck	35 53
124	Michael McMannus	52 17
126	William Weer, jr.	32 43
129	Michael McMannus	85
131	Jarrett Todd	8 24
135	Thomas W. Wheatley	1 36
137	Samuel Stover	6 40
	Total	835 96

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska city, Nebraska Territory, October 1, 1858.

No. 16.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1860.

Salary of surveyor general	$2,000 00
Chief clerk	1,600 00
Accountant	1,400 00
Examiner	1,400 00
Principal draughtsman and assistant examiner	1,300 00
3 assistant draughtsmen, at $1,200 each	3,600 00
4 recording and transcribing clerks, at $1,100 each	4,400 00
Binding field notes and records	1,500 00
Office rent, contingencies, and stationery	5,000 00
Total	22,200 00

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska city, Nebraska Territory, October 1, 1858.

No. 17.

Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska for the year ending June 30, 1860.

For what purpose.	Miles.	Rate.	Estimated cost.
KANSAS.			
For the extension of the sixth principal meridian south to the north boundary of the Osage reserve	14	$12 00	$168 00
First guide meridian west, same as meridian	14	12 00	168 00
Running the sixth standard parallel south, from first guide meridian west, to the western boundary of the State of Missouri along northern boundary of the Osage reserve	198	......	2,190 00
Exterior lines	1,170	7 00	8,190 00
Subdividing 127 townships	7,620	5 00	38,100 00
Should the New York Indian reserve be surveyed for exterior and subdivision lines	....	......	23,502 00
Total in Kansas	....	......	72,318 00
NEBRASKA.			
For extension of the second guide west from intersection of the sixth standard parallel north to the Missouri river	72	12 00	864 00
Extending sixth, seventh, and eighth standard parallels north to the second guide meridian west	144	12 00	1,728 00
Exterior lines	1,950	7 00	13,650 00
Subdivision lines 270 townships	16,200	......	81,000 00
Total in Nebraska	....	......	113,242 00
Total in district	....	......	185,560 00

WARD B. BURNETT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Nebraska City, N. T., October 1, 1858.

No. 18.

Statement of surveys in the Territory of Kansas, made during the year ending September 30, 1858, *and charged to the United States on account of the appropriation of March* 3, 1857, *and the unexpended balances of the appropriations for previous years.*

No.	Deputy.	Date of contract.	Style of work.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate per mile.	Total am't of contract.	Services under special instructions.			Total.	Amount retained for examination in field.		Am't paid deputy.
				Ms. chs. lks.	*Ms. chs. lks.*			Days.	Rate.	Amount.		Rate.	Amount.	
137	Samuel Stover	Oct. 16, 1856	Subdividing		405 07 47	$5	$2,025 47				$2,025 47	$5	$101 27	$1,924 20
142	Alexander S. Johnson	Oct. 16, 1856	do		365 75 05	5	1,829 69				1,829 69	5	91 48	1,738 21
143	John D. Pennybacker	Oct. 15, 1856	do		405 44 55	5	2,027 78				2,027 78	5	101 39	1,926 39
147	John E. McMullen	Oct. 17, 1856	do		424 06 42	5	2,120 40				2,120 40	5	106 02	2,014 38
151	Joel W. Garrett	Oct. 18, 1856	do		439 76 94	5	2,199 81				2,199 81	5	199 99	2,089 82
152	H. & J. H. Robertson	Oct. 18, 1856	do		394 10 95	5	1,970 69				1,970 69	5	98 53	1,872 16
153	Brady & Harwood	Oct. 20, 1856	do		391 15 84	5	1,955 99				1,955 99	5	97 80	1,858 19
159	Shepard & Diefendorf	Oct. 24, 1856	do		420 15 60	5	2,100 97				2,100 97	5	105 04	1,995 93
171	William P. Fain	Oct. 22, 1856	do		264 37 67	5	1,322 35				1,322 35	5	66 12	1,256 23
177	Robert B. Finlay	Oct. 15, 1856	do		359 78 04	5	1,799 88				1,799 88	5	89 99	1,709 89
178	John L. Steel	Oct 18, 1856	do		364 70 69	5	1,824 42				1,824 42	5	91 22	1,733 20
182	Coffman & Goodlitt	June 17, 1857	do		391 63 51	5	1,958 97				1,958 97	5	97 95	1,861 02
184	James A. Hutchinson	June 23, 1857	do		360 08 58	5	1,800 54				1,800 54	5	90 03	1,710 51
193	Jarrett Todd	June 19, 1857	do		299 68 96	5	1,499 31				1,499 31	5	74 96	1,424 35
196	William D. Latshaw	June 16, 1857	do		538 55 60	5	2,693 48				2,693 48	5	134 68	2,558 80
197	Pennybacker & Vandiver	June 17, 1857	do		657 75 34	5	3,289 71				3,289 71	5	164 49	3,125 22
198	Charles McCally	June 23, 1857	do		363 60 71	5	1,818 79				1,818 79	5	90 94	1,727 85
208	John L. Street	July 3, 1857	do		359 08 65	5	1,795 54				1,795 54	5	89 78	1,705 76
	Isaac C. Stuck	June 23, 1857	Exterior boundary military reservation							$285 00	285 00	5		285 00
	Joseph R. Haddock	Mar. 25, 1857	Connexions between Missouri and Kansas							2,201 50	2,201 50	5		2,201 50
	Charles F. Hopkins	Mar. 25, 1857	do							2,201 50	2,201 50			2,201 50
	George A. Dunn	Oct. 17, 1856	Indian boundary	45 01 47		7				315 13	315 13			315 13
	David T. Mitchell	Nov. 25, 1857	do							36 75	36 75			36 75
				45 01 47	7,206 60 57		36,348 92			4,724 75	41,073 67		1,801 68	39,271 99

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, October* 1, 1858.

No. 19.

Statement of surveys in the Territory of Nebraska, made during the year ending September 30, 1858, and charged to the United States on account of the appropriation of March 3, 1857, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations for previous years.

No.	Deputy.	Date of contract.	Style of work.	Township lines.			Section lines.			Amount of contract.		Services under special instructions.			Total.	Amount retained for examination in field.		Am't paid deputy.
				Ms.	chs.	lks.	Ms.	chs.	lks.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.		Rate.	Amount.	
138	Wallace Barnum	Oct. 15, 1856	Subdividing				201	36	19	$5	$1,007 26			$1,007 00	$1,007 26	$5	$50 36	$956 90
149	Jonathan P. Jones	Oct. 18, 1856	Exterior lines	334	61	97				7	2,343 42				2,343 42	7	164 04	2,179 38
154	Taylor & O'Neal	Oct. 22, 1856	Subdividing				460	47	31	5	2,402 96				2,402 96	5	120 15	2,282 81
155	David G. Fleming	Oct. 22, 1856	do				359	79	80	5	1,799 98				1,799 98	5	89 99	1,709 99
163	William J. Osborne	Oct 24, 1856	do				433	27	21	5	2,166 70				2,166 70	5	108 33	2,058 37
168	James D. White	Mar. 28, 1857	do				475	61	92	5	2,378 87				2,378 87	5	118 94	2,259 93
170	Justus L. Cozad	Dec. 3, 1856	do				356	21	73	5	1,781 36				1,781 36	5	89 07	1,692 29
173	Charles Turner	Nov. 11, 1856	do				369	39	20	5	1,847 45				1,847 45	5	92 37	1,755 08
174	Devania Furrows	May 21, 1857	do				300	79	55	5	1,504 97				1,504 97	5	75 28	1,429 69
175	James Withrow	July 3, 1857	Exterior lines	288	10	69				7	2,016 94				2,016 94	7	141 19	1,875 75
185	Bernard D. Holbrook	May 20, 1857	Subdividing				287	61	96	5	1,438 87				1,438 87	5	71 94	1,366 93
187	George A. Dunn	May 20, 1857	Exterior lines	420	26	27				7	2,942 30				2,942 30	7	205 96	2,736 34
188	William S. Caldwell	June 20, 1857	Subdividing				300	23	07	5	1,501 44				1,501 41	5	75 07	1,426 37
190	John Y. Clopper	Jan. 12, 1857	do				353	76	56	5	1,769 79				1,769 79	5	88 49	1,681 30
191	Michael Murphey	Mar. 28, 1857	do				354	48	02	5	1,773 00				1,773 00	5	88 65	1,684 35
192	Alexander Oliphant	June 9, 1857	Exterior lines	309	15	31				7	2,164 34				2,164 34	7	151 50	2,012 84
199	George M. Tilford	June 20, 1857	Subdividing				359	64	33	5	1,799 02				1,799 02	5	89 95	1,709 07
200	Charles S. Prim	June 11, 1857	do				287	62	93	5	1,438 93				1,438 93	5	71 95	1,366 98
201	Charles W. Pierce	June 24, 1857	do				186	14	85	5	930 93				930 93	5	46 54	884 39
202	Loyd J Berry	May 22, 1857	do				290	68	45	5	1,454 28				1,454 28	5	72 71	1,381 57
203	Andrew T. Norris	May 27, 1857	do				288	18	85	5	1,441 18				1,441 18	5	72 06	1,369 12
204	Thomas H. Doyle	June 27, 1857	do				299	76	19	5	1,499 76				1,499 76	5	74 99	1,424 77
205	J. McP. Bradford	May 20, 1857	do				300	56	87	5	1,503 55				1,503 55	5	75 18	1,428 37
209	George W. Foster	June 9, 1857	do				360	09	82	5	1,800 61				1,800 61	5	90 03	1,710 58
210	Isaac C. Stuck	June 19, 1857	do				755	01	81	5	3,775 11				3,775 11	5	188 75	3,586 36
211	John K. Cook	July 23, 1857	Exterior and subdivision	1	43	40	356	76	21	7 & 5	1,795 56				1,795 56	5 & 7	90 00	1,705 50
212	Thomas W. Wheatley	June 20, 1857	do	1	31	50	338	55	34	7 & 5	1,703 21				1,703 21	5 & 7	85 35	1,617 86
214	Chester Coburn	July 21, 1857	Exterior lines	309	76	11				7	2,169 66				2,169 66	7	151 88	2,017 78
215	Michael McMannus	Aug. 17, 1857	Subdividing				434	52	66	5	2,173 29				2,173 29	5	108 66	2,064 63
217	A. Philo Drake	Sept. 17, 1857	do				266	32	94	5	1,332 06				1,332 06	5	66 60	1,265 46
	Charles W. Pierce	July 2, 1857	Exterior lines	116	16	10				7	813 41				813 41	7	56 94	756 47
	William H. Godwin	Oct. 31, 1857	Western boundary half-breed reservation									69	$15 73	1,086 75	1,086 75			1,086 75

James . . Wh..te........	Oct. 1, 1857	Exterior lines	3	49	50	....	....	....	7	25 33	......	......	....	25 33	7	1 77	23 56
Do................	Oct. 1, 1857	Subdividing............	....	....	....	10	72	15	5	54 51	......	......	....	54 51	5	2 73	51 78
Do................	Oct. 1, 1857	......do...............	....	....	....	14	59	33	5	73 71	......	......	....	73 71	5	3 69	70 02
John Y. Clopper	June 5, 1858	......do...	....	....	....	15	68	28	5	79 27	......	......	....	79 27	5	3 96	75 31
			1,785	10	85	8,841	33	51	......	56,703 03	......	......	1,086 75	57,789 78	......	3,085 07	54,704 71

WARD B. BURNETT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory, October* 1, 1858.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 15, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office since the first of October last.

Eight contracts have been entered into with deputy surveyors during the year as follows, viz:

No. 6. R. E. Clements.
No. 7. R. P. Kelley.
No. 8. R. E. Clements.
No. 9. J. W. Garretson & Jas. A. Tivy.
No. 10. A. P. Wilbar.
No. 11. R. E. Clements.
No. 12. R. P. Kelley.
No. 13. R. P. Kelley.

The above contracts, except No. 13, have all been completed; the latter is now being executed, and will in all probability be finished by the end of October next.

Colonel Clements found it impossible to complete his contract, No. 6, within the time limited on account of the snow, which in places was so deep as to prevent him from continuing his lines. I gave him permission to complete it during the summer season, which he has done, and the field notes have been returned to the office where they are now being examined.

Since the date of my last report, 318 miles, 25 chains and 73 links of standard parallel, and 5,626 miles, 37 chains and 98 links of exterior township boundaries and subdivision lines have been run, the field notes returned to the office, examined, approved, copied, and transmitted to the General Land Office, together with plats and diagrams of the surveys.

There are now about 450 miles of exterior township boundaries and subdivision lines under examination, and which will be transmitted during the coming month.

All the appropriations made previous to this year for surveying the public lands in New Mexico have been consumed. That made on the 12th of June last is now under contract, and will be entirely expended by the 1st of January next.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the energy, perseverance and skill manifested by my assistants in the field in the prosecution of their labor. The contracts have been completed, and the field notes returned to the office long before the time required; they have overcome difficulties and surmounted obstacles to an almost incredible extent, and I think I can safely say that it is difficult to find more competent, faithful and able deputies than those by whom I am now assisted.

By a glance at the map, it will be seen that the Territory of New Mexico differs from any other portion of the Union where the public domain is in the hands of the government. In other places the settler can go upon the land before it is surveyed, and by that means acquire a pre-emption claim which entitles him to the preference when the lands are sold. The policy of the government in reference to its public domain must necessarily be changed in this Territory, where the settlements are mostly confined to the valley of the Rio Grande and those of its tributaries, beyond which no settler can go alone on account of the hordes of Indians with which the surrounding country is infested. The lands in the immediate vicinity of the settlements are nearly all reduced to private property. Those settlers who desire to occupy the public domain must remove to a distance from the settlements, and go in sufficient numbers to protect themselves from the attacks of the Indians; and should they settle upon lands that are not surveyed, endless disputes and quarrels will arise concerning their respective boundaries, all of which can be easily avoided if the lands are surveyed before the settler is invited to occupy them.

In order more fully to ascertain those portions of the Territory where surveying operations should extend during the coming year, under instructions issued to this office by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 21st of August, 1854, in the month of June last I made a reconnaissance of the country in the vicinity of the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas or Red river, going down on the south side and returning on the north. The valley of this river is very wide, and continues to be so for a long distance; indeed far beyond the limits of the Territory the soil is extremely rich and the climate salubrious. It is well watered, and produces excellent pasture. This country, together with that watered by Utah creek, a tributary of the Canadian, is admirably adapted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and in my judgment there is no portion of the Territory that would be more speedily settled than this were the lands in a condition to be obtained by the settler without delay. I propose to extend the larger portion of the amount estimated for in preparing this land for market.

That region of country between the base and third correction lines north, lying west of the principal meridian, has been ascertained to be, and has been reported to me by reliable persons who have travelled over it, as well watered and timbered, and admirably adapted to cultivation. The mail route from Albuquerque to Woodville, California, will pass over this region, which will have the effect of opening the country, and it is important and highly advantageous to the government that these lands should also be surveyed and brought into market at an early day. I therefore propose to expend the balance of the amount estimated for in surveying this section of country.

The mineral and agricultural resources of the country are being developed to a considerable extent. Some of the richest mines in the country are now worked with machinery. Large stock farms are about being commenced wherever the Indians are not troublesome. The establishment of a connected mail route from the southwestern borders of Missouri through the centre of our Territory, over its mildest and most healthy climate and its rich, fertile soil, will have a greater tendency to develope its yet dormant resources. It has been ascertained that the shortest and most practicable, and the most central overland route to California, lies through our Territory, on the line which will be travelled by the mail from Neosho, Missouri, to

Albuquerque, and from thence to Woodville or Stockton, California, and the emigrant, attracted by our productive soil, as well as our temperate and healthy climate and abundant pastures and water, will be tempted to give up his long and wearisome journey to the Pacific, and take up his abode in our midst. In order that he may be enabled to do so conveniently, the opportunity should be furnished him to select his land and secure his patent therefor with as little delay as possible; this can be done by causing the land to be surveyed and brought into market at an early date, and unless the department shall make other suggestions in regard to whatever appropriation may be made, it will be expended on the regions above referred to as soon as it can be made available.

Colonel Clements was engaged in running exterior township boundaries on the Canadian during my reconnaissance there. As the country was found to be extremely fertile and admirably adapted to cultivation, I instructed him to desist from running any more exterior lines, and make up the remainder of his contract in subdivisions. This will account for the subdivision of five entire townships instead of two, as called for in his contract.

The department is aware of the great amount of business entailed upon the office by that provision of the law requiring me to examine and report upon the private land claims in the Territory. Up to this time no further allowance has been made for clerical service for this office than is allowed to other offices where there are none other than surveying duties to perform. In many instances the entire force of the office, without exception, has been employed in the private land claim department for months at a time, while the office work of the department of surveys was neglected, to the embarrassment and delay of the deputy, who would be kept out of his just dues until time could be found to take up his work. As Congress, up to this time, has not deemed proper to separate the two branches of the office, and as the surveying department will require the undivided attention of the force now employed, I respectfully recommend that provision be made for at least two more clerks, in order that the instructions of August 21, 1854, requiring that a journal and a docket be kept, and subsequent ones requiring documents to be transmitted with the annual report in triplicate, be carried out in such manner as not to delay the other business of the office.

I also recommend that the entire amount required for clerical services in the office be specifically appropriated by Congress, without leaving any portion subject to the appropriation of $41,000, generally distributed between the different offices according to the exigencies of the service.

The appropriation of $15,000, made at the last session of Congress, for "surveying such of the private land claims and Pueblo grants as shall finally be confirmed by Congress," is entirely insufficient for the survey of those which have already been sent up from this office. The grants in many instances are large; some of them are located in dangerous portions of the country, requiring a sufficient force for protection against Indians, and in some cases the presence of the surveyor general will be required on the ground, to determine conflicting boundaries between grants. I have estimated for $30,000 more, which will be barely sufficient to accomplish the purpose by using the greatest economy.

Copies of deeds and other documents relating to land are often called for, to be used as evidence before the courts of the country. These are verified by a certificate only, and as a further verification is desirable, I respectfully recommend that an official seal be authorized by law, with which all documents emanating from the office shall be attested.

Deputy surveyors are often at a great distance from the settlements, where the services of a justice of the peace or other officers authorized to administer oaths cannot be obtained, and frequently they are prevented from sending in detached portions of their work on account of their inability to attach the necessary oaths of their assistants. In order to avoid this obstacle, I suggest that deputy surveyors be authorized by law to administer oaths whenever it may be found necessary.

I have found it necessary to discontinue receiving applications for donations upon lands that have not been surveyed, for the reason that troubles and disputes have arisen between parties, and the office has been continually annoyed on account of the difficulties arising in the establishment of their boundaries, where they have not been able to confine themselves to legal subdivisions; consequently none are reported.

It is desirable that Congress should pass a law requiring all holders of valid claims to lands within the Territory, under the former governments, to present their claims for adjudication within a limited period. As the law now stands, persons are allowed to bring in their claims whenever they deem proper, and unless some method is adopted to cause them to be filed at an early day, it will be very difficult, and in some instances impossible, to ascertain which are public lands and which is private property. The office has been in operation now for four years, and notice has been constantly given to the inhabitants from the period of its establishment up to the present time, inviting them to present their claims at as early a day as practicable; notwithstanding all this, but a small proportion of the claims have been filed.

The entire work in the field has been executed with Burt's improved solar compass, which has been found to accomplish every purpose claimed for it, and is far superior to any other instrument in use at the present day for running lines in this country, where the local attraction varies so much in so short a distance.

The work of the office has been brought up with that in the field, for which I am in a great measure indebted to the application and efficiency of the gentlemen clerks in my employ, who, I am happy to say, are in every way qualified for the laborious and constant exertions required of them, and which they have performed with credit to themselves and to the entire satisfaction of the principal.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit estimate of appropriations and diagram of the surveys executed during the present year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PELHAM, *Surveyor General.*

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Estimate of appropriations for the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

For the salary of William Pelham, surveyor general		$3,000 00
For the salary of D. V. Whiting, chief clerk	$2,100 00	
For the salary of J. H. Watts, calculator of areas, &c.	1,800 00	
For the salary of J. C. Tapia, draughtsman	1,800 00	
For the salary of D. J. Miller, } transcribers of field notes	1,800 00	
For the salary of J. H. Mink,	1,800 00	
For the salary of Leonidas Smith,	1,800 00	
		11,100 00
For the salary of a translator		2,000 00
For the salary of two clerks, to be employed in the claim department to record private land claims and pueblo grants required in letter of instructions of August 21, 1854, at $1,800 each		3,600 00
For the salary of Jesus Leyba, messenger and watchman		720 00
For fuel, office rent, stationery, &c.		3,000 00
For surveying such private land claims and pueblo grants as may be confirmed, including expenses incurred in their investigation, in addition to the amount already appropriated		30,000 00
For continuing the base, meridian, standard parallel, township, and section lines		200,000 00

WM. PELHAM,
Surveyor General of New Mexico.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 15, 1858.

Annual report of the Surveyor General of California, 1857-'58.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, September 18, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions dated March 3, 1858, I have the honor to submit in triplicate my annual report, accompanied by two maps, and statements A to M in triplicate, showing the surveying operations in the State of California, to the present date.

Statements A and B contain all the information within the knowledge of this office, appertaining to the contracts for public surveys, and surveys executed under instructions from this office, contracted for or issued by my predecessor, for the fiscal year 1856-'57.

I feel confident that the estimated liabilities will more than cover all demands for the final closing of the surveys of private land claims, suspended principally on account of payments having been made to the deputies by parties in interest.

I would suggest as a means of finally closing this class of liabilities, that the accounts for the survey thereof, where such payments have been made, be rejected, and that instructions be re-issued for the final survey of the same.

The contracts for public surveys, entered into by my predecessor, are now finally closed. A few examinations in the field are necessary, and the returns thereof will be promptly forwarded.

C, D, E, are statements of public surveys in the field contracted for during the past year, and the operation connected with the survey of private land claims, under instructions from this office, during the same period.

The appropriations, therefore, will exceed the liabilities of that year, by about eight thousand dollars, owing to the non-completion of various contracts, and the rejection of surveys of private claims.

F, G, are "general accounts current" of all moneys received from the United States Treasury, by J. W. Mandeville, surveyor general, during the fiscal year 1857–'58, the amount disbursed according to law, and the balances on hand; vouchers for the disbursements having been heretofore forwarded to the department.

H, I, J, K, will partially show the amount of work performed in the office under my control during the past year.

In addition to the work as set forth in the above statements, the employés of this office have been employed in multifarious duties, incident to the business of the office, such as making out the original and necessary copies of contracts, instructions, bonds, and accounts, copying the correspondence of the office; the examination of field-notes of public surveys; the examination and calculation of plats of public surveys; the examination of field-notes, plats and calculations of the surveys of private land claims; making sketches to accompany contracts of public surveys, surveys of private land claims, and examinations in the field. Keeping in order the records of plats, field-notes, the Spanish and Mexican archives, and other records of the office, with the accompanying books, noting all evidence had before the surveyor general relating to disputed boundaries of private land claims, and making copies of the same for the General Land Office; preparing statements of conflicting claims of private grants, examining the location of the same when returned in office, showing the records of the office to parties interested, and making the necessary explanations in answer to their questions, and finally making out in quadruplicate the annual synopsis and report, with accompanying maps and statements. Statement K will also show the number of miles of public surveys in the State of California, as well as the number of acres surveyed, carefully compiled and corrected from the records of the office.

Estimates for 1859–'60.

L is an estimate of expenses incident to the survey of public land and private land claims in the State of California, for the ensuing fiscal year.

Acting in accordance with instructions from the department in regard to the necessity of reducing the expenses of this office, I have, as far as the large public and private interests will admit, reduced the estimates to the amount considered actually necessary. They are far below any heretofore forwarded from this office. I would simply state that I have not asked for one dollar which, in my judgment, is not absolutely necessary for the energetic and faithful performance of the laborious duties entrusted to my charge; and I trust that, in this respect, the office under my control will meet with fair consideration, enabling me to have every necessary duty performed with care, accuracy and despatch.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD.

HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN.

During the past year Deputy Murray has returned the field notes and plats of surveys contracted for by my predecessor, the accounts, transcripts, &c., all of which have been sent to the department and the contract closed.

I have entered into but one contract in this district. Deputy Lewis has made his returns, and the field notes, plats, &c , are forwarded by this steamer.

The surveys performed under this contract consist of an extension of fifteen miles of the 1st standard north and east of the Humboldt meridian, the exterior lines of township 4 north, range 2 east, and subdividing township 2 north, ranges 2 and 3 west, and township 4 north, range 2 east. Deputy Lewis found that the ruggedness of the country and the value of the land would not warrant a further survey, and the difficulties with the Indian tribes in that region being then in their inception, he closed his contract and prudently returned to the settlements.

There is undoubtedly much good land in this district, but neither the wants of the community nor the interests of the United States will warrant further surveys at present.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

Northern district.—I have entered into but one contract in this district during the past year.

Deputy Magee has returned the plats and field notes of the same; they have been approved and forwarded to the department by the last steamer.

The work comprised in this contraet was the extension of some fifty-two miles of township lines and subdividing six fractional townships north and west of this meridian.

The country embraced in this contract is in the vicinity of the town of Shasta, comprising much fine grazing land, interspersed with good agricultural valleys; the most of the latter are now occupied by farmers. The surveying operations were closed at an average distance of two miles from the mineral lands.

There are many fine bodies of land in this district still unsurveyed, embracing a timbered region of great value. I am informed there are many saw mills in operation in that section.

I propose to give some attention to this part of the State during the coming year.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY.

In this district but eight townships and fractional townships, bordering on private land claims, have been subdivided.

The public work here, as in other sections of the State, must be retarded until the execution of the final surveys of private land claims.

This delay works great injury to the settler, who is uncertain where to place his improvements; but, under the circumstances, I can see no remedy other than an increase of the appropriations, and an addition to the clerical force of this office.

Western district.—This district borders on the Pacific ocean, and lies to the north of the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo.

In this district the public surveys have been confined to running some 150 miles of township exteriors.

This work has been of the most arduous character, being the extension and connexion of broken township lines; much of it heretofore declared impracticable.

The progress of this work has been very slow, passing over a rough country and across the mountainous divides of this region. The work, however, has been absolutely necessary, in order to make correct connexions with private land claims, and as a basis for subdividing, after the final location of the same.

The private land claims already confirmed occupy almost the entire range of the large valleys of this region, but when the locations are finally made and the grants restricted as to quantity, there will still enure to the United States a large surplus of the best land in the State, having now a numerous population of prosperous farmers, anxiously awaiting the final segregation of the private land claims.

Middle district.—Owing to the number of private land claims not finally located, no public surveys have been made in this district.

Every spot supposed to be public land, and on which water is to be found, is now settled upon, and the occupants are in the same situation as the settlers before mentioned.

In Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, there are valuable groves of red wood timber, available only after the private land claims have been finally located.

Southern district.—The public surveys in Monterey county have been confined to an extension of the 3d standard line, south and east, and running the township exteriors around and east of San Juan, and over the main coast range of mountains, closing with the township lines on the east of the same range. Deputy Washington will return the work during the coming month.

The survey of confirmed private land claims in this district will be vigorously prosecuted during the present year; and I can then place before the department some reliable data as to the extent and quality of the public lands in this section.

In San Luis Obispo county, the public surveys comprise the exterior boundaries and offset lines, south and east of the sixth standard, south, necessary to establish the connexion with the lines of private land claims; very little is as yet known of the quantity of public land in this district.

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN.

Northern and eastern district.—Deputy Washington has returned during this year, the field work executed under his contract with my predecessor, for surveys north and east of this meridian; the plats, field notes, and accounts of which have been returned to the department.

Middle and southern district.—The township exteriors necessary for the connexions with private land claims, and the extension of the subdivision work have been run in this district.

Of the latter the public work has been closed on the San Bernardino rancho, and the land will be immediately settled up.

The country sub-divided north and west of the base line, is situated near the San Bernardino mountain; principally second rate valley land, and in the vicinity of an abundance of yellow and white pine timber, of good size and quality. Six saw-mills are now in operation in this section.

The sub-divisions north and east of the same meridian, are situated in the Big Bear valley, near the San Bernardino mountain, consisting of 2d rate land, well watered, with an abundance of pine and oak timber, and well adapted to the growth of small grain.

The remaining portion of the work consists of land lying adjacent to the city of Los Angeles, and private land claims. It is of second rate quality, being principally arable land, and will be seized upon with avidity by settlers.

This district is mostly covered by private land claims, and the quantity of public land cannot be ascertained until the execution of the final survey of private land claims; the amount, however, is limited, but of excellent quality, and will find rapid sale.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From the reports of deputy surveyors during the past year, the original township and range lines appear to have been carelessly run, and in some instances badly marked. Great difficulty is found in making proper connexions with the lines of private land claims; in many cases where mounds have been constructed on the plains they have been destroyed by cattle, and no traces of the mound can be found.

The prairies of California are different from those of the western States. The soil of good consistency in the wet season, changes by the extreme heat of the dry season to mere powder, having no sod, and easily scattered, even by the wind. In Santa Cruz county, the township lines have been imperfectly run, and the posts and monuments mostly destroyed. The meridian line is marked only in one spot, now nearly obliterated.

The township lines west of the Sacramento river, between the 3d and 5th standard north of Mount Diablo meridian, require particular attention. The deputy in that district could not find a single post; and but few mounds in a large scope of country.

The settlers in that region, although carefully looking for the monuments, have not been able to find them. If posts were set and mounds constructed, they have been nearly all destroyed. I would suggest therefore that all such imperfect lines be re-run, or at least, that the deputy be compensated for re-measuring and placing the proper monuments on all lines of former surveys, where the same have been destroyed, or so badly run as to make a correct closure with private land claims an impossibility.

I would also suggest that the monuments on the prairies be re-established by setting large posts some four feet in the ground, with trench and pits throwing the earth from the post, which course, I think, would prevent cattle from knocking down the same.

There are numerous cañadas in the State of an average width of twenty chains, they are well timbered, watered, and desirable land, and many of them are settled upon. It has been found impossible to run the lines up the precipitous mountain sides so as to obtain three corners. It would seem proper in these cases to depart from the rectangular mode of surveying and run direct lines from one corner to the other, thus forming a triangular instead of a rectangular body of land; much valuable land could be then disposed of to settlers now valueless to the United States.

Indian Reserves.—The Nome Lackee Indian reserve has been surveyed during the past year.

The difficulties in complying with the instructions of the department in this regard appear to be, 1st. Their isolated position; 2d. The ruggedness of the country over which some of the lines would be compelled to run, and 3d. The inadequacy of the compensation to the deputy, making the undertaking a losing operation.

Private Land Claims.—Statements B and C, before referred to, will show the progress of this class of surveys.

The duties devolving upon the surveyor general with respect to these surveys are of the most difficult and arduous character.

The many antagonistic claims set up for the right of possession of lands known to be valuable, backed by affidavits and evidence often contradictory, place the surveyor general of California in a delicate and perplexing situation.

Not only does it become his duty to superintend the survey, location, and examination of the work appertaining to the same, but when a dispute arises as to boundaries, either between grantees or adjoining ranchos, or between the grantee and settlers on supposed public lands, his office is changed for weeks into a quasi judicial court; his whole time and attention is devoted to the evidence brought before him, and the speeches or briefs of attorneys, and finally, in making up a decision, and transmitting the same with copies of the evidence, maps, exhibits, &c., to the General Land Office.

This branch of the public service has latterly become more complicated; not only are the difficulties as to boundaries referred to his decision, but questions between private parties involving private interests, arising from some contract with a grantee, or a conflict as to the location of two claims, both occupying the same ground, take up the whole time and attention of the surveyor general and one or two of his employés, to the neglect of the current business of the office, and without ultimately settling the disputes in question. The parties generally leave dissatisfied, and with the determination to bring their grievances before a court of law, where it would seem the subject-matter more properly belongs.

In regard to disputed boundaries, it is extremely necessary in order to enable the Surveyor General to perform these duties with correctness and despatch that precedents be established, and instructions given for settling each class of cases; thus doing away with any apparent inconsistencies between former decisions and present instructions, which not only retard the final settlement of the location of final surveys, but prove ruinous to deputies engaged in surveying the same.

I shall take occasion to call the attention of the department at an early day to all the questions that occur to me, for the speedy settlement of particular classes of cases, and at the same time must make many acknowledgments to the department for the patience and care with which it has examined and answered my many inquiries with regard to this class of surveys.

ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

This department has lately received many additions from Sacramento, Benicia, San José, Monterey, Los Angeles and San Diego, adding greatly to their aggregate value.

By instructions from the department, they are in the process of collating, binding and indexing, under the supervision of E. M. Stanton, esq., special agent. When completed, they will be a credit to the officer above mentioned and to the department.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

I would again call the attention of the department to the rate of pay per mile allowed deputy surveyors, for running the exterior lines of private land claims. You will notice in a former part of my report, that mention is made of some of the difficulties they encounter in connecting the lines of the public and private surveys. It is my opinion that the compensation is much too small for this class of work. The faithful and energetic deputy should be fostered, not crushed. The opposite class can be obtained for the present, and perhaps a lower compensation; but equity would demand that some margin over expenses should be allowed a faithful government officer, for the performance of a difficult and arduous duty.

I would urge that the act before Congress, at its last session, be again recommended, allowing twenty-five dollars per mile for such services, thus enabling me to retain deputies for this service, whose operations in the field can *always* be relied on.

I herewith send a copy of letter marked M, received a few days since from Ralph W. Norris, deputy surveyor, one of the oldest on this coast, and whose reputation as a faithful officer has been known at Washington for a long series of years. I would call the attention of the department to the same.

The liabilities yet due deputy surveyors for work executed under contracts with my predecessor, during the fiscal year 1856–7, should, in justice, receive prompt consideration, and I am satisfied I have only to call the attention of the department thereto, to have the appropriation placed before Congress, necessary for a final settlement of the same.

Mineral lands.—It is a matter of regret that no further legislation has been had with regard to the subdivision and sale of the agricultural portions of the mineral region of this State.

The belt of country termed mineral, and now excluded from survey and sale, has an average width of some forty miles.

The mining region proper apparently consists of a belt of country averaging some twenty-three miles, having, as it were, a mother ridge or backbone of quartz rock, with numerous spurs bearing off from the same, throughout the whole length of the State.

This quartz ridge can be distinctly seen jutting out from the earth, and traced by the numerous quartz mills, commencing at the Frezno and extending through Mariposa, Tuolumne, Calavaras, and the northern counties of the State.

The gold district has an apparent average width on the west side of this ridge of some fifteen miles, and on the east side, towards the Sierra Nevadas, of about eight miles.

Auriferous deposits extend over about two-thirds of this belt, leaving for the industrious farmer or vine producer thousands of beautiful locations, of which the settler now avails himself, looking for protection to a State law, entitled "An act prescribing the mode of maintaining and defending possessory actions on public lands in this State," passed April 20, 1852. The agricultural portion of this belt, judging from past experience, will never be touched by the spade of the miner, and it would seem but just to give the agriculturist a title to his land, subject to such provisos as the United States may deem proper.

In confirmation of my views on this subject, I herewith place before the department extracts from reliable newspapers.

I would premise that El Dorado is a northern and Tuolumne a southern county, both classed in surveying operations as "mineral land."

TUOLUMNE.

"*The grape crop in Tuolumne.*—So abundant, says the Sonora Herald, is the grape crop of Tuolumne county getting to be, that the cultivators will shortly be compelled, for want of a market for their fruit, to turn their attention to the manufacture of wine."

EL DORADO.

"*Our growth and progress in* 1858.—We copy from the Sacramento Union the report of the county assessor of El Dorado county for 1858. It appears from this report that, though the growth and mechanical operations of El Dorado county have not greatly increased since last year, some very great strides have been made in horticultural matters. The number of acres of land enclosed for cultivation is increased thirty per cent. Last year the orchards contained 11,200 apple trees; this year there are 64,226. Last year there were 22,400 peach trees; this year over 47,000.

"The report of the Sierra county assessor presents the fact that in some agricultural products, as potatoes, for example, nearly double the quantity has been raised this year that there was last. The number of saw-mills has increased from twenty-eight to thirty-six."

The belt of country to the east of the auriferous region, and nearer the base of the Sierra Nevada range, contains little or no gold; that is to say, in the words of the miner, "It will not pay."

Here is a country the finest in the world, the timber on which is of gigantic proportions and of excellent quality, and is rapidly decreasing by the inroads of settlers holding their occupancy under the State law.

The ruggedness of the country here appears to break, and a succession of plateaus or table land, interspersed with luxuriant hills and valleys, all suited for the growth of cereal and tuberous crops, not to mention orchards and vineyards; offering inducements to the settler not to be surpassed in any country of the world.

This section of our State requires further legislation at the hands of Congress, and I would reiterate a recommendation, embodied by the department in its annual report for the year 1856, page 26, viz:

That further legislation be had in the premises declaring that the mineral region of California be subdivided, and in the event of a sale or location by the local officers, either at public auction or otherwise, of lands as agricultural, which may hereafter be ascertained to be strictly auriferous, and as such reserved under existing laws, any such sale or patent granted in pursuance thereof shall be held to convey only the portion of such sales as may embrace agricultural lands.

This would seem to be just and equitable, placing at the disposition of the United States, almost immediately, a large sum of money in return for her agricultural and timbered lands, (the latter fast dwindling away,) and giving to the settler a permanent location and a home.

As it is, the same law virtually holds good by custom in all sections of the mining region, and an enactment of this character would only endorse the action of the people themselves, with this addition, that the United States would receive an equivalent for her lands.

Believing I have presented to the department all that is necessary with regard to the past, present, and future surveying operations in California, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MANDEVILLE,
United States Surveyor General of California.

Hon. THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.

Statement showing the character, locality, and present condition of the field work of public surveys that had been contracted for by my predecessor prior to, and that was uncompleted, October 1, 1857.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Miles run.	Liabilities.	Remarks.
			mls. chs. lks.		
Oct. 15, 1856	Henry Washington	Exterior lines and subdivisions of 62 townships north of the fourth standard and to the State line, and the extension of the fifth standard east to the State line; all being north and east of the San Bernardino base and meridian.	3,289 77 25	$40,811 82	Field notes, maps, and accounts sent April 3, 1858.
Dec. 22, 1856	J. S. Murray	Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 1 west, and subdivision of township 1 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west, Humboldt meridian.	104 79 37	1,282 24	Plats and field notes sent to Washington June 19, 1858.
July 10, 1854	E. D. Richardson........	Resurvey of second standard north and east, through ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8, east of the Mount Diablo meridian under verbal instructions of the surveyor general.	24 00 00	360 00	Accounts, &c., sent to Washington August 20, 1858. Field notes and plats will be forwarded.
				42,454 06	

B.—*Statement showing the number and present condition of the surveys of private land claims, under J. C. Hays, surveyor general; returned*

No. of survey.	Date of instructions.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Name of deputy.	No. of leagues confirmed.
	1856.				
5	Oct. 20	Jimeno	T. O. Larkin and J S. Misrom.	N. Gray	11
9	Nov. 6	Rio de los Molinos	A. G. Toomes	....do	5
11	Nov. 20	Domingo Feliz	D. Feliz	T. S. Stephens	1
13	Dec. 22	Laguna de San Antonio	B. Borjaquez	P. R. Thompson	6
14	Dec. 22	Roblar de la Miseria	D. Wright *et al*	....do	4
16	Dec. 2	Agua Caliente	F. Higuera	H. A. Higley	Boundaries
17	Dec. 23	Los Tularcitos	Heirs J. Higuera	E. Twitchell	.....do
	1857.				
20	Jan. 2	Monte del Diablo	S. Pacheco	A. J. Coffee	4
22	Jan. 17	Ojo de Agua de la Coche	M. J. C. Murphy	A. W. Thompson	2
23	Jan. 17	Las Uvas	......do	....do	2½
24	Jan. 17	La Polka	......do	....do	1
25	Jan. 17	San Francisco de las Llagas	J. Murphy *et al.*	....do	2
26	....	La Laguna Seca	L. C. Bull *et al*	....do	....
27	Jan. 13	Moristul (Knight)	T. Knight *et al*	T. S. Stephens	4
29	Jan. 17	Las Flores	W. G. Chard	....	3
30	Jan. 15	Novata	Assignees of B. Simmons.	A. S. Lammot	2
32	Jan. 26	La Purissima Concepcion	J. Briones	C. C. Tracy	1
34	Jan. 31	Huichica	J. P. Leese	N. Gray	5½
37	Mar. 5	Bolsa de San Cayetano	Ide I. Vallejo	J. E. Freeman	2
38	Mar. 11	Quito	M. Alviso *et al*	C. C. Tracy	3
41	Mar. 18	Las Animas	Widow and heirs J. M. Sanchez.	A. W. Thompson	Boundaries
42	Mar. 18	El Pinole	Ma. Aa. Martines de Richardson *et al.*	A. J. Coffee	4
43	Jan. 17	La Baranca Colorado	U. B. Ide	Wm. J. Lewis	4
44	Mar. 23	Pastoria de las Borregas	M. Murphy	C. C. Tracy	4,895¾ acres
46	Mar. 26	Solis	Rufina Castro	A. W. Thompson	2
48	Mar. 19	Los Putos	J. M. Vaca and J. F. Peña.	D. C. Cage	10
50	April 18	Santa Anita	Henry Dalton	Henry Hancock	3
51	April 18	Ballona	A. Machado *et al*	....do	3
52	April 18	San Pasquel	M. Garfias	....do	3½
55	April 23	Rancheria del Rio Estanislaus.	F. Rico and J. A. Castro	A. G. Stakes	11
56	April 24	Widow Bennett's Tract	Mary S. Bennett	H. S. Washburne	140 ts. square
57	April 23	Milpitas	J. S. Alviso	A. W. Thompson	1
59	May 7	San Lorenzo, (Soto)	Barba. Soto *et al*	....do	Boundaries
60	May 12	Cañada de Capay	G. O. Farrell *et al*	A. B. Green	9
61	May 13	Rio Jesus Maria	J. M. Harbin *et al*	T. S. Stephens	6
62	May 15	Caymus	G. C. Yount	A. W. Thompson, J. P.	2
63	May 16	Guenoc	A. N. Ritchie and P. S. Forbes.	W. Denton	6
64	May 16	Collayomi	......do	....do	3
65 66 67 68 69	May 18	Cabeza de Santa Roza	Ide J. Mallagh Julio Carillo James Eldridge John Hendley Jacob R. Meyer and J. G. Isham.	J. E. Addison	2
72	May 22	Muniz	Manuel Torres	H. A. Higley	4
73	May 23	Guilicos	Juan Wilson	R. S. Lammott	11
75	May 26	Posolini	L. Ynigo, R. Walkinshaw, Thomas Campbell.	C. C. Tracy, (boundaries.)	Sobrante. 3,042 acres, 400 acres.
77	May 27	Tulucay	Cayetano Juarez	A. W. Thompson	2
78	May 28	Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito.	Ma. Ana. Mesa	C. C. Tracy	½

instructions issued by my predecessor during the fiscal year 1856-7, *that was uncompleted Oct.* 1, 1857. *by J. W. Mandeville, surveyor general.*

LIABILITIES.				Sent to Washington.	Suspended or condemned.	For what reasons.
Estimated.	Returned per accounts.		Area returned.			
	m. ch. lk.		*Acres.*	1858.		
....	....	....	....	....	....	Re-issued, 1857-'58.
....	36 43 59	$448 17	22,172.46	May 4	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	Instructions cancelled, June 19, 1858.
$427 53	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
....	29 04 75	435 89	16,887.45	1857. Sept. 19	....	
....	16 08 80	241 65	9,563.87	Nov. 19	....	
187 04	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Dispute as to boundaries; referred to Washington.
....	28 32 04	426 00	17,921.54	1858. Mar. 19	....	
....	19 39 25	292 36	8,927.10	1857. Nov. 4	....	Resent; first copy lost in the Central America.
387 12	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
182 94	....	....	....	....	....do......	Do. do.
....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	24 02 50	320 47	19,972.92	Nov. 4	....	Resent; first copy lost in the Central America.
241 43	....	....	....	....	....	In office for examination.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Re-issued, 1857-'58.
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected...	Too much land, 1 league; referred to Washington for decision; new instructions to be issued.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Instructions cancelled, June 19, 1858.
425 00	....	....	....	....	....	With deputy for correction.
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected...	
320 09	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Dispute as to boundaries; referred to Washington.
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected...	Re-issued, 1857-'58.
435 07	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Referred to Washington.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Re-issued, 1857-'58.
....	12 38 37	187 20	4,894.35	Sept. 3	....	
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected...	
....	63 10 89	917 04	44,383.78	1858. Jan. 3	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	42 64 95	642 17	48,886.64	Jan. 4	....	
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected...	
....	11 65 10	177 21	4,807.72	1857. Nov. 19	....	
....	13 70 74	208 27	6,451.67	Nov. 19	....	
....	54 63 09	821 83	40,078.58	Oct. 19	....	Returned from Washington and resurvey ordered.
....	46 77 71	704 57	26,637.42	1858. Jan. 18	....	
....	17 61 67	266 57	11,814.52	1857. Nov. 4	....	Resent; first copy lost in the Central America.
....	27 14 45	407 71	21,220.03	1858. July 3	....	
....	21 06 90	316 30	8,241.74	July 3	....	
305 97	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid for by parties; Hays gave 3 leagues; Mandevile gave 2 leagues; referred to Washington.
495 34	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid for by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected...	Re-issued, 1857-'58.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Instructions withdrawn, June 19, 1858.
298 44	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid by parties in interest; survey correct; referred to Washington.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Re-issued, 1857-'58.

B.—

No. of survey.	Date of instructions.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Name of deputy.	No. of leagues confirmed.
80	1857. May 30	Primer Cañon, Rio de los Borrendos.	J. F. Dye	N. Gray	6
81	June 2	Guisesosi	Wm. Gordon	T. S. Stephens	2
82	June 3	San Bernardino	J. del Carmen, Lugo *et al.*	J. La Croze	8
83	June 15	Larkin's children	Frs. Larkin *et al*	A. W. Thompson	10
84	June 20	Cotate	T. S. Page	W. Denton	4, less 1 mile square.
85	June 20	Ulistac	Heirs of J. D. Hoppe	J. E. Freeman	1½
86	June 20	Bodega	M. T. Curtis	C. Cox	8

Total estimated liabilities $4,488 77

Continued.

LIABILITIES.				Sent to Washington.	Suspended or condemned.	For what reasons.
Estimated.	Returned per accounts.		Area returned.			
	m. ch. lk.		*Acres.*	1858.		
$592 80	....	....	....	....	....	In office for examination.
....	15 65 72	$237 32	8,894.49	Aug. 3	....	
....	49 27 22	740 10	35,509.41	1857. Oct. 19	....	
....	47 09 06	706 70	44,364.22	Nov. 4	....	Resent; first copy lost in the Central America.
....	23 22 42	349 20	17,238.60	1858. Jan. 4	....	
190 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
....	48 39 83	727 47	35,487.53	Jan. 18	....	

Total returned liabilities.. $9,574 20

C.—*Statement showing the number and present condition of the surveys of private land*

No. of survey.	Date of instructions.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Name of deputy.	No. of leagues confirmed.
5	1857. Sept. 26	Jimeno	T. C. Larkin and J. G. Misrom.	W. J. Lewis	11
29	1858. Jan. 27	Las Flores	W. G. Chard	do	3
41	April 13	Las Animas	Widow and heirs of J. M. Sanchez.	J. Wallace	Boundaries ..
43	Jan. 27	La Baranca Colorado	W. B. Ide	W. J. Lewis	4
46	Feb. 12	Solis	Rufina Castro *et al*	Jno. Wallace	2
50	May 7	Santa Anita	Henry Dalton	H. Hancock	3
51	... do....	Ballona	A. Machado *et al*	do	3
52	... do....	San Pasquel	M. Garfias	do	3½
73	Jan. 19	Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francis quito.	M. A. Mesa	J. Wallace	½
78	April 26	Los Gulicos	Juan Wilson	C. O. Tracy	11
86½	1857. July 3	El Corte de Madera	M. Martinez	T. S. Stephens	3
87	July 8	Juristae	A. & F. German	A. W. Thompson	1
88	July 9	Los Corrallitos	Executors of J. de Amesti.	do	4
89	July 28	San Gregorio, (part)	M. C. V. de Rodriguez	R. W. Norris	3
90	... do....	do ....do	S. Castro	do	Bound's established, 1
91	July 29	San Pedro, &c.; Margarita y los Gallinas.	T. Murphy	C. Cox	5
92	1858. Aug. 24	Honcut	C. Covilland *et al.*	A. W. Von Schmidt.	7
93	... do....	Petaluma	M. O. Vallejo	J. E. Addison	15
94	Aug. 26	Soula Julli	G. W. Cornwall		1,120 acres ..
95			M. F. Gounley		½
96			P. J. Vasque	O. C. Tracy	4 miles long, 2 mls. wide.
97			L. D. Walkins		1,120 acres ..
98			S. S. Bracket		½
99	1857. Aug. 28	Catacula	J. B. Chiles	A. W. Thompson	
	1858. Feb. 5	Reissued		C. C. Tracy	2
100	1857. Sept. 8	Sanel	F. Feliz	D. O. Cage	4
101	Sept. 12	Corte de Madera de Novato	Juan Martin	do	2
102	Sept. 23	Arroyo de la Alameda	Ide J. Vallejo	C. C. Tracy	4
103	Sept. 24	Colus	O. D. Semple	W. J. Lewis	2
104	Oct. 2	La Puente	John Rowland	H. Hancock	11
105	... do....	Lot in Los Angeles Santiago Rios.	S. Rios	do	200 ts. square
106	... do....	Cuati	Victoria Reid	do	850 ts. square
107	... do....	Santiago de Santa Ana	Heirs of A. Yorba	do	Boundaries ..
108	... do....	Potrero Grande	J. M. Sanchez	do	1
109	... do....	Los Coyotes	A. Pico *et al*	do	10
110	Oct. 24	Rincon de los Cameros	J. Martin	C. C. Tracy	Boundaries ..
111	Oct. 28	Chimiles	W. Gordon *et al*	T. S. Stephens	4
112	Nov. 5	Rincon de la Musulacon	Johnson Howell *et al*	C. C. Tracy	2
113	Nov. 7	Las Juntas, (Welsh)	Administrator of estate of W. Welsh.	A. W. Von Schmidt.	3
114	... do....	Cañada del Hambre y las Bolsas.	T. Soto	do	3
115	Nov. 17	San Ramon, (Amador)	J. M. Amador	J. La Croze	3
115½	... do....	San Ramon, (Leo Norris)	Leo Norris	do	1
116	Nov. 23	Boga	T. O. Larkin	J. L. Trask	5
117	Nov. 30	Neal's Rancho, (Los Picos)	Samuel Neal	do	5
118	Dec. 7	Aguas Frias	Samuel Todd	do	6
119	... do....	Salsipuedes	James Blair	A. S. Easton	8
120	Dec. 11	San Pedro	M. Dominguez	H. Hancock	8½
121	1858. Jan. 11	San Lorenzo	R. Sanchez	J. J. Cloud	11
121½	1857. Dec. 21	Encinal de Buena Esperanza.	D. Spence	H. Washington	3

claims, under instructions issued from this office during the fiscal year 1857–'58.

Liabilities.			Area returned.	Sent to Washington.	Suspended or condemned.	For what reasons.
Estimated.	Returned per accounts.					
	M. ch. lk.		*Acres.*	1858.		
$300 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	In office.
....	24 30 52	$315 73	13,315.58	May 4	....	
420 00	....	....	....	....	....	In office for examination.
400 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	On account of discrepancy with public work of C. C. Tracy.
....	19 21 13	288 96	8,875.46	April 3	....	
380 00	....	....	....	....	....	In office for examination.
300 00	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
370 00	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	9 26 61	139 98	2,214.81	June 4	....	
800 00	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned.
....	20 29 36	305 49	13,316.05	Feb. 4	....	
....	14 42 55	217 98	4,439.67	1857. Dec. 19	....	
....	....	....	....	....	Rejected ..	
....	22 38 55	337 23	13,273.23	Nov. 19	....	With letters to the Department as to area.
....	22 63 41	341 89	15,733.54	... do....	....	Do. do.
250 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid for by parties interested; referred to Washington.
....	52 27 20	785 10	31,069.33	1858. Jan. 4	....	
780 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid for by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
....	....	....	....	....	....	Instructions withdrawn June 9, 1858.
....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	21 47 09	323 83	8,545.72	Aug. 3.	....	
330 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Paid for by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
260 00	....	....	....	....	....do	Half league too much; paid for by parties in interest; referred to Washington.
....	29 00 23	435 04	17,705.38	1857. Oct. 19	....	
300 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	In office.
800 00	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned.
10 00	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
....	1 70 85	28 29	128.06	1858. July 3	....	
750 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	
....	12 06 75	181 27	4,431.95	July 3	....	
830 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	In office; dispute as to quantity.
....	9 22 82	135 27	2,557.68	1857. Dec. 19	....	
....	31 38 10	472 15	17,747.42	1858. Mar. 4	....	
....	20 21 14	303 96	8,866.88	Mar. 19	....	
300 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Dispute as to boundaries; referred Washington.
490 00	....	....	....	......	....do	Do. do.
350 00	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned; field work done.
200 00	....	....	....	....	....	Do. do.
....	57 05 87	856 10	22,201.90	April 3	....	
500 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	In office; dispute as to boundaries.
....	36 43 81	548 21	26,761.40	June 4	....	
700 00	....	....	....	....	Suspended.	Do. do.
....	46 21 76	691 08	43,119.13	Feb. 19	....	
750 00	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned.
350 00	....	....	....	....	....	Do.

C—

No. of survey.	Date of instructions.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Name of deputy.	No. of leagues confirmed.
	1858.				
122	Jan. 13	Posa de los Ositos	C. Espinosa	J. J. Cloud	4
123	Jan. 15	Arroyo Seco	J. de la Torre	do	4
124	... do ...	Santa Rosa	J. Estrada	B. M. Henry	3
125	... do ...	Guadalupe	D. Olivera *et al*	do	Boundaries..
126	Jan. 16	Soquel	M. Castro	J. Wallace	2 miles long, ½ ml. wide.
127	... do ...	San Bernardo	V. Carie	B. M. Henry	1
128	... do ...	Soquel Augmentation	M. Castro	J. Wallace	Bnds. vague; no quantity.
129	Jan. 18	Bolsas del Potrero y Mora Cojo	J. B. R. Cooper	J. J. Cloud	Boundaries ..
130	... do ...	Santa Margarita	D. Estrada	B. M. Henry	4
131	Jan. 23	La Punta de la Laguna	L. Arrellanes *et al*	R. W. Norris	6
132	... do ...	Guadalasca	J. Yorda	do	11
133	... do ...	Lomas de la Purificacion	A. Yansens	do	3
134	... do ...	Tequepis	A. M. Villar	do	2
135	... do ...	Santa Ana	C. Ayala *et al*	do	Boundaries ..
136	Jan. 25	Yajome	S. Vallejo	C. C. Tracy	1½
137	Jan. 23	San Francis quito	M. C. V. Roderiguez	J. Wallace	½
138	Feb. 8	San Antonio	D. & V. Peralta	J. T. Stratton	Boundaries ..
139	Feb. 10	Atas Cadero El Chorro	H. Haigh	B. M. Henry	1
140	... do ...	Cañada del Chorro	J. Wilson	do	1
141	... do ...	San Luisito	G. Cantera	do	1
142	... do ...	Rincon de los Esteros	E. E. White	J. Wallace	2,000 acres; boundaries.
143	... do ...	Pala	Widow and heirs of C. White.	J. Wallace	1
144	Feb. 12	Campo de los Francesses	C. M. Webber	D. Beaumont	11
145	Feb. 18	San Lorenzo	G. Castro	J. La Croze	6
146	Feb. 20	Locoallomi	J. Pope *et al.*	C. C. Tracy	2
147	Feb. 24	San Juan	St. Grimes	A. W. Von Schmidt	4½
148	Feb. 26	San Ramon	D. Peralta	A. S. Easton	Boundaries.
149	Mar. 1	San Ysidro	M. C. Ortega *et al.*	J. Wallace	*
150	Mar. 5	Tzabaso	Heirs of J. G. Pena	C. C. Tracy	4
151	Mar. 6	Bolsa de Pajaro	S. Rodriguez	J. Wallace	2
152	Mar. 8	Sancelito	G. A. Richardson	C. C. Tracy	3
		Sancelito, reissued		W. J. Lewis	
153	Mar. 11	San Antonio, Antonio Peralta	A. Peralta	J. F. Stratton	Boundaries.
154	Mar. 12	Rancho de San Margos	N. A. Den	R. W. Norris	8
155	Mar. 13	Soyante	J. Graham *et al*	J. Wallace	†
156	Mar. 25	Capay	Josefa Soto	A. W. Von Schmidt.	10
157	... do ...	Jacinto	Wm. H. McKee	do	8
158	... do ...	Laguna de la Merced	J. de Herro *et al.*	R. C. Matthewson	½
159	... do ...	San Ysidro	Q. Ortega	J. Wallace	‡
160	... do ...	Los Ulpinos			
161	Mar. 29	Nacional	V. Cantua	H. Washington	2
162	... do ...	Asayamus (same for 165)	F. P. Pacheco	do	2
163	Mar. 17	Vaga del Rio del Pajaro	F. A. McDougall *et al.*	do	Boundaries.
164	... do ...	Santa Ana y Quien Sabe	M. Larios *et al*	do	11
165	Mar. 30	San Felipe (see 162)	F. P. Pacheco	do	8
166	Mar. 31	Aptos	R. Castro	J. Wallace	1½
167	April 5	San Pedro (Sanchez)	F. Sanchez	R. C. Matthewson	Boundaries.
168	April 13	San Pablo	J. Y. Castro	J. La Croze	3
169	April 12	Rancho del Puerto	S. G. Reed & R. S. Wade.	D. Beaumont	3
170	April 15	Canada de Pogolimi	M. A. Cazares	C. C. Tracy	2
170½	April 17	Canada de los Pinos, or College rancho, (church lands)	J. S. Allemany	R. W. Norris	Boundaries.
171	... do ...	Mission Santa Barbara	do	do	do
172	... do ...	Mission Santa Ynez (church lands.)	do	do	do
173	... do ...	Laguna	do	B. M. Henry	1
174	... do ...	Mission of San Antonio	do	do	Boundaries.
175	... do ...	Lot at Mission San Luis Obispo, 1,000 varas.	Heirs of V. Linares	do	1,000 varas S.
176	... do ...	Cañada de los Osos, y Pecho y Islay.	J. Wilson	B. M. Henry	7½
177	April 20	Mission Santa Cruz	J. S. Allemany	J. Wallace	Boundaries.
178	... do ...	Mission San Gabriel	do	H. Hancock	do
179	... do ...	Mission San Juan Bautista	do	H. Washington	do
180	... do ...	Mission San Luis Obispo	do	B. M. Henry	do
181	April 22	Los Vergeles	J. Stokes	J. Wallace	2

* Boundaries, with exceptions. † 1 L. long, ½ L. wide. ‡ Boundaries J. P., 1 S. L.

Continued.

Liabilities.			Area returned.	Sent to Washington.	Suspended or condemned.	For what reasons.
Estimated.	Returned per accounts.					
	M. ch. lk.		*Acres.*	1858.		
$450 00						Not returned.
300 00						Not returned; field work done.
350 00						Do. do.
500 00						Do. do.
200 00						Returned; in office for examination.
200 00						Not returned; field work done.
600 00						In office for examination.
300 00						Do.
550 00						Not returned; field work done.
500 00						Do. do.
800 00						Do. do.
310 00						In office for examination.
250 00						Do.
350 00						Not returned.
	20 94 79	$304 65	6,632.85	Aug. 3		
	8 46 83	128 79	2,250.98	do.		
400 00					Suspended.	In office; dispute as to boundaries.
200 00						Not returned.
160 00						In office; field work done.
180 00						Not returned.
210 00						In office for examination.
325 00						In office; dispute as to boundaries.
	45 31 35	680 88	48,747 03	April 19		
600 00						Not returned; field work done.
	17 30 32	260 69	8,872 79	July 3		
	30 63 20	461 85	19,982 70	June 4		
350 00						Do. do.
180 00						In office for examination.
						Instructions withdrawn and reissued. (See No. 208.)
250 00						In office for examination.
400 00					Suspended.	In office; dispute as to boundaries.
400 00					do.	Do. do.
700 00						In office for examination.
					Rejected	
770 00						Do. do.
690 00						Do. do.
125 00						Do. do.
200 00						Do. do.
						Instructions withdrawn.
200 00						Not returned.
460 00						In office for examination.
200 00						Not returned.
800 00						Do.
(See 162.)						In office for examination.
240 00						Do. do.
300 00						Not returned.
350 00						Do.
330 00						In office for examination.
	19 75 60	299 17	8,780 81	July 3		
40 00						Do. do.
40 00						Not returned.
40 00						Do.
160 00						Sent to the department since making of statement.
40 00						Not returned.
40 00						
600 00						Not returned; field work done.
40 00						In office for examination.
40 00						Not returned.
50 00						Do.
40 00						Do.
						Do.

C—

No. of survey.	Date of instructions.	Name of rancho.	To whom confirmed.	Name of deputy.	No. of leagues confirmed.
	1858.				
182	April 22	San Andres	J. Castro	J. Wallace	2
183	April 27	San Simeon	J. M. Gomez	B. M. Henry	1
184	April 28	Tinaquae	W. D. Faxon	R. W. Norris	2
185	April 30	Nicacia	Halleck, Black, *et al.*	R. C. Matthewson	16
186	May 5	Punta de Quentin	B. R. Buckelew	do.	2
187	May 7	Rinconada de los Gatos	J. Hernandez, *et al.*	J. Wallace	1
188	do.	Cañada de Pala	Ide J. Bernal, *et al*	do.	*
189	May 10	Cañada de la Segunda	F. M. Haight	J. J. Cloud	1
190	May 12	Omochumnes	Catharine Sheldon	A. W. Von Schmidt	5
191	do.	Buri-Buri	J. de la Cruz Sanchez, *et al.*	R. C. Matthewson	4
192	May 14	Valle de San Felipe	Juan Forster	J. C, Hays	3
193	do.	Rancho de la Nacion	do.	do.	6
194	May 18	El Valle de San Jose	A. Sunol, J. Bernal, A. Bernal.	J. La Croze	†
195	do.	Laguna de los Palos Colorados	J. Moraga	do.	3
196	May 21	Heerhuero	Francisco Branch	B. M. Henry.	4
197	May 31	La Visitacion Cañada Guadalupe y Rodeo Viejo.	Henry R. Payson	A. Garbi	‡
198	May 29	Malacomes or Moristul	Cook & Ingalls	T. S. Stephens	‖
199	May 28	San Francisco de Llagas (part)	J. Murphy, *et al.*	J. Wallace	2
200	do.	Punta de Reges; A. Randall, under Osio.	A. Randall	R. C. Matthewson	11
201	do.	Punta de Reges; A. Randall, under Berry.	do.	do.	In a square, 2
202	do.	Punta de Reges; B. Phelps, under Berry.	B. Phelps	do.	§
204	June 15	San Bernardo, (Snooks)	N. A. Snook	J. C. Hays	4
205	do.	Agua Hedionda	J. M. Marron	do.	3
206	do.	Rincon del Diablo	J. B. Alvarado	do.	3
207	do.	Guojome	A. Solma, *et al.*	do.	¶
208	June 30	Tzabaco	Heirs of J. G. Pena	do.	4
209	do.	Pueblo of San Diego	President and trustees	do.	Boundaries.
210	do.	Jamacho	A. Lorenzana	do.	2

2 or 2¼ leagues long, 1 league wide.

† Bounds ¼ interest, ¼ interest, ¼ interest.

‡ 2 leagues except 700 acres by boundaries.

‖ 2 square miles, or 2 miles square.

§ 4 leagues in length, 2 leagues in width.

¶ In a square form, ¼ league.

Continued.

Liabilities.			Area returned.	Sent to Washington.	Suspended or condemned.	For what reasons.
Estimated.	Returned for accounts.					
	M. ch. lk.		*Acres.*	1858.		
$300 00						Not returned.
200 00						Not returned; field work done.
300 00						In office for examination.
1,200 00						Not returned.
300 00						Do.
230 00						In office for examination.
200 00						Do.
200 00						Sent to Washington since making up of statement.
450 00						Not returned.
480 00						In office for examination.
350 00						Not returned.
	26 33 36	$396 26	26,631.94	Aug. 3		
400 00						Do.
350 00						Do.
	21 41 00	322 69	15,684.95	Aug. 3		
300 00						Not returned.
150 00						In office for examination.
380 00						Do.
800 00						Not returned.
300 00						Do.
400 00						Do.
400 00						Do.
350 00						Do.
350 00						Do.
150 00						Do.
400 00						In office for examination.
200 00						Not returned.
300 00						Not returned; field work done.

Total estimated liabilities	$36,470 00
Total returned liabilities	9,565 54

D.

*Statement exhibiting the character, locality, amount, and the present condition of the field-work of the public **surveys in** the State of California, contracted for during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1858.

No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character of the work.	Meridian.	Expiration of contract.	Extension of time given.	Liabilities.		Remarks.
							Estimated.	Returned.	
150	1857. Oct. 1	Henry Hancock........	Subdividing fractional townships connected with ranchos between the 8th standard south, Mount Diablo meridian, and the 2d standard south, and west of the San Bernardino meridian. Limited to 250 miles.	San Bernardino..	1858. Mar. 1	....	$3,000 00	....	This work has been examined and returned since compiling this statement. Contract closed, and account sent to department, $2,911 58.
151	Nov. 27	Henry Washington.....	Subdividing townships between the 2d and 5th standards south, Mount Diablo meridian, and from the Pacific Ocean to the coast range. Limited to 10 full townships.	Mount Diablo....	Nov. 1	....	7,200 00	....	Deputy in the field.
152	Dec. 8	Ralph W. Norris.......	Township lines and subdivisions of portion of country between 8th standard south, Mount Diablo meridian, and the San Bernardino base line; and from the line between ranges 16 and 17 west to the Pacific Ocean. Limited to 600 miles.	San Bernardino..	Nov. 1	....	7,800 00	....	Work in this office for examination.
153	Dec. 30	Alex. W. Von Schmidt..	Subdivisions of country between the Mount Diablo base line, on south, the 5th standard on the north, the line between ranges 6 and 7 east on the east, and on the west by the Mount Diablo meridian to the 2d standard north, and then by the line separating ranges 6 and 7 west to the 5th standard north. Limited to 600 miles.	Mount Diablo....	Nov. 1	....	3,894 23	$3,305 77	Deputy in the field.
154	1858. Jan. 7	Brice M. Henry........	Township lines and subdivisions of townships between the 5th and 8th standards south, Mount Diablo meridian, and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the crest of the coast range of mountains. Limited to 420 miles.	Mount Diablo....	Sep. 1	....	4,180 35	859 65	Deputy in the field.
153	Jan. 21	Wm. Magee..	Subdivisions and exterior lines of township 29 north, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 32 north, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 33 north, ranges 3 and 4 west—all of Mount Diablo meridian.	Mount Diablo....	Sep. 1	....	4,320 00	....	Contract completed and account returned Sept. 6, 1858, at $3,483 24, being $836 76 under the estimate.

156	Jan. 25	Chas. C. Tracy.........	Township lines of the country between the Mount Diablo base line and the 2d standard north, including said 2d standard line; and from said meridian to the Pacific Ocean. Limited to 500 miles.	Mount Diablo....	Dec. 1	....	5,404 88	1,595 12	Deputy in the field.
157	Feb. 24	Wm. J. Lewis.........	Standard, township, exterior, and subdivision lines in subdividing townships 4 and 5 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east; township 2 north, ranges 2 and 3 west. Humboldt meridian.	Humboldt	1859. Jan. 1	....	6,000 00	....	This work has been examined and returned to the department by this steamer. Contract closed. Amt., $1,575 72.
158	May 17	Henry Hancock........	Township lines and subdivisional lines of fractional townships, viz: townships 1, 2, and 3 south, ranges 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14 west; townships 2 and 3 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east. San Bernardino meridian.	San Bernardino..	Jan. 1	....	3,000 00	....	A portion of this contract sent to Washington, September 6, 1858. Amount of same, $1,003 02.
							44,799 46	5,760 54	

LIABILITIES.

Statement of liabilities of this office, James W. Mandeville, surveyor general, under appropriation for survey of public lands and private land claims for the year ending June 30, 1858, including office expenses incident to the survey of the claims, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law:

Appropriation - - - - -		$100,000 00
Estimate of liabilities that may be incurred for public surveys, as per statement D - - - -	$50,560 00	
Liabilities for surveys of private land claims returned and sent to Washington - - - - -	9,565 54	
Estimate of liabilities that may be incurred for surveys of private land claims, as per statement C - -	36,470 00	
		96,595 54
Leaving a margin, after every liability has been paid, of		3,404 46

F.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

The United States in account with J. W. Mandeville, surveyor general, California.

		Dr.	
1857.			
Dec.	31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for part of 3d quarter 1857, to wit: from September 19 to September 30, inclusive	$2,393 10
		To amount paid for 4th quarter, 1857	8,854 90
1858.			
Mar.	31	To amount paid for 1st quarter, 1858	8,374 92
June	30	To amount paid for 2d quarter, 1858	7,419 50
		Balance	205 58
			27,248 00
		Cr.	
June	30	By treasury drafts (in part) on assistant treasurer, San Francisco, as follows	$10,000 00
			9,748 00
			7,500 00
			27,248 00
June	30	By balance	205 58

G.

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

The United States in account with James W. Mandeville, surveyor general, California.

		Dr.	
1857.			
Sept.	30	To amount disbursements for part of 3d quarter 1857, to wit: from September 9 to September 30, inclusive	$467 38
Dec.	31	To amount paid 4th quarter, 1857	1,682 74
1858.			
Mar.	31	To amount paid 1st quarter, 1858	1,750 00
June	30	To amount paid 2d quarter	1,800 00
		To balance	50 07
			5,750 19
		Cr.	
June	30	By treasury drafts (in part) on assistant treasurer, San Francisco, as follows	$2,000 00
			1,950 19
			1,800 00
			5,750 19
		By balance	50 07

H.

Account of field notes sent to Washington, from November 1, 1857, *to August* 20, 1858.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	When sent.	Character of work.	Meridian.
A. W. Von Schmidt	April 17, 1856	Nov. 19, 1857	Township lines and subdivisions of 22 townships, south and east	Mount Diablo
Do	August 13, 1856	do	Township lines and subdivisions of 4 townships, north and east	do
James G. McDonald	August 20, 1855	Dec. 4, 1857	Subdivisions of 4 townships	do
Do	do	do	Township lines and subdivisions of 10 townships, south and east	San Bernardino
Henry Hancock	Feb. 15, 1855	do	Township lines and subdivisions of 16 townships, north and west	do
R. C. Matthewson	May 4, 1854	do	Township exteriors	Mount Diablo
Do	May 9, 1855	do	do	do
J. Kellenberger	Sept. 3, 1855		Township exteriors, and subdivisions of 5 townships, north and west.	Humboldt
Brice M. Henry	June 1, 1856	Dec. 4, 1857	Township exteriors, and subdivisions of 22 townships, south and east.	Mount Diablo
J. S. Murray	Oct. 18, 1854	do	Subdivisions of 5 townships	Humboldt
A. W. Von Schmidt	April 17, 1856	do	Standard, township exteriors, and subdivisions of 19 townships, south and east.	Mount Diablo
Do	August 13, 1856	do	Base, township exteriors, and subdivisions of 4 townships, north and east.	do
Do	do	Dec. 19, 1857	Subdivisions of 9 townships, north and east	do
Henry Washington	Oct. 15, 1856	April 3, 1858	Subdivisions of 62 townships, north and east, and township exteriors.	San Bernardino
J. S. Murray	Dec. 22, 1856	June 19, 1858	Exteriors of 1 township, and subdivisions of 3 townships, north and west.	Humboldt
C. C. Tracy	Jan. 25, 1858	July 19, 1858	Part of 1st standard, north and west, and sundry township exteriors, north and west.	Mount Diablo
B. M. Henry	Jan. 7, 1858	do	Sundry township exteriors, south and east	do
A. W. Von Schmidt	Dec. 30, 1857	August 20, 1858	Township exteriors, and subdivisions of 6 townships, north and east.	do
R. W. Norris	Dec. 23, 1854	Ready for Washington Sept. 5.	Standard, township exteriors, and subdivisions of 19 townships, north and west.	San Bernardino

I.

Statement of the number of copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of townships forwarded to the several land offices in this State by the surveyor general of California since October 1, 1857.

		Townships.
District No. 1, *Humboldt land office.*		
Copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of 36 townships.		
Humboldt meridian	11	
Mount Diablo meridian	25	
		36
District No. 2, *Marysville land office.*		
Copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of 23 townships.		
Mount Diablo meridian		23
District No. 3, *San Francisco land office.*		
Copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of 22 townships in preparation for transmission to register		22
District No. 4, *Stockton land office.*		
Copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of 24 townships.		
Mount Diablo meridian		24
District No. 5, *Visalia land office.*		
Copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of 73 townships.		
Mount Diablo meridian	14	
San Bernardino meridian	59	
		73
District No. 6, *Los Angeles land office.*		
Copies of the field notes of the exterior lines and subdivisions of 80 townships prepared and ready for transmission to register.		
San Bernardino meridian		80
Grand total		258

J.

Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general, California, during the year 1857–'58.

Character of work.	To whom sent.	Number of copies.				Remarks.
		Originals.	Gen'l Land Office, Washington.	District land office.	Total.	
Public surveys		106				
Do	General Land Office		106			
Do	District land office			156		
Private ranchos		45				In office on record.
Do	General Land Office		49			Four re-sent; originals lost in the Central America.
Indian reservation		1	2	1		"Nome Lackee." One copy for superintendent of Indian affairs.
General map of State		1	2			
		153	159	157	469	

K.

Statement of number of miles surveyed, with the aggregate number of acres, in the year 1857–'58, *in the State of California, to date of last report.*

	Base.			Meridian.			Standard.			Traverse.			Township.			Section.		
	Miles.	*chs.*	*lks.*	*Miles.*	*chs.*	*lks.*	*Miles.*	*chs.*	*lks.*	*Miles.*	*chs.*	*lks.*	*Miles.*	*chs.*	*lks.*	*Miles.*	*chs.*	*lks.*
Amount of contracts returned to date of last report	320	54	71	611	32	79	3,414	18	03	2,221	63	83	16,322	01	82	62,320	07	98
Amount returned this year	2	00	00	44	40	00	104	00	00	11	52	16	643	23	53	3,064	54	71
Total	322	54	71	655	72	79	3,518	18	03	2,233	35	99	16,965	25	35	65,384	62	69

Aggregate number of acres surveyed to October 1, 1857	1,539,958.06
Aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year 1857–'58	101,672.10
Total number	1,641,630.16

L.

Estimate of the expenses incident to the survey of the public lands and private land claims in the State of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

Salary of the surveyor general	$4,500 00
Salaries of regular clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor general	11,000 00
For extra aid transcribing field notes for preservation and transmission to the department	6,000 00
For rent of office, wages of messenger, purchase of fuel, stationery, instruments, &c.	7,150 00
For surveying public lands and private land claims	100,000 00
For office expenses, being salaries of extra draughtsmen and clerks absolutely necessary for the examination and transmission of surveys of private land claims, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law	6,000 00
	134,650 00

M.

San Francisco, California,
September 13, 1858.

Sir: As the measuring and locating of ranchos in the State of California is the most important branch of the surveys, and as I have the honor of serving as your deputy, I beg leave to submit the following report:

Few, if any, deputies possess sufficient means to enable them to commence or prosecute surveys. The consequence is, they are necessarily compelled to borrow money at a high rate of interest, say four and five per cent. per month.

The surveys of the ranchos are attended with infinite difficulty, from the beginning to the end; requiring extreme carefulness in location, exact connexions with the government lines, and absolute perfection in the calculations, which render it a work demanding great labor.

In order to show the inadequacy of the pay I submit the following items of expenses:

Cost of outfit	$2,000 00
Assistant, per month	125 00
Wages of four men, at $50 per month each	200 00
Provisions	72 00
Interest on $2,000, at four per cent. per month	80 00
Current monthly expenditure	477 00

The ranchos will average about three hundred and twenty-five dollars each, of which not more than two per month can be completed.

Two ranchos, at $325 each - - - -	$650 00
Leaving a balance of - - - -	173 00

The deputy is constantly liable to losses of animals and breakage of instruments and wagons; then to this add his personal expenses in going to and fro to procure bondsmen, and the above amount of one hundred and seventy-three dollars is much more than covered. In assuming that two ranchos per month may be completed presupposes an absence of all difficulties in the survey ; but when such does happen it is necessary for the deputy to come to your office, which involves an additional expense. As papers for contiguous ranchos can be obtained but seldom the deputy is obliged to move his camp to a greater or less distance, and in doing so it is necessary to make a resurvey of the government lines to form the connexion, and for which nothing is allowed. This we are obliged to do as the mounds have generally been destroyed by cattle.

Innumerous cases of disputed boundaries between grantees occur, suspending the survey in your office, and, although the deputy has obeyed the laws and instructions and no fault can be found with his work, his account is suspended for months or for years. This would appear to be an injustice not contemplated even by such a backward paymaster as the United States.

As to the matter of interest for advances, the current rate at the present time (owing to the many suspensions of work on account of disputed boundaries above mentioned) is five per cent. per month on first advances, four per cent. when the work is in the office and approved as to location, and three per cent. after the account has been sent to Washington. The interest, in most cases, is added to the principal monthly, making compound interest, and leaving the deputy no compensation for his work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH W. NORRIS,
Deputy Surveyor.

Hon. J. W. MANDEVILLE,
Surveyor General of California.

Statement of employés in the office of the surveyor general of California September 1, 1858.

Name.	Duty.	Annual pay.
Owen P. Sutton	Chief clerk	$2,000 00
Edward Conway	Examiner of surveys	2,000 00
John D. Hoffman	Principal draughtsman	2,000 00
William M. Smith	Principal clerk of records	2,000 00
Casimir Bielawski	Draughtsman	2,000 00
Theodore Schnell	Clerk, transcribing field notes for Washington, register, and miscellaneous duties	2,000 00
Charles E. Gliddon	do do	2,000 00
John F. Williams	do do	1,800 00
John W. Shore	Clerk, archive department	1,800 00
		17,600 00

Remarks.—The above to accompany estimate, as per instructions. One clerk temporarily employed to assist in getting up annual report.

NOTE.—By the last steamer from the Atlantic States instructions have been received to reorganize the office, which will be done immediately.

G.—No. 10.

Annual report of the surveyor general of Oregon.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, Oregon Territory, August 30, 1858.

SIR: In further compliance with your instructions under date of March 31, 1858, I now proceed to submit my annual report, in triplicate, with documents marked A, B, C, and D, and diagrams of Oregon Territory showing the condition of the surveys of this district, and the operations in this office since the 17th of last September.

From statement A, which exhibits the condition of contracts not closed on the 17th of last September, it will appear that the work authorized to be done under those contracts has all been executed; with one exception the deputies have returned all their field notes, which have been examined, and the necessary explanations and corrections have been made. The deputy whose returns remain incomplete has given assurances that his early attention will be given to the matter, and I confidently expect that not many days will transpire before all the contracts noted in the settlement will be completed in every respect.

The contracts which have been let since the 17th of September, 1857, as noted under letter B, have been prosecuted with praiseworthy energy and success, considering the difficulties which confronted the deputies at nearly every step in their course. All the field notes have not yet been returned, but the whole of them will be in a few days. Most of those which have been returned have been examined, corrected, and approved, and plats made and transmitted to the proper officers.

Statement C shows the number of original plats projected from field notes of surveys since the 17th of last September. Two hundred and twenty-one of those enumerated were plats of exterior and subdivisional lines of townships, and seventy-five were township plats of private land claims, making an aggregate of two hundred and ninety-six plats. In addition to the projecting of township plats for the General Land office, and the two registers' offices, in this district, this office furnishes numerous diagrams of private land claims, in answer to calls of settlers, and to the registers when required in cases where they issue certificates to settlers under the donation laws, or grant pre-emption rights. Of these I have not deemed it necessary to keep a minute account.

Of all the surveys authorized by me and executed since I took charge of this office, there is only the work of two deputies that remains to be examined on the ground. One of these is still in the field. In all cases capable and faithful men were deputed examiners, and I am pleased to state that they report all the work to have been faithfully executed according to law and instructions. From the skill and integrity of the two deputies above referred to, it is reasonable to anticipate that their work will be found to have been done in like manner.

It was intimated in my annual report, under date of September 17, 1856, that if the then looked for peace and quiet with the Indians in Oregon should be realized, and no adverse circumstances should present themselves, the surveys of all the public lands fit for settlement and cultivation, west of the Cascade range of mountains, might be completed by the end of the current year. And if any of the public domain should remain unsurveyed it would consist of fractional townships along bases of mountains, in mountain gaps, and on mountain summits, apart and detached from the surveyed lands. But Indian difficulties in southern Oregon have only recently been brought to an entire termination, and the ever-recurring reports of new discoveries of gold, and consequent excitement and inflation of prices of labor, and its products, were sufficient to retard surveying operations, and defeat the fulfillment of the hope of 1856. However, even in the absence of these circumstances, it would have appeared that the appropriations for continuing the surveys west of the mountains, in this district, were inadequate to meet the expense of completing the work. It is now probable that every appropriated dollar will be consumed by surveys under existing contracts.

Since the disappearance of hostile Indians from the entire south-eastern portion of Oregon, it has been found that there is more land suitable for farming and grazing purposes than there was supposed to be in that part of our Territory. The hostile savage being out of the way, and there being a constant demand for beef cattle and agricultural products in the mining districts north and south of it, this land will doubtless soon be sought and occupied by farmers, and other persons. The surveys should therefore be extended over them.

It may be proper here to note the fact that there are several tribes of Indians usually found near Klamath lake, among whom are the Klamaths, Modocks, and Pintes, many of them, probably, properly belonging to California. Their reported number is about 600, but their actual number is not known, no census having ever been taken of them. As these Indians are not known to have manifested any hostilities, within the last four years, to the whites of Oregon, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of providing for negotiations with them for the purpose of securing their assent to the settlement by citizens of the United States of the lands in their vicinity, and of extinguishing their claim thereto, in whole or in part. They are occasionally found roaming over that portion of territory designated on the accompanying diagram, as proposed to be surveyed south of the eighth standard parallel south, and between ranges nine and sixteen east. That settlers will soon be seeking homes in that region of country does not admit of doubt. I am credibly informed, by deputy surveyors and other persons who have seen the country, that the land is among the most desirable in Oregon, well watered, apparently fertile and easy of cultivation. The water courses have a southwest direction, emptying into the Klamath river in California; and the lands in California lying immediately south of those above referred to have been subdivided by the government surveyors of that district. This region of country can be traversed at any season of the year, and, though at a high altitude, does not show any distinct traces of the Cascade mountains, affording a most practicable route for an eastern railroad.

There are other lands west of the Cascade mountains, on slopes and among broken spurs of the mountains, not fit for cultivation, but heavily timbered, for which there is a great demand among settlers. whose prairie lands lie in the vicinity, and who are desirous to secure portions of the timber for building and other purposes. They ask for a survey of these lands so that they may at an early day be brought into market. But the work would be so rough and scattered that surveyors could not be induced to undertake the surveying of the lands at present rates of compensation. And in many instances it would be necessary to subdivide entirely worthless intervening lands to connect the work with existing surveys, unless the deputy surveyors would be authorized to run the exterior lines of townships merely to reach and connect therewith isolated portions of desirable timber or other valuable lands. At an advance of five dollars per mile on present prices, surveyors might be found who would engage in the work. In the mean time, while these lands remain unsurveyed and unsold, the timber is liable to be pillaged by unscrupulous persons for their own use or to be brought into market.

Should Congress make the requisite appropriations for the purpose, those isolated fractions with all other public surveys west of the Cascades—excepting what may be some day required on the Indian reservation on the coast—will probably be completed within the next year.

Having been advised of the passage of the act of Congress, approved May 29, 1858, which provides "that the existing laws relating to the surveys and disposal of the public lands in the Territories of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade mountains, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable also to the lands lying east of the said mountains within those territories," I proceeded to contract, with specific instructions, for the extension of the base line across the Cascade mountains. That line was extended, in 1851, to range 7 east 36 miles, a point which was supposed to be on the summit or dividing ridge of the mountains. It was as far as the deputy surveyor was authorized to go by the terms of his contract; and he reported that the timber was very densely set at that point, but gave no intimation that it was impracticable to extend the line beyond that point, as was supposed to have been suggested in a former report from this office. No surveying operations can be successfully performed on this summit before midsummer of any year; and if the eastern surveys of this district are to be connected by the base line with the surveys west of the Cascades, it is obvious that deputy surveyors would next year have but a contracted season to operate, in case they should be then obliged to await the extension of the base line. In view of this fact, and the great desire of settlers in Wasco county, as well as settlers on the Walla-Walla, Umatilla, and numerous persons who stand ready to go to the eastern lands of this Territory immediately on the establishment of peaceful relations with the northern Indians, it was deemed advisable to extend the base line without delay. Our remoteness from the General Land Office, and the great length of time required for the passing of communications to and from that office to this, precluded the possibility of advising with you on the subject after it was known here that no appropriation was made for carrying into effect the act of 29th of last May. However, I have secured the services of a competent and faithful surveyor, David P. Thompson, whose commendable public spirit has enabled me to make an arrangement in the case which will doubtless be satisfactory to your department. The deputy is instructed to extend the line no further than to a point on the eastern slope of the mountains, which can be reached in good season for early spring surveying operations.

It may here be remarked that the location of the town site of the *Dalles*, on the Columbia, as exhibited in the accompanying diagram, is not based on any actual survey; yet it is not likely to have been placed too far east. If a meridian line were started south from that point its course would be principally with and among the Cascade range of mountains; a route altogether unfavorable, if not entirely impracticable, for the surveyor. Twenty or twenty-five miles east of the Dalles would afford a route near the old trail at present almost constantly travelled by miners from California to Frazer river.

Dalles is the county seat of Wasco county, which polled nearly 300 votes at the last June election. The citizens are anxious to witness the commencement of surveying operations in their section of country. There are also considerable settlements and improvements on the Umatilla and Walla-Walla rivers, where surveys are required; and if Indian hostilities had not interrupted and retarded the progress of settlers and driven them back, the Des Chutes and John Day rivers, and even the far off but rich and beautiful Grande Ronde country would now contain a large farming and pastoral population, which is sure to flow thither soon as a feeling of security from Indian outrages shall justify it.

In addition to the volume of transcripts of recorded field notes of surveys, transmitted since the date of my last annual report, and the transcript of field notes of surveys, which have accompanied the accounts of deputy surveyors, since the receipt of your letter of December 3, 1857, there have been recorded fourteen hundred pages of field notes of surveys, of standard parallel, and of exterior and subdivisional lines of townships.

The examination of field notes of surveys of standard parallel, exterior and subdivisional township lines, executed before I took charge of the office, as well as of the field notes of all surveys of government lands, which have been executed under contracts with me, have been brought to a termination; necessary corrections have been made, and the notes have been approved, excepting only those under contract No. 60, dated July 19, 1855, the complete return of which is daily expected; and those under contract No. 75, dated December 21, 1857, which will be returned in a few days.

Since the 17th of last September there have been examined and approved in this office the field notes of the surveys of seven hundred and seventy-seven private land claims. The remainder of returned field notes of claim surveys are all examined, and only await corrections of deputies to receive my approval. And since the same date I have transmitted to the General Land Office twenty-five maps of final surveys, making, together with those previously sent, sixty maps of townships of final surveys, in which the areas have been calculated of all claims not taken by legal subdivisions, and of all the remaining fractions of public lands, which closes the work of this office with regard to those townships; and sales of the public lands therein may now be made at the pleasure of the national Executive.

Six other maps of final surveys are in readiness to be transmitted, only awaiting definite instructions in reference to settlers being allowed (to make up their quantities of land) to cross meandered rivers, considered navigable, and so returned by deputy surveyors. Besides these, there are about twenty more maps—that question determined—which can in a short time be completed for transmission to your office.

Having, by a long continued effort, disposed of so much of the work in arrears, it is probable that hereafter the office work may be kept upon an equal pace with the operations in the field, and additional progress, it is hoped, may be made toward completing the projecting of claim maps and the recording of the field notes of surveys of government lands. However, should the required appropriations fail to be made, the business cannot progress so favorably; the recording of field notes of private land claims will have to be entirely deferred, though strong necessity imperiously demands the earliest possible execution of the work.

One hundred and ninety settlers under the donation laws have made or filed their final proofs at this office, since the date of my last annual report. These proofs have been forwarded to the registers of their respective land offices in the district.

Statement D consists of an estimate of appropriations required for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, all of which is based on the most favorable view of the peculiar condition of our country, its ever varying and high prices of labor and produce, and the public necessities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. ZIEBER,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington city, D. C.

A.

Statement showing the condition of surveying contracts not closed September 17, 1857.

No.	Date.	Contractors' names.	Description of lines.	Estimate.	Miles run.	Price.	Gross amount.	Retained for examination.	Cost of examination.	Remarks.
				Miles.	*Mls. chs. lks.*					
60	1855. July 19	A. N. Armstrong and Ths. H. Hutchinson.	The 5th standard parallel south, through ranges 1 and 2 west, and the exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 23, 24, and 25 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west.	396	....	$12	....	....	....	Field work corrected, and returns expected to be made in a few days.
67	1856. July 2	Samuel D. Snowden	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 1, 2, and 3 north, and 1, 2, and 3 south, of ranges 9 and 10 west.	720	294 44 42	12	$3,950 36	$554 71	$98 50	Work examined in the field. Township 2 south, range 10 west, not yet platted.
65	July 16	Alex. C. Smith	The subdivisional lines of townships 1, 2, and 3 south, range 5 west, and townships 7, 8, 9, and 10 south, range 6 west.	138	139 53 68	12	1,675 95	201 11	....	Work examined on the ground. Supplemental account transmitted and contract closed.
68	1857. Feb. 2	Harvey Gordon......	Coast meridian through townships 20 to 25 south, inclusive.	56	48 00 00	20	960 00	192 00	....	Work examined in the field, but report not yet received. Contract completed.
69	....do....	........do........	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 19 south, range 12 west; townships 19, 20, 21, 22, and 25 south, range 12 west; township 25 south, range 11 west; township 25 south, range 14 west, and townships 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 south, range 13 west.	300	....	12	....	....	....	Do do.
70	....do....	David P. Thompson..	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 37 and 38 south, ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west; township 39 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 34 south, ranges 2 and 3 west, and township 35 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	600	638 21 30	12	7,659 19	919 10	85 50	Contract closed.
71	Feb. 19	Matthew O'C. and Daniel Murphy.	Coast meridian south, through townships 26 and 36 south, inclusive.	66	78 00 00	20	1,560 00	312 00	....	Completed. Work in the field examined and reported correct. Examiner's report not yet filed.

72	1856. Feb. 19	........do............	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 26 and 27 south, range 13 west; townships 26, 27, 28, 35, and 36 south, range 14 west; townships 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, and 36 south, range 15 west, and townships 31 and 32 south, range 16 west.	864	396 26 96	12	4,756 04	670 72	....	Do. do.
73	1857. June 18	Dennis Hathorn......	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 30 and 31 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; townships 29 and 30 south, of range 3 west; township 29 south, range 4 west; townships 23, 24, and 25 south, range 8 west, and townships 24 and 25 south, range 7 west.	150	358 18 21	12	4,298 72	515 84	... .	Work completed and account transmitted. No examination made in the field.
74	June 23	Sewall Truax........	Exterior lines of township 39 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west, and townships 34 and 35 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; subdivisional lines of townships 38 and 39 south, range 2 west; township 39 south, range 3 west, and townships 34 and 35 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	200	341 16 24	12	4,094 43	491 32	57 50	Contract closed.

JOHN S. ZIEBER, *Surveyor General of Oregon.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Salem, O. T. August 30*, 1858.

B.—*Statement showing the contracts made for surveys of public lands since September* 17, 1857.

Number.	Date.	Contractors' names.	Description of lines.	Estimate.	Miles run.	Price.	Gross amount.	Retained for examination.	Cost of examination.	Remarks.
75	1857. Dec. 21	Sewall Truax......	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships between the 8th standard parallel south and the California line, and five (5) townships near the main fork of the Coquille river.	600	....	$12	....	....	....	Deputy in the field. No returns yet made.
76	Dec. 21	Sewall Truax......	Eighth standard parallel, south of the base line, west to the Pacific ocean; 9th standard parallel west to the ocean, and the coast meridian from the southeast corner of township 36 south, range 14 west, to the south boundary of Oregon Territory.	86	....	20	....	....	....	Do. do.
77	1858. Feb. 1	E. T. T. Fisher....	Ninth standard parallel south, east through ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; exterior and subdivisional lines of township 39 south, ranges 3 and 4 east; township 39 south, range 6 east; townships 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 south, range 8 east; and townships 39, 40, and 41 south, range 10 east.	720	.. ..	12	....	....	....	Surveys completed, field notes examined, and several townships ready to transmit. Work examined on the ground. Maps partly made and notes now being transcribed.
78	Feb. 1	Daniel P. Thompson	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 38 south, range 2 east; township 40 south, range 3 east; townships 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41 south, range 7 east; townships 38, 39, 40, and 41 south, range 9 east; and township 41 south, range 11 east.	720	....	12	....	....	....	Surveys completed, field notes examined, and several townships ready to transmit. Work examined on the ground. Maps partly made and notes now being transcribed.

D.—*Estimate of appropriations required for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1860.

For compensation of surveyor general and clerks in this office..	$7,300
For transcribing field notes of standard parallels, township, and sectional lines, and surveys of private land claims..................	5,000
For office work	4,500
For rent, fuel, stationery, and incidental expenses..	2,500
For continuing surveys of standard parallels in this district, say sixty miles, at $20 per mile....................	1,200
For surveying exterior and subdivisional lines of fifty townships, say 3,600 miles, at $12 per mile....................	43,200
	63,700

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Salem, O. T., August* 30, 1858.

JOHN ZIEBER, *Surveyor General of Oregon.*

C.

Statement of original plats of exterior and subdivisional lines of townships and copies transmitted from this office to the General Land Office, and to registers, since the 17th of September, 1857.

Contractors' names.	Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Date of voucher.	Lines.	Townships.	Range.	Land district.	Original.	Sent to commissioner.	Sent to register.	Total.
Aleck C. Smith	65	July 16, 1856	Sept. 28, 1857	Subdivisions	9 south	6 west	Willamette	1	1	1	3
D. and M. O'C. Murphy	72	Feb. 19, 1857	Oct. 19, 1857	Exterior	26 south	13 west	Umpqua	1	1	....	2
Do	72	do	do	do	27 south	13 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	26 south	14 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	27 south	14 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	28 south	14 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	28 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	29 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	30 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	31 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	32 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	36 south	14 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	35 south	14 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	35 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	36 south	15 west	do				
Do	72	do	do	do	31 south	16 west	do				
Harvey Gordon	69	Feb. 2, 1857	do	Subdivisions	22 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	23 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	25 south	14 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	21 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	25 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do				do	...	...	...	...
David P. Thompson	70	do	do	Subdivisions	38 south	4 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	Exterior	38 south	4 west	do	1	1	....	2
Do	70	do	do	do	39 south	4 west	do				
Do	70	do	do	do	38 south	5 west	do				
Do	70	do	do	do	39 south	5 west	do				
Do	70	do	do	Subdivision	37 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	Nov. 5, 1857	Exterior	34 south	2 west	do	1	1	....	2
Do	70	do	do	do	34 south	3 west	do				
Do	70	do	do	do	35 south	3 west	do				
Do	70	do	do	Subdivisions	34 south	2 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	do	34 south	3 west	do	1	1	1	3

C—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Date of voucher.	Lines.	Townships.	Range.	Land district.	Original.	Sent to commissioner.	Sent to register.	Total.
David P. Thompson	70	Feb. 2, 1857	Nov. 5, 1857	Subdivisions	35 south	3 west	Umpqua	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	do	39 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	do	38 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	do	37 south	3 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	do	38 south	3 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	70	do	do	do	37 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
D. and M. O'C. Murphy	72	Feb. 19, 1857	Dec. 7, 1857	do	36 south	14 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	28 south	14 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	33 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	28 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	29 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	26 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	35 south	14 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	36 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	35 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	32 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	27 south	14 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	31 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	30 south	15 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	31 south	16 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	32 south	16 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	72	do	do	do	27 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Sewall Truax	74	June 11, 1857	Dec. 22, 1857	Exterior	35 south	4 west	do	1	1	....	2
Do	74	do	do	do	35 south	5 west	do				
Do	74	do	do	do	34 south	4 west	do				
Do	74	do	do	do	34 south	5 west	do				
Do	74	do	do	do	39 south	2 west	do				
Do	74	do	do	do	39 south	3 west	do				
Do	74	do	do	do	39 south	1 west	do				
Dennis Hathorn	73	June 18, 1857	do	do	24 south	7 west	do	1	1	....	2
Do	73	do	do	do	25 south	7 west	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	29 south	1 east	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	29 south	1 west	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	29 south	3 west	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	30 south	1 east	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	30 south	1 west	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	30 south	2 west	do				

Do	73	do	do	do	31 south	1 west	do				
Do	73	do	do	do	24 south	8 west	do				
Samuel D. Snowden	67	July 2, 1856	Jan. 13, 1858	Subdivisions	1 south	9 west	Willamette	1	1	1	3
Do	67	do	do	do	2 south	9 west	do	1	1	1	3
Harvey Gordon	69	Feb. 2, 1857	Jan. 18, 1858	do	25 south	11 west	Umpqua	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	25 south	12 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	24 south	13 west	do	1	1	1	3
Dennis Hathorn	73	June 18, 1857	Feb. 22, 1858	do	30 south	1 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	30 south	2 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	30 south	3 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	31 south	1 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	31 south	2 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	29 south	3 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	29 south	4 west	do	1	1	1	3
Sewall Truax	74	June 11, 1857	April 10, 1858	do	34 south	4 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	74	do	do	do	35 south	4 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	74	do	do	do	34 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	74	do	do	do	35 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	74	do	do	do	38 south	2 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	74	do	do	do	39 south	2 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	74	do	do	do	39 south	3 west	do	1	1	1	3
Dennis Hathorn	73	June 18, 1857	May 1, 1858	do	23 south	8 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	24 south	8 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	24 south	7 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	do	25 south	7 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	73	do	do	Meanders	25 south	8 west	do	1	1	1	3
David P. Thompson	78	Feb. 1, 1858	June 1, 1858	Exterior	38 south	2 east	do	1	1	1	3
Do		do	do	Subdivisions	38 south	2 east	do	1	1	1	3
E. T. T. Fisher	77	do	do	9th standard parallel	south	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 east	do	1	1	1	3
Samuel D. Snowden	67	July 2, 1856	June 14, 1858	Exterior	2 north	10 west	Willamette	1	1	....	2
Do	67	do	do	Subdivisions	2 north	10 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	67	do	do	do	3 north	10 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	67	do	do	do	1 north	10 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	67	do	do	do	1 south	10 west	do	1	1	1	3
E. T. T. Fisher	77	Feb. 1, 1858	Aug. 19, 1858	Exterior	36 south	6 east	Umpqua	1	1	....	2
Do	77	do	do	do	37 south	6 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	38 south	6 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	39 south	6 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	40 south	6 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	41 south	6 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	38 south	8 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	39 south	8 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	40 south	8 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	40 south	10 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	do	41 south	10 east	do				
Do	77	do	do	9th standard parallel	south	8, 9 and 10 east	do				
David P. Thompson	78	do	do	Exterior	40 south	3 east	do	1	1	....	2
Do	78	do	do	do	37 south	7 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	38 south	7 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	39 south	7 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	40 south	7 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	41 south	7 east	do				
D°	78	do	do	do	41 south	9 east	do				

C—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Date of voucher.	Lines.	Townships.	Range.	Land district.	Original.	Sent to commissioner.	Sent to register.	Total.
David P. Thompson	78	Feb. 1, 1858	Aug. 19, 1858	Exterior	40 south	9 east	Umpqua				
Do	78	do	do	do	39 south	9 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	38 south	9 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	40 south	11 east	do				
Do	78	do	do	do	41 south	11 east	do				
Do	78	do	Aug. 24, 1858	Subdivisions	40 south	3 east	do	1	1	1	3
E. T. T. Fisher	77	do	do	do	40 south	8 east	do	1	1	1	3
Harvey Gordon	69	Feb. 2, 1857	Aug. 30, 1858	do	19 south	12 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	20 south	12 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	21 south	12 west	do	1	1	1	3
Do	69	do	do	do	22 south	12 west	do	1	1	1	3

C—Continued.—*Claim maps sent to the General Land Office, and to registers, since September* 17, 1857.

Townships.	Range.	Land district.	Original.	Sent to commissioner.	Sent to register.	Total.
2 north	4 west	Willamette	1	1	1	3
14 south	2 west	do	1	1	1	3
16 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
17 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
21 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
22 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
23 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
10 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
11 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
12 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	5
13 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
14 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
17 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
18 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
22 south	6 west	do	1	1	1	3
11 south	7 west	do	1	1	1	3
13 south	7 west	do	1	1	1	3
14 south	7 west	do	1	1	1	3
22 south	7 west	do	1	1	1	3
14 south	8 west	do	1	1	1	3
11 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
17 south	4 west	do	1	1	1	3
9 south	4 west	do	1	1	1	2
10 south	5 west	do	1	1	1	3
14 south	1 west	do	1	1	1	3

JOHN S. ZIEBER,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, Oregon Territory, August 30, 1858.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1858.

SIR: Pursuant to custom, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the surveying district under my charge.

The details of the service in Washington Territory are shown in the accompanying papers marked A to E inclusive.

The progress of the surveys since last September, or during the last season, has been very satisfactory. Thirteen contracts, embracing forty-eight townships, have been let to competent surveyors, and as much of the work as has been sent in from the field has been faithfully executed.

I have every reason to believe that all the work now under contract will be executed this year.

A synopsis of the state of the work, together with an estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, were forwarded to you on the 5th of August last.

During the past summer the Territory has received an accession of several thousands of valuable citizens, attracted hither by the rich gold placers known to exist north and south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, on the western slopes of the Cascade range of mountains, and on the upper Columbia.

Many of these gold seekers are in New Caledonia, upon Frazer's river and its tributaries; and many new settlers have availed themselves of the pre-emption laws to take claims upon the arable lands of Puget's Sound and along the 49th parallel of north latitude, to open farms for the supply of the miners.

I have made an estimate for the establishment of a new meridian line, with the necessary standard parallels, east of the "Cascades," and propose using as a *base* to those surveys, the boundary line between Oregon and Washington.

At present the fine grazing and arable lands between St. Mary's valley and the "Cascades," are occupied by numerous and hostile savages who have not yet been made to feel the power of government. But the movements of the United States troops in that direction, and the change in the policy which appears to have been adopted, will, I hope, admit of the public surveys being extended over that part of the Territory next summer.

The influx of so many persons, and the rapid development of the country incident thereto, will demand a large amount of land surveys next year.

The claim surveys have been progressing; but as there is no law by which a settler is compelled to have his claim surveyed, I would respectfully suggest some legislation limiting the period after "proving up," in which a settler shall *request* a survey.

Some seven deputy surveyors for the survey of private land claims have been employed, and eighty-six claims, taken under the former donation law, surveyed.

I reiterate my former report upon the condition of lands now claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company. Some 300 American farmers are upon those undefined tracts, which are becoming very valuable on account of the improvements made by the labor of American citizens, who have reclaimed broad farms from a state of nature, and whose interest imperatively demands an unobstructed title as soon as our government can bestow it. Legislation is required to define the limits to the lands of these foreign corporations, and segregate them from the public domain or land, subject to the former donation and present pre-emption laws

In prosecuting the surveys of the fertile and valuable lands on Whidby's island, the deputy surveyor, Dominick Hunt, esq., was murdered by the Indians. I reported the fact to Colonel Simmons, the efficient agent of the Puget Sound district, who immediately took measures for the detection of the murderers, and they are now awaiting trial in the guard house at the military station at Fort Townsend.

I forward to your office triplicate maps of Washington Territory, showing the progress of the surveys and the proposed work for 1860. These maps have been compiled with great care, and exhibit all that is known of the topography of the country. I would respectfully request that this entire map be lithographed, and 500 copies be sent to me for distribution to the many persons who are making themselves homes in this interesting region.

In view of the fact that the true key to the Frazer river mines, and the whole auriferous country of New Caledonia is Washington Territory, and that the many thousands of miners there must be supplied from the arable lands of Washington and Oregon, I propose to push forward the subdivisional surveys to the northern boundary as rapidly as possible; but as the country is very difficult, and the work very costly, both from the density of timber and high prices of labor, provisions, and transportation, I have made estimates of the prices for surveying based upon these facts, as without this the work must necessarily be confined to the region adjacent to the Sound, the coast, or the Columbia river.

The cost of everything here, including labor, provisions, and transportation, is at least thirty per cent. greater than in California, and is now much above what it was in any year since 1854.

The surveys upon Shoalwater bay, Grass harbor, Whidby's island, the southern coasts of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and the Columbia river, between the "Cascades" and its mouth, made during the past year, have developed large bodies of farming lands, which are being taken by farmers under the pre-emption laws.

A new meridian line upon the Pacific coast, starting from the 4th standard parallel at the standard corner, between ranges Nos. 10 and 11, west of Willamette meridian, as exhibited upon the map, is under contract, and will be extended twenty-four miles during the present season. I propose calling this the Coast Guide meridian, and surveying from it all the lands lying between the Olympic range and the ocean.

The office work has been kept up fully during the past year, and I beg to recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Land Office my efficient and able corps of clerks and draughtsmen, who have withstood the allurements of the gold discoveries, remained at their posts and kept the work fully up, including the great amount of labor incident to private land surveys.

Very respectfully,

JAMES TILTON,
Surveyor General, Wisconsin Territory.

T. A. Hendricks, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.

Statement showing the present condition of contracts which were not closed at the date of last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in the contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
19	Mar. 19, 1856	Wm. Strong and Lewis Van Vleet	Townships 6, 7, and 8 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; townships 7 and 8 north, range 3 west, and township 8 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 west.	Contract completed. Plats, accounts, &c., transmitted.
22	Sept. 16, 1856	Dominick Hunt	Townships 31 and 32 north, range 1 west; townships 31, 32, 33, and 34 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.	Township 31 north, ranges 1 and 2 east completed; plats, account, &c., transmitted. Township 32 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and 1 west, surveyed this summer. Notes returned, examined, and found correct. Balance of contract cancelled by the death of the deputy.
23	Feb. 21, 1857	John Trutch	1st standard parallel north, ranges 2 and 3 east.	Contract completed. Plats, account, &c., transmitted.
24	do	do	Township 2 north, ranges 3 and 4 east; township 3 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; township 4 north, ranges 2 and 3 east.	Contract completed. Plats, account, &c., transmitted.
25	April 2, 1857	Henry N. Stearns	Subdivisions of townships 13 north, range 1 west, and 13 and 14 north, range 3 west.	Contract completed. Plats, accounts, &c., transmitted.
26	May 23, 1857	Thos. F. Berry & Wm. H. Carlton	Willamette meridian, through townships 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 north.	Contract completed. Plat, account, &c., transmitted.

27	do	do............do	Township 21 north, ranges 2 and 3 west; townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and Maury, Vashon, and Blake islands.	Townships 21, 22, and 23 north, range 1 east; townships 21 and 22 north, range 2 east; township 21 north, range 3 west, and township 21 north, range 2 west, and fractional townships 21, 22, and 23 north, range 3 east, on islands, completed. Plats, accounts, &c , transmitted. Contract will be completed in a few days. Deputies in the field.
28	Aug. 8, 1857	John Trutch	Township 5 north, ranges 2 and 3 east.	Contract completed. Plats, account, &c., transmitted.

JAMES TILTON, *Surveyor General, W. T.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1858.

B.

Statement showing the amount, character, and present condition of the field work undertaken in this Territory since the date of last annual report.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in the contract.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
	1858.			
29	April 6	Henry N. Stearns	Township 17 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 west.	Deputy in the field; no returns made.
30	April 6	Henry S. Gile	Offsetted 2d standard parallel north, from range 5 west, 6 miles; thence west to Pacific ocean.	Field work completed; returns made, examined, and found correct.
31	April 6	Henry S. Gile	Exteriors of township 9 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, and 9 west, and 11 and 12 north, range 10 west. Exteriors and subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 north, range 10 west; townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, range 11 west.	Deputy in the field; no returns made.
32	April 15	John Trutch	Offsetted 7th standard parallel north, 24 miles west, and 3 miles east of the Willamette meridian.	Field work completed; partial returns made.
33	April 15	John Trutch	Townships 30 and 31 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west.	Exterior lines returned, examined, and found correct; deputy in the field.
34	April 15	David F. Byles	Townships 15 and 16 north, range 10 west; townships 14, 15, and 16 north, range 11 west; townships 14, 15, and 16 north, range 12 west.	Deputy in the field; no returns made.
35	April 16	Alleck C. Smith	2d guide meridian, ranges 10 and 11 west; from 4th standard parallel 24 miles north.	Deputy in the field; no returns made.

36	April 16	Alleck C. Smith	Township 17 north, range 12 west; township 18 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west.	Deputy in the field; no returns made.
37	April 19	Lewis Van Vleet and John Newsom.	Subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 north, ranges 1 and 2 west.	Deputies in the field; no returns made.
38	June 9	Anson G. Henry	Township 19 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 west, and township 20 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west.	Deputy in the field; no returns made.
39	Aug. 20	William H. Carlton	Townships 25 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.	Deputy in the field.
40	Aug. 23	Thomas F. Berry	8 sections in township 17 north, range 2 west.	Deputy will commence in a few days.
41	Sept. 1	M. O. C. Murphy	Townships 33 and 34 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.	Deputy will commence immediately.

JAMES TILTON, *Surveyor General, W. T.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Olympia, Washington Territory, September* 1, 1858.

C.

Statement of original plats made and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and district office since the date of the last annual report.

Description of plat.	No. of copies.				When transmitted.
	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	
Corrected diagram of guide meridian.	1	1	.....	2	Nov. 6, 1857
Township—					
No. 7 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	Nov. 10, 1857
8..do........2 west	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
13..do........1 west	1	1	1	3	Jan. 6, 1858
13..do........3 west	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
21..do........2 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
22..do........2 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
22..do........2 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
Willamette meridian, 6th Par. to Whidby's Island	1	1	.....	2	.....do.....
1st standard parallel north, ranges 2 and 3 east	1	1	.....	2	Jan. 20, 1858
Township—					
No. 3 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
4..do........2 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
2..do........3 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
3..do........3 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
4..do........3 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
2..do........4 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
5..do........2 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 21, 1858
5..do........3 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
21..do........3 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 9, 1858
23..do........3 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
21..do........1 east	1	1	1	3	Mar. 20, 1858
22..do........1 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
21..do........3 west	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
6..do........2 west	1	1	1	3	Mar. 24, 1858
8..do........3 west	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
8..do........4 west	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
8..do........5 west	1	1	1	3	July 29, 1858
8..do........6 west	1	1	1	3	.....do.....
21..do........2 west	1	1	1	3	Aug 30, 1858
23..do........1 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....

JAMES TILTON, *Surveyor General, W. T.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

D.

List of field notes on file in this office which have been recorded, transcribed, and transmitted to the General Land Office since the date of the last annual report.

Character of field notes.	When transmitted.
Township—	
No. 7 north, range No 2 west	November 10, 1857
No. 8 north, range No. 2 west	November 10, 1857
No. 13 north, range No. 1 west	January 6, 1858
No. 13 north, range No. 3 west	January 6, 1858
No 21 north, range No. 2 east	January 6, 1858
No 22 north, range No. 2 east	January 6, 1858
No. 22 north, range No 3 east	January 6, 1858
Willamette meridian, 6th parallel to Whidby's Island	January 6, 1858
1st standard parallel north, ranges 2 and 3 east	January 20, 1858
Township—	
No. 3 north, range No. 2 east	January 20, 1858
No. 4 north, range No. 2 east	January 20, 1858
No. 2 north, range No. 3 east	January 20, 1858
No. 3 north, range No. 3 east	January 20, 1858
No. 4 north, range No. 3 east	January 20, 1858
No. 2 north, range No. 4 east	January 20, 1858
No. 5 north, range No 2 east	January 21, 1858
No. 5 north, range No. 3 east	January 21, 1858
No. 21 north, range No. 3 east	February 9, 1858
No 23 north, range No. 3 east	February 9, 1858
No. 21 north, range No. 1 east	March 20, 1858
No. 22 north, range No. 1 east	March 20, 1858
No. 21 north, range No. 3 west	March 20, 1858
No. 6 north, range No. 2 west	March 24, 1858
No. 8 north, range No. 3 west	March 24, 1858
No. 8 north, range No. 4 west	March 24, 1858
No. 8 north, range No. 5 west	July 29, 1858
No. 8 north, range No. 6 west	July 29, 1858
No. 21 north, range No. 2 west	August 30, 1858
No. 23 north, range No. 1 east	August 30, 1858

JAMES TILTON, *Surveyor General, W. T.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., September 1, 1858.

E.

Estimate of expenses incident to the survey of the public lands in the Territory of Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

For salary of surveyor general	$3,000 00
For salary of chief clerk	2,200 00
For salary of draughtsman	1,800 00
For rent of office, wages of messenger, purchase and repairs of instruments, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	3,000 00
For increased compensation of $8 per mile for 300 miles meridian and standard parallel lines, appropriated for in acts of August 4, 1854, and March 3, 1857	2,400 00
For increased compensation of $3 per mile for 2,400 miles township and subdivisional lines, appropriated for in acts of August 4, 1854, and March 3, 1855 and 1857	7,200 00
For 2,000 miles township and subdivisional lines, at $15 per mile	30,000,00
For 400 miles base, meridian, and standard parallel lines, east of the Cascade mountains, at $20 per mile	8,000 00
For compensation of clerks to be employed according to the exigencies of the public service, and for transcribing field notes of the public surveys for preservation at the seat of government, platting and recording notes of private land claims, &c	4,000 00
Total	61,600 00

JAMES TILTON,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1858.

N. B.—In accordance with paragraph No. 4 of your instructions, dated March 31, 1858, requiring, "name, salary, and particular duties of each clerk, and every other person employed in your office," I append the following:

List of persons employed at this time.

Name.	Duty.	Salary.
John K. Hall	Chief clerk	$2,200 00
Jared S. Hurd	Draughtsman	1,800 00
James I. Lodge	Draughtsman	1,800 00
Peterfield Turpin	Clerk	1,500 00
J. T. Sheets	Messenger	840 00

And when a press of business requires an additional copyist, Mr. G. F. Whitworth, or Mr. H. Carlton, is employed, at the rate of $150 per month

JAMES TILTON,
Surveyor General.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 6, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the usual annual report on Indian affairs.

No change has taken place during the past year in our relations with the various border and other tribes, with which we have for some time had treaty engagements; and the annual reports from this office for the last and several previous years having fully set forth all the material facts in regard to their location, condition, and circumstances, I omit on this occasion the usual detail of particulars in relation to them. A mass of interesting information respecting them and their affairs will, however, be found in the accompanying reports of the superintendents and agents having them in charge.

As heretofore reported, the whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated to be about 350,000. These consist of one hundred and seventy-five separate and distinct tribes and bands, with forty-four of which we have treaty engagements.

The whole number of ratified treaties with Indians entered into since the adoption of the federal Constitution is three hundred and ninety-three, nearly all of which contain provisions that are still in force, and the proper execution of which occupies a large portion of the time and attention of this office from year to year. Most of them were treaties of cession, by which large bodies of land were acquired from the tribes with which they were made, for occupation and settlement by our white population. It is estimated that the quantity of land thus acquired is about 581,163,188 acres, and that the entire cost thereof, including the expense of fulfilling all the stipulations of the treaties will be $49,816,344. From a considerable portion of these lands the general government derived no pecuniary advantage, as on the extinguishment of the Indian usufruct title they became the property of the States within whose boundaries they were situated. From what has up to this time been sold of the others, it is estimated that there has been received into the federal treasury an amount which exceeds the entire cost of the acquisition of the whole and the expense of surveying and selling those disposed of by at least one hundred millions of dollars. The amount applicable for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various tribes and for other objects connected with our Indian policy, during the present fiscal year, was $4,852,407 34; of which sum $204,662 89 was derived from investments of trust funds in stocks of various States and the United States. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is $10,590,649 62, of which

$3,502,241 82 has been invested in that manner; the remainder, viz: $7,088,407 80 being retained in the Treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress. As by this latter arrangement the government every twenty years pays an amount equal to that of the principal so retained, it is worthy of consideration whether it will not be expedient and advisable, when the national treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest that amount in like manner with the other Indian trust funds.

The aggregate amount appropriated by Congress for the service of this department during the present fiscal year, was $2,659,389 00, of which $1,309,054 00 was required for the fulfillment of absolute and specific treaty stipulations. The remainder, viz: $1,350,335 00, was mainly for recognised and established objects of expenditure connected with our Indian policy, and it was only over it that any discretion whatever could be exercised in regard to economy. By a careful and rigid supervision of the expenditures, however, and by a system of retrenchment which has been commenced in the administration of the policy of colonizing the Indians on the reservations established in Oregon, California, and Texas, this office hopes to be able to effect a material reduction in its expenditures for the remainder of this, and during the next fiscal year. In making up the estimate recently submitted for the last mentioned period, every item which admitted of the exercise of any discretion, was carefully scrutinized; and, in all instances where it was deemed prudent and practicable, reduced to the lowest possible amount. In consequence of such reductions, the sum estimated as necessary for the next, is less by $744,829 51, than the amount of the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

From the commencement of the settlement of this country, the principle has been recognised and acted on, that the Indian tribes possessed the occupant or usufruct right to the lands they occupied, and that they were entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of that right until they were fairly and justly divested of it. Hence the numerous treaties with the various tribes, by which, for a stipulated consideration their lands have, from time to time, been acquired, as our population increased.

Experience has demonstrated that at least three serious, and, to the Indians, fatal errors have, from the beginning, marked our policy towards them, viz: their removal from place to place as our population advanced; the assignment to them of too great an extent of country, to be held in common; and the allowance of large sums of money, as annuities, for the lands ceded by them. These errors, far more than the want of capacity on the part of the Indian, have been the cause of the very limited success of our constant efforts to domesticate and civilize him. By their frequent changes of position and the possession of large bodies of land in common, they have been kept in an unsettled condition and prevented from acquiring a knowledge of separate and individual property, while their large annuities, upon which they have relied for a support, have not only tended to foster habits of indolence and profligacy, but constantly made them the victims of the lawless and inhuman sharper and speculator. The very material and marked difference between the northern Indians and those of the principal southern tribes, may be accounted for by the simple fact that the latter were permitted, for long periods, to remain undisturbed in their original locations; where, surrounded by, or in close proximity with a white population, they, to a considerable extent, acquired settled habits and a knowledge of and taste for civilized occupations and pursuits. Our present policy, as you are aware, is entirely the reverse of that heretofore pursued in the three particulars mentioned. It is to permanently locate the different tribes on reservations embracing only sufficient land for their actual occupancy; to divide this among them in severalty, and require them to live upon and cultivate the tracts assigned to them; and in lieu of money annuities, to furnish them with stock animals, agricultural implements, mechanic-shops, tools and materials, and manual labor schools for the industrial and mental education of their youth. Most of the older treaties, however, provide for annuities in money, and the department has, therefore, no authority to commute them even in cases where the Indians may desire, or could be influenced to agree to such a change. In view of this fact, and the better to enable the department to carry out its present and really more benevolent policy, I would respectfully recommend and urge that a law be enacted by Congress, empowering and requiring the department, in all cases where money annuities are provided for by existing treaties, and the assent of the Indians can be obtained, to commute them for objects and purposes of a beneficial character.

The principle of recognising and respecting the usufruct right of the Indians to the lands occupied by them, has not been so strictly adhered to in the case of the tribes in the Territories of Oregon and Washington. When a territorial government was first provided for Oregon, which then embraced the present Territory of Washington, strong inducements were held out to our people to emigrate and settle there, without the usual arrangements being made, in advance, for the extinguishment of the title of the Indians who occupied and claimed the lands. Intruded upon, ousted of their homes and possessions without any compensation, and deprived, in most cases, of their accustomed means of support, without any arrangement having been made to enable them to establish and maintain themselves in other locations, it is not a matter of surprise that they have committed many depredations upon our citizens, and been exasperated to frequent acts of hostility.

The Indians in Oregon and Washington number about 42,000, and are divided into 35 tribes and bands. The only treaties in force with any of them, are with those who inhabited the valuable sections of country embraced in the Rogue river, Umpqua and Willamette valleys. After repeated acts of hostility and continued depredations upon the white settlers, the Indians in Oregon were removed to, and are now living upon the reservations, one on the western and the other on the eastern side of the coast range of mountains; and the country to which their title was extinguished has rapidly filled up with an enterprising and thrifty population. In the year 1855, treaties were also entered into by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and by Governor Stevens, *ex officio* superintendent for Washington Territory, with various other tribes and bands, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to large tracts of country, which were needed for the extension of our settlements, and to provide homes for the Indians in other and more suitable locations, where they could be controlled and domesticated. These treaties not having been ratified, the Indians were sorely disappointed in consequence of the expectations they were led to entertain of benefits and advantages to be derived from them not being realized. Moreover, the whites have gone on to occupy their country without regard to their rights, which has led the Indians to believe that they were to be dispossessed of it without compensation or any provision being made for them. This state of things has naturally had a tendency to exasperate them; and, in the opinion of well informed persons, has been the cause of their recent acts of hostility. The belief is confidently entertained, that, had the treaties referred to been ratified and put in course of execution, the difficulties that have occurred would not have taken place; and there can be but little if any doubt, that the cost of the military operations to subdue the Indians, and the losses sustained by our citizens from their depredations and hostilities, will amount to a far greater sum than would have been required to extinguish their title and establish and maintain them, for the necessary period, on properly selected reservations, had that policy in respect to them been sanctioned and timely measures taken to carry it out.

It cannot be expected that Indians situated like those in Oregon and Washington, occupying extensive sections of country, where, from the game and otherwise, they derive a comfortable support, will quietly and peaceably submit, without any equivalent, to be deprived of their homes and possessions, and to be driven off to some other locality where they cannot find their usual means of subsistence. Such a proceeding is not only contrary to our policy hitherto, but is repugnant alike to the dictates of humanity and the principles of natural justice. In all cases where the necessities of our rapidly increasing population have compelled us to displace the Indian, we have ever regarded it as a sacred and binding obligation to provide him with a home elsewhere, and to contribute liberally to his support until he could re-establish and maintain himself in his new place of residence. The policy, it is true, has been a costly one, but we have been amply repaid its expense by the revenue obtained from the sale of the lands acquired from the Indians, and by the rapid extension of our settlements and the corresponding increase in the resources and prosperity of our country.

One of the difficulties attending the management of Indian affairs in Oregon and Washington, is the insufficiency of one superintendent for the great extent of country, and the numerous tribes and large number of Indians in the two territories. The superintendent reiterates his former representations respecting the necessity for two additional superintendencies, and your attention is respectfully recalled to the subject, as presented in the report from this office on the 6th of May last.

The superintendent again represents the necessity for the employment of a small war steamer for the protection of our settlements and the friendly Indians along Puget's Sound and the waters of Admiralty Inlet, from the hostile and predatory visits of the warlike Indians from Vancouver's Island and the neighboring British and Russian possessions, who move so swiftly in their large boats, that it is impossible to overtake or cut them off except by means of such a vessel.

The policy of concentrating the Indians on small reservations of land, and of sustaining them there for a limited period, until they can be induced to make the necessary exertions to support themselves, was commenced in 1853, with those in California. It is, in fact, the only course compatible with the obligations of justice and humanity, left to be pursued in regard to all those with which our advancing settlements render new and permanent arrangements necessary. We have no longer distant and extensive sections of country which we can assign them, abounding in game, from which they could derive a ready and comfortable support; a resource which has, in a great measure, failed them where they are, and in consequence of which they must, at times, be subjected to the pangs of hunger, if not actual starvation, or obtain a subsistence by depredations upon our frontier settlements. If it were practicable to prevent such depredations, the alternative to providing for the Indians in the manner indicated, would be to leave them to starve; but as it is impossible, in consequence of the very great extent of our frontier, and our limited military force, to adequately guard against such occurrences, the only alternative, in fact, to making such provision for them, is to exterminate them.

Five reservations have been established in California, on which, according to the reports of the agents, 11,239 Indians have been located; two in Oregon, with 3,200 Indians; and two in Texas, with 1,483. The whole amount expended in carrying out this system, thus far, has been $1,173,000 in California, and $301,833 73 in Texas. The exact sum which has been expended on account of the reservations in Oregon, has not yet been ascertained, but the whole amount disbursed for Indian purposes in that, and the territory of Washington since 1852, up to the 1st of July last, is $1,323,000. The amount disbursed in New Mexico for the same period and purpose, $212,506, and in Utah, from 1853 to the 1st of July last, $172,000.

The operations thus far, in carrying out the reservation system, can properly be regarded as only experimental. Time and experience were required to develop any defects connected with it, and to demonstrate the proper remedies therefor. From a careful examination of the subject, and the best information in the possession of the department in regard to it, I am satisfied that serious errors have been committed; that a much larger amount has been expended than was necessary, and with but limited and insufficient results.

From what is stated by the superintendent for Oregon and Washington, in his annual report herewith, in regard to the two reservations in Oregon, it is apprehended that a great mistake was made in their location, the lands not appearing to be such as will afford the Indians a comfortable support by their cultivation, and that, consequently, so long as they are kept there they must be entirely sustained, at an enormous expense, by the government.

From accompanying reports, it would seem that in California a greater number of reservations have been established and a much heavier expense incurred than the condition and circumstances of the Indians required, as has probably been the case in respect of all the reservations or Indian colonies that have been commenced. In the outset it was the confident expectation that the heavy expense attending these colonies would rapidly diminish, from year to year, and that, after the third year at furthest, they would require but little if any outlay on the part of the government, the Indians in the meantime being taught to support themselves by their own exertions. This expectation has not been realized; neither have the expenses been diminished nor the Indians been materially improved. The fault has not, however, it is believed, been in the system, but in the manner in which it has been carried out. Too many persons have been employed to control, assist, and work for the Indians, and too much has been done for them in other respects. They have not been sufficiently thrown upon their own resources, and hence the colonies have not become any more competent to sustain themselves than they were when they first commenced. Time and experience having developed errors in the admisistration of the system, the proper reforms are now being introduced.

No more reservations should be established than are absolutely necessary for such Indians as have been, or it may be necessary to displace, in consequence of the extension of our settlements, and whose resources have thereby been cut off or so diminished that they cannot sustain themselves in their accustomed manner. Great care should be taken in the selection of the reservations, so as to isolate the Indians for a time from contact and interference from the whites. They should embrace good lands, which will well repay the efforts to cultivate them. No white persons should be suffered to go upon the reservations, and after the first year the lands should be divided and assigned to the Indians in severalty, every one being required to remain on his own tract and to cultivate it, no persons being employed for them except the requisite mechanics to keep their tools and implements in repair, and such as may be necessary, for a time, to teach them how to conduct their agricultural operations and to take care of their stock. They should also have the advantage of well conducted manual labor schools for the education of their youth in letters, habits of industry, and a knowledge of agriculture and the simpler mechanic arts. By the adoption of this course, it is believed that the colonies can very soon be made to sustain themselves, or so nearly so that the government will be subjected to but a comparatively trifling annual expense on account of them. But it is essential to the success of the system that there should be a sufficient military force in the vicinity of the reservations to prevent the intrusion of improper persons upon them, to afford protection to the agents, and to aid in controlling the Indians and keeping them within the limits assigned to them.

It would materially aid the department in its efforts to carry out the system successfully, in respect to the Indians in California, if that State would, like Texas, so far relinquish to the general government her jurisdiction over the reservations to be permanently retained there, as to admit of the trade and intercourse laws being put in force within their limits, so as to secure the Indians against improper interference and intercourse, and to prevent the traffic with them in ardent spirits. Much good could also probably be accomplished by the introduction of a judicious system of apprenticeship, by which the orphans and other children of both sexes, could be bound out for a term of years, to upright and humane persons, to be taught suitable trades and occupations: provided the necessary State laws were enacted to authorize and regulate such a system. I would suggest the propriety of an application being made to the proper authorities of California for the requisite State legislation on both these subjects.

The only additional information of any importance respecting the Indians in Arizona, which has been obtained since the last annual report, will be found in the accompanying report of Godard Bailey, special agent, on the subject of Indian affairs in that territory. Concurring generally in the suggestions made by him, I would call special attention to his recommendations in regard to the Pimas and Maricopa bands. The loyal character of these Indians, and their uniform kindness towards our emigration and other citizens, justly entitle them to kind and generous treatment in return. Measures should be adopted to secure them in the possession of their lands, and they should be furnished with some agricultural implements and seeds, and also the means of defence against the wilder tribes, to whose depredations and hostilities both they and our citizens are subjected. Such a course towards them would lastingly confirm their friendship for our government and people, and enable us, with great advantage, to avail of their influence and services in controlling and keeping in subjection the wilder and lawless tribes in that region of country.

The Indians of New Mexico have generally remained quiet and peaceable during the year, except the large and powerful tribe of Navajoes, who have continued their depredations and outrages upon our citizens, in violation of their treaty obligations. Every effort has been made to persuade them to cease their lawless conduct, but in vain, and no alternative is left but to chastise them into submission.

Our citizens in that Territory have suffered severely from Indian depredations since its acquisition by the United States. Claims have been sent in for property lost in that manner amounting to $516,160 68. The attention of Congress has heretofore been called to the subject of these demands, and it is for that body to determine what course shall be adopted in regard to their liquidation.

I would respectfully re-urge that provision be made by Congress, at an early day, for surveying and defining the boundaries of the tracts of land owned and occupied by the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.

There appears to be a material improvement in the disposition and conduct of the Indians in Utah, caused doubtless by the presence of the large military force which has been sent there, and which has rendered the northern route to our possessions on the Pacific coast much safer than heretofore to the overland emigrant.

Measures have been adopted for the location and survey of a third reservation in Texas, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress, to complete the arrangements for the colonization of the Indians of that State; but it is essential to the welfare of those Indians that the trade and intercourse law be extended over their reservations, in order to enable the department and its agents to protect them from improper interference by lawless white persons, and to prevent the fatal traffic with them in intoxicating liquors.

I regret to state that no progress has yet been made in carrying out the provision in the act of March 3, 1857, for "collecting and establishing the Southern Comanches, Witchitas, and certain other bands of Indians, on reservations to be located south of the Arkansas river and west of the ninety-eighth degree of longitude." Those Indians are wild and lawless in their disposition and habits, and cannot be brought together without danger of difficulties occurring among themselves or of their committing forays upon the western Choctaws and Chickasaws, with whom they will be brought into close proximity, and whom we are bound, by treaty stipulations, to protect from such casualties. A strong military force at the proper point in the region of country where it is intended to settle them, is absolutely necessary to hold in check and control them, and to afford the requisite protection to the agent appointed to take them in charge. And until it shall be in the power of the War Department to furnish such a force for that purpose no successful efforts can be made to carry out the intention of the above quoted provision. Not even the agency for those Indians can until then be established, as, for the necessary security among Indians so lawless and treacherous, it must be in the immediate vicinity of the post which it is the understanding shall be located there as soon as troops are available to occupy it.

A bitter controversy having arisen among the Choctaws, growing out of a reorganization of their government, and it being likely to lead to serious dfficulty, if not domestic strife and bloodshed, the department was compelled to interpose for the purpose of arresting it. The occurrence was the more to be regretted because of the excellent character of the Choctaws and their uniform good conduct heretofore. I am happy to state, however, that the difficulty appears to have been amicably arranged and settled by the judicious course pursued by Superintendent Rector, acting under the positive instructions given to him by your direction, a copy of which is herewith. With the exception of this disturbance among the Choctaws peace and good order have continued to prevail among all the different tribes of the southern superintendency. Much credit is also due to the same officer for his judicious management in effecting the removal last spring of nearly the whole of the Seminoles in Florida to the country set apart for them west of Arkansas, an object which the government had, at an expense of many millions of dollars, been working for more than twenty years to accomplish, but with only partial success. It is, further, highly commendable that his operations were conducted with the most rigid economy, but a comparatively trifling amount having been expended by him, and much less than the department apprehended would be required. He is under instructions to return to Florida for the purpose of removing the few Indians who could not be found when he was there last spring, but who have since made their appearance and manifested a wish to follow their brethren to their home in the west.

I would respectfully call attention to the recommendation in your annual report and that of this office for last year, in regard to the establishment of a federal court or courts for the convenience and benefit of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees. It is certainly a provision which they are justly entitled to have made for them, in consideration of their condition and the inconveniences and disadvantages under which they now labor.

The several well grounded recommendations contained in last year's annual report on Indian affairs, in regard to the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, very clearly point out the course of policy to be pursued towards them, and are therefore respectfully renewed.

I would, however, ask special attention to the necessity which exists for immediate legislation respecting the lands in Kansas formerly intended for the Indians of New York. By the second article of the treaty with those Indians of January 15, 1838, it was provided that a tract, with certain metes and bounds should be set apart for them, "to include one million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of land, being three hundred and twenty acres for each soul of said Indians as their number are at present computed," and "with full power and authority in the said Indians to divide said lands among the different tribes, nations, or bands in severalty." By the third article, such of them as did not accept and remove to the lands thus set apart for them within five years, or such other time as the President should appoint, were to forfeit all interest therein. Only a small number of them so accepted and removed, the greater body having remained and being now permanently located in the State of New York. Those who went and are now living are entitled to have their shares assigned to them, after which the remaining lands should be brought into market and sold; but the department has no authority to adopt either measure, because, by the treaty, the lands were separated from the public domain for the purpose stated, and the division among the individual Indians was to be made amongst themselves by their tribes and bands after removal. The proper legislation in the case is therefore necessary, especially as the tract is being rapidly settled up, and it may soon be difficult to assign the Indians their shares without doing injustice to those who have in good faith made locations and improvements upon the lands, under the impression that they were public lands and open to settlement.

I would further state that, to avoid conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties, it is necessary that the twenty-fourth section of the act of June 30, 1834, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, which for judicial purposes attached to Missouri the whole of the then Indian country west of that State, shall be so amended and changed as to vest in the United States courts in Kansas and Nebraska the jurisdiction in all cases arising under that act which it conferred upon the United States district court for Missouri.

It is important that there be some early legislation in regard to those provisions in the treaties of 1854 with the Shawnees and the Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Peorias and Weas, which subject the alienation of the lands secured to individual members of those tribes or bands to such restrictions as the President or Congress may think proper to impose. In the absence of such necessary legislation there is no authority to sanction or confirm any permanent disposition which the reservees may desire to make of the lands thus secured to them, however important it might be for their interests and welfare.

The thirteenth section of the act of the 12th of June last, "making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government," established "the line surveyed by John C. McCoy, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, as the western boundary of the half-breed tract, specified in the tenth article of the treaty made between commissioners on the part of the United States and certain Indian tribes, at Prairie du Chien, on the 15th of July, 1830," as "the true western boundary of said tract." I beg leave to state that it has been clearly and satisfactorily ascertained that said line is not in accordance with the positive and specific requirements of the treaty, and that if the above quoted provision is to prevail, the Indians interested will be deprived of over seventeen thousand acres of land to which they are justly entitled by the treaty, which is and should be regarded as the supreme law.

The act of Congress of the 8th of June last required that the sale which had been made by the Christian Indians to A. J. Isaacks, of the reservation of four sections of land which they held in Kansas, should be confirmed by the President on the payment of the purchase money, viz: $43,400 to the Secretary of the Interior within ninety days after the passage of the act, the amount to be applied in part for the purchase of a permanent home, the erection of buildings, and for other beneficial objects for the Indians, and the remainder to be invested for the support of a school among them. The money having been so paid, the sale was duly confirmed, and measures will be adopted to procure those Indians a suitable home.

In conformity with the provision of the 2d section of the act of March 3, 1853, treaties were entered into in March and April last with the Poncas and the Yancton Sioux, who reside west of Iowa, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to all the lands occupied and claimed by them, except small portions on which to colonize and domesticate them. This proceeding was also deemed to be essentially necessary in order to obtain such control over those Indians as to prevent their interference with our settlements, which are rapidly extending in that direction. Those treaties were duly laid before the Senate at its last regular session, but were not, it is understood, finally acted on by that body.

Relying upon the ratification of their treaty and the adoption of timely measures to carry out its provisions in their favor, the Poncas proceeded, in good faith, to comply with its stipulations on their part, by abandoning their settlements and hunting grounds, and withdrawing to the small tract reserved for their future home. Being without a crop to rely upon, and having been unsuccessful in their usual summer hunt, they were reduced to a state of destitution and desperation. As nothing had been done for them under the treaty, they concluded it was void, and threatened to fall back upon their former settlements, some of the most important of which had, in the meantime, been taken possession of, and were occupied by numerous white persons. To prevent this, and a consequent collision between the parties, as well as to save the Poncas from extreme suffering, if not actual starvation, the department has been compelled to incur a heavy expense in furnishing them with the necessary provisions.

Treaties were also negotiated with the Med-a-way-kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay, and the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of the Sioux Indians, for the purpose of reducing the large reservations on which they reside, in the western part of Minnesota, and to arrange for the division and assignment to them, in small tracts, of the lands to be retained by them. Such an arrangement is necessary for the well being of those Indians, who have so far improved since they have been concentrated on their reservations, as to be in a condition to dissolve their tribal organization and to become possessed of individual property in their lands. The considerable surplus land now occupied by them is also required for the use of the increasing white population by which they are becoming surrounded. Like considerations render it expedient and important that a treaty for the same purpose be made with the Winnebagoes at an early day.

Our relations with the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Sioux have been materially interfered with by the Yanctonnais band, who complain that the cession made by the former by the treaty of 1851, embraces a considerable portion of territory which belonged to them. They create much trouble and difficulty by coming into the annuity payments and claiming a large share of the money distributed to those bands; and they evince so vengeful a disposition as to occasion the constant apprehension of their breaking out into hostilities, which would lead to very serious consequences in the loss of both life and property on that frontier. It was deemed advisable to send them some presents for the purpose of soothing their irritation and satisfying them of the friendly disposition of the government towards them, and thus to prepare the way for holding a council with them under favorable circumstances, with a view to the settlement of the existing difficulty. Congress having made the necessary appropriations, suitable presents to the amount of $21,000 were purchased and sent out in July last; a special agent having, at the same time, been appointed to apprise them of the views and wishes of the department, and to induce them to appoint a time for receiving the presents and holding a friendly conference. No satisfactory result attended this proceeding. They behaved with great incivility, and refused either to receive the presents or to fix any time for a council for the settlement of their alleged grievances.

The Indians in the region of the upper Missouri and its head waters, were, fortunately, not visited the past season with the small-pox, with which they were so severely scourged last year. Those within the Blackfeet agency, consisting of the tribes of that name, the Gros Ventres, Piegans, and Blood Indians, and numbering about 9,400, are represented by the agent to have been generally peaceable and quiet, and as remaining well affected towards the United States. The tribes within the upper Missouri agency, numbering about 30,400, have been somewhat turbulent and discontented. A large and warlike portion of them are near the frontiers, and have it in their power to inflict much injury upon our advanced settlements and emigrants by the northern route to Oregon and Washington. An adequate military force is very necessary to restrain and keep them quiet; and it is advisable that a new treaty be made with them for the purpose of effecting a better understanding as to the limits of the tract of country which they claim, and to impose upon them the obligation to remain within those limits, to cease hostilities with one another, and to abstain from committing depredations upon the whites.

Measures should be adopted to prevent the annual slaughter of the Buffalo in this region of country merely for their skins to sell to the traders. This animal is the principal means of subsistence for the Indians, but, at its present rate of destruction, it will soon become extinct, when they must starve, sustain themselves by plunder, or be thrown upon the government for support.

Attention is again called to the urgent necessity that exists for a complete and thorough revision of the laws relating to Indian affairs, which, in consequence of lapse of time and change of circumstances, are in a great measure unsuited to the present condition of things, and in consequence of which it is impossible to administer the duties of this office and department with the necessary and proper degree of system, efficiency, and economy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 15, 1858.

In consequence of the late period at which I came into this office, it has been impossible for me to examine the foregoing report with reference to the facts therein contained, but I concur, generally, in the suggestions made by Mr. Mix in regard to the policy that ought to be pursued by the government in dealing with the Indians.

J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

Abstract of the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1858.

The commissioner reports that no change has taken place in our relations with the various tribes with whom we have had treaty stipulations.

The whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated to be about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175; with forty-four of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties since the adoption of the Constitution is 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581,163,188 acres; the entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be $49,816,344. From a part of these lands the government received no pecuniary advantages, because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold the federal treasury received not only the whole of the expense incurred for their acquisition, survey, and sale, but a surplus of at least one hundred millions of dollars.

The amount applicable for the fulfillment of treaties and for other objects connected with the Indian policy for the present fiscal year was $4,852,407 34; of which sum $204,662 89 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held on Indian account is $10,590,649 62; of which $3,502,241 82 has been invested in stocks of various States and the United States; the remainder, viz: $7,088,407 80 is retained in the treasury, and the interest thereon annually appropriated by Congress. The commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the national treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of $7,088,407 80 in like manner with the other Indian trust funds.

The aggregate amount appropriated by Congress for the Indian service during the present fiscal year was $2,659,389; of which sum $1,309,054 was required for the fulfillment of treaties, leaving only $1,350,335 for recognised and established objects of expenditure connected with our Indian policy over which economical discretion could be exercised. The commissioner hopes, by a system of retrenchment already commenced in the colonizing policy in Oregon, California, and Texas, to reduce materially the expenses of the remainder of the present and during the next fiscal year. Every item in the estimate submitted for the last mentioned period has been carefully scrutinized, and the sum estimated is less, by $744,829 51, than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning, viz:

1. Their removal from place to place, as our population advanced.
2. The assignment of too great an extent of country to be held by them in common.
3. The allowance of large sums of money as annuities.

He recommends that the tribes should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more land than is necessary for actual occupancy; to divide the land among them, in severalty; to require that they should live upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give them, in lieu of money annuities, stock animals, agricultural implements, mechanic shops, and manual labor schools; and, inasmuch as many of the older treaties provide for money annuities, he recommends that Congress shall enact a law empowering the department to commute the money annuities, wherever the Indians assent, as above set forth.

The Indians in Oregon and Washington number about 42,000, and are divided into 35 tribes and bands. Those in Oregon, who formerly occupied the Rogue River, Umpqua and Willamette valleys, are now living upon two reservations; one on the western, the other on the eastern side of the coast range of mountains. The country to which their title was extinguished has rapidly filled up with an enterprising and thrifty population. During the year 1855 the superintendents of Oregon and Washington made treaties with various other tribes and bands, by which large tracts of land were ceded to the United States, for which the Indians were promised to receive benefits enumerated in said treaties. These treaties, however, were not ratified, consequently the benefits therein stipulated for by the Indians were not, and could not be conferred upon them. The white population entering upon these tracts, making settlements thereon, the Indians believed that they were to be dispossessed without receiving the stipulated benefits. This state of things exasperated them, and, in the opinion of well informed persons, caused the recent acts of hostilities. He therefore recommends the ratification of the treaties above mentioned. He also recommends, on account of the difficulties attending the management of Indian affairs in Oregon and Washington, the great extent of country, and the vast number of Indians inhabiting it, the appointment of two additional superintendents. He also reiterates the recommendation of last year, for the employment of a small war steamer along Puget's Sound and the waters of Admiralty Inlet.

The policy of concentrating Indians on small reservations and of sustaining them there for a limited period until they can be fitted to sustain themselves, was initiated in 1853. The number and locations of reservations established to carry out this policy is as follows: in California 5, with 11,239 Indians; in Oregon 2, with 3,200 Indians; and in Texas 2, with 1,483 Indians. The whole amount thus far expended upon the reservations has been $1,173,000 in California, and $301,833 73 in Texas. The amount expended in Oregon for reservations has not as yet been ascertained, but the whole amount expended since 1852 in Oregon and Washington, for Indian purposes, was $1,323,000. The amount disbursed in New Mexico for the same period and purpose was $212,506; and in Utah, since 1853, $172,000

Thus far the operations for carrying out the reservation system have been merely experimental; serious errors have been already detected, which will be in future properly remedied; *in Oregon*, for instance, a great mistake was made in the location of the reserves; *in California* a greater number of reserves were established, and of course greater expenses were incurred than circumstances required. It was expected that the expenses of all the reserves would be diminished from year to year, as the Indians would progress in the arts and habits of civilized life, &c., &c He also recommends that the authorities of California should be applied to for the requisite state legislation, so that the intercourse laws could be enforced upon the reservations of that State, and the Indian orphans could be bound out for a term of years to upright and humane persons, to be taught suitable trades and occupations.

The commissioner recommends that the Pimas and Maricopa bands of Arizona should be furnished with agricultural implements, &c., as recommended by Special Agent Godard Bailey, from whom alone all additional information, since the last annual report, concerning the Indians in Oregon has been obtained.

The Indians in New Mexico, with the exception of the Navajoes, have been peaceable during the year. The citizens of that Territory have severely suffered from Indian depredations since its acquisition by the United States, and claims have been sent in, amounting to $516,160 68.

There appears to be a material improvement in the conduct of the Indians in Utah, caused by the presence of our army in that Territory.

Measures have been adopted to locate a third reserve for the Indians in Texas. No progress has been made in carrying out the provision in the act of March 3, 1857, for collecting the southern Comanches and Witchitas on reservations south of the Arkansas river, and none can be made until the War Department is empowered to furnish an adequate force for protection.

A bitter controversy among the Choctaws, growing out of a reorganization of their government, requiring the interference of the department, has been amicably arranged and settled by the judicious course pursued by Superintendent Rector, acting under instructions by direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The same officer effected also, at very small cost, the removal of nearly the whole of the Seminoles of Florida to west of Arkansas.

The commissioner renews the recommendation in the last annual report for the establishment of a federal court for the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees; and also what was then said in regard to the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

Treaties were made with the Poncas and Yancton Sioux, residing west of Iowa, for the extinguishment of the title to all the lands occupied and claimed by them.

Treaties were also made with the Med-a-way-kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay; the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Sioux for the reduction of their large reservations in western Minnesota, which, it is hoped the Senate will ratify at its next session.

The Yanctonnais Sioux create much trouble; they refused to accept the presents which were sent them, under an appropriation of Congress during last session, and they went even so far as to refuse fixing the time for a council, in which their alleged grievances could be heard and finally settled.

The Indians of the upper Missouri were not visited during the past season by the small-pox. Those within the Blackfeet agency, about 9,400, were generally peaceful; those within the upper Missouri agency, numbering about 30,000, on the contrary, were turbulent and discontented. An adequate force of military is very necessary to restrain them and protect the emigrants on the northern route to Oregon and Washington. The commissioner recommends that a new treaty should be made with them, by which their limits would be clearly defined, and they would be prevented from committing further depredations upon the whites.

The commissioner further recommends that the annual slaughter of the buffalo, merely to obtain the skin, should be strictly prohibited.

Finally, he calls again attention to the urgent necessity for a complete and thorough revision of the laws relating to Indian affairs.

List of documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1858.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 1.—Report of Bela H. Colegrove, agent for the Indians in the State of New York.

MACKINAC AGENCY.

No. 2.—Report of A. M. Fitch, agent for the Indians in the State of Michigan.
No. 3.—Report of P. Dougherty, teacher of the manual labor school at Grand Traverse.

AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY.

No. 4.—Report of A. D. Bonesteel, agent for the Indians in said vicinity.
No. 5.—Report of Jane Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 6.—Report of Rosalie Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 7.—Report of Frederick Haas, farmer to the Menomonees.
No. 8.—Report of David Lewis, teacher to the Oneidas.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 9.—Report of W. J. Cullen, Superintendent.
No. 10.—Report of J. W. Lynde, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 11.—Report of C. K. Drew, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 12.—Report of Joseph R. Brown, agent for the Sioux.
No. 13.—Report of A. Robertson, teacher at Med-a-wa-kan-toan and Wah-pa-cotah reserve.
No. 14.—Report of John McCullough, teacher at Hazlewood.
No. 15.—Report of Samuel Brown, farmer for the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands.
No. 16.—Report of Charles H. Mix, agent for the Winnebagoes.
No. 17.—Letter of K. Pritchette, special agent, transmitting report of his visit to the Yanctonnais.
No. 18.—Report of K. Pritchette, special agent, of his visit to the Yanctonnais.
No. 19.—Copy of Superintendent Cullen's instructions to Mr. Pritchette.
No. 20.—Minutes of an interview with the Yanctonnais marked "B."
No. 21.—Minutes of a second interview marked "C."

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 22.—Report of A. M. Robinson, superintendent.
No. 23.—Report of Alfred J. Vaughan, agent for the Blackfeet Indians.

No. 24.—Report of H. Redfield, agent for the Indians of the Upper Missouri.
No. 25.—Report supplemental of H. Redfield, agent for the Indians of the Upper Missouri.
No. 26.—Report of Thomas S. Twiss, agent for the Indians for the Upper Platte.
No. 27.—Report of C. Miller, agent for the Indians on the Arkansas.
No. 28.—Report of W. F. Wilson, agent for the Omahas.
No. 29.—Report of William W. Dennison, agent for the Ottoes, and Missourias and Pawnees.
No. 30.—Report of Daniel Vanderslice, agent for the Iowas and the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.
No. 31.—Report of B. F. Robinson, agent for the Delawares.
No. 32.—Report of Benjamin J. Newsom, agent for the Shawnees and Wyandots.
No. 33.—Report of William E. Murphy, agent for the Pottawatomies.
No. 34.—Report of John Jackson, superintendent of the Baptist Pottawatomie manual labor school.
No. 35.—Report of John Schultz, superintendent of the St. Mary's Pottawatomie manual labor school.
No. 36.—Report of Francis Tymony, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
No. 37.—Report of John Montgomery, agent for the "Kaws" or Kansas Indians.
No. 38.—Report of Seth Clover, agent for the Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and Miamies.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39.—Report of Elias Rector, superintendent.
No. 40.—Copy of office instructions to superintendent Rector, in regard to Choctaw difficulties.
No. 41.—Report of Andrew J. Dorn, agent for the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas.
No. 42.—Report of John Schoenmakers, superintendent of the Osage manual labor school.
No. 43.—Report of George Butler, agent for the Cherokees.
No. 44.—Report of H. D. Reese, superintendent of Cherokee public schools.
No. 45.—Report of William H. Garrett, agent for the Creeks.
No. 46.—Report of Rev. D. B. Cumming, missionary to the Creeks.
No. 47.—Report of G. Herrod, superintendent of Creek public schools in the Arkansas district.
No. 48.—Report of Thomas B. Ruble, superintendent of the Creek Asbury manual labor school.
No. 49.—Report of James M. C. Smith, superintendent of the Creek neighborhood schools in the Canadian district.
No. 50.—Report of R. M. Loughridge, superintendent of the Creek manual labor school at Tallahassee.
No. 51.—Report of Samuel M. Rutherford, agent for the Seminoles.

No. 52.—Report of John Lilley, superintendent of Seminole manual labor school.
No. 53.—Report of Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.
No. 54.—Report of Rev. O. P. Starke, missionary to the Choctaws.
No. 55.—Report of Alexander Reid, superintendent of Spencer academy.
No. 56.—Report of J. D. Chamberlain, superintendent of the Iyanubi female academy.
No. 57.—Report of W. R. Baker, superintendent of Armstrong academy.
No. 58.—Report of George Ainslie, superintendent of Koonsha female academy.
No. 59.—Report of John Edwards, superintendent of the Wheelock female seminary.
No. 60.—Report of C. Kingsbury, superintendent of the Chuala female seminary.
No. 61.—Report of S. L. Hobbs, superintendent of Choctaw neighborhood schools.
No. 62.—Report of J. C. Robinson, superintendent of Chickasaw manual labor school.
No. 63.—Report of C. H. Wilson, superintendent of the Wahpanucka Institute.
No. 64.—Report of J. H. Carr, superintendent of Bloomfield academy.
No. 65.—Report of F. M. Paine, superintendent of Colbert Institute.

TEXAS AGENCY.

No. 66.—Report of Robert S. Neighbors, supervising agent for the Indians in Texas.
No. 67.—Report of M. Leeper, agent for the Indians of the Comanche agency.
No. 68.—Report of Richard Sloan, teacher on the Comanche reserve.
No. 69.—Report of H. P. Jones, farmer on the Comanche reserve.
No. 70.—Report of S. P. Ross, agent for the Indians of the Brazos agency.
No. 71.—Report of Z. E. Coombes, teacher at Brazos reserve.
No. 72.—Report of H. R. Moss, farmer on the Brazos reserve.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 73.—Report of J. L. Collins, superintendent.
No. 74.—Report of Christopher Carson, agent for the Utahs.
No. 75.—Report of M. Steck, agent for the Indians within the Apache agency.
No. 76.—Letter from the Reverend Samuel Gorman, relative to the condition of the Pueblo Indians.
No. 77.—Report of G. Bailey, special agent, in regard to the Indians of Arizona.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 78.—Report of Jacob Forney, superintendent.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 79.—Report of J. W. Nesmith, superintendent.

No. 80.—Report of E. C. Fitzhue, special agent for the Neuk-sac, Samish, and Lummi tribes.

No. 81.—Report of M. T. Simmons, agent for the Indians of Puget's Sound district.

No. 82.—Report of J. H. Jenkins, special agent at Neah bay.

No. 83.—Copy of letter of Isaac W. Smith, keeper of ——— lighthouse, to Agent Simmons.

No. 84.—Copy of letter of Agent Simmons to Mr. Smith.

No. 85.—Report of R. C. Fay, local agent at Penn's Cove.

No. 86.—Report of W. B. Gosnell, special agent at Squaksin reserve.

No. 87.—Report of Richard Lane, teacher at Squaksin reserve.

No. 88.—Report of G. A. Paige, local agent at the Kitsap.

No. 89.—Report of Sidney S. Ford, sen., special agent for the Upper Chehalis, and the different bands along the Chehalis river.

No. 90.—Report of R. B. Metcalfe, agent for the Indians within the Siletz agency.

No. 91.—Report of E. P. Drew, sub-agent for the Indians at Umpqua.

No. 92.—Report of William Tichenor, special agent.

No. 93.—Report of John F. Miller, agent for the Williamette tribes.

No. 94.—Report of A. P. Dennison, agent for the Indians of the northeastern district of Oregon.

No. 95.—Copy of letter of John Owen, special agent.

No. 96.—Copy of letter of John Owen, special agent.

No. 97.—Copy of Superintendent Nesmith's instructions to Mr. Owen.

No. 98.—Copy of newspaper correspondent "B."

No. 99.—Report of R. H. Lansdale, agent for the Indians north of the Columbia river and east of the Cascade mountains.

No. 100.—Letter of the Hon. Isaac I. Stevens to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 101.—Communication from Lieutenant John Mullan, respecting Indian hostilities.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 102.—Report of Thomas J. Henley, superintendent.

No. 103.—Report of H. P. Heintzelman, sub-agent for the Klamath reserve.

No. 104.—Report of Vincent E. Geiger, agent for the Nome Lackee reserve.

No. 105.—Report of M. B. Lewis, sub-agent for the Fresno farm.

No. 106.—Report of J. R. Vineyard, agent for the Indians at Téjon.

No. 107.—Report of G. Bailey, special agent, upon the system of Indian reservations.

No. 108.—Copy of letter of special Agent Bailey to S. P. Storms, overseer of Nome Cult farm.

No. 109.—Copy of letter of Overseer Storms to Special Agent Bailey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 110.—Statement of G. Bailey, disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, of the condition of the Indian Trust Fund, with accompanying papers, marked 1, 2, 3.

No. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Office of the United States Agency for the Indians
in the State of New York,
Buffalo, October 1, 1858.

Sir: Since assuming the duties of my office, on the 16th of December last, I have visited the Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Oneida, and Onondaga Indian reservations several times, in paying annuities of goods and money and transacting business relating to bounty land claims.

There are upon all of the reservations indications of progress in agriculture and in some of the arts of civilized life. Upon the Cattaraugus and Tuscarora reservations there are farms which in their management, appearance, and productiveness compare favorably with the best farms occupied and managed by white men in the respective vicinities.

You will pardon me for suggesting that, in my opinion, an allowance from the "appropriation for civilization of Indians," to encourage and stimulate the Indians in their efforts for progress in agriculture and the arts, would be most beneficial to the Indians and tend to their advancement in civilization. Those upon the Cattaraugus reservation have had under consideration the matter of organizing an agricultural society, and if there should be granted to them such an allowance, to be distributed in prizes, I believe the society would be organized and so managed as to be productive of the most beneficial results.

There are and have been upon the reservations above mentioned eighteen schools, sustained by liberal appropriations from the State of New York, of which seven are at Cattaraugus, six are at Alleghany, two are at Tuscarora, one is at Tonawanda, one is at Onondaga, one is at Oneida. It is believed that there is an increasing interest in schools on all of the reservations. The Christians and those subject to Christian influences yield a hearty support, and the pagan portion manifest less opposition and hostility to educational enterprises.

The Thomas Asylum for "orphan and destitute Indian children," for which an allowance of five hundred dollars has been made and paid from the "appropriation for civilization of Indians" of the present year, affords the benefits of education and livelihood to about forty-five Indian children of the description named in the title of the institution.

Notwithstanding the benevolent donations of the Friends, and other benefactors of the institution, its means in the present stringency of money matters have been very limited, and but for the above allowance of five hundred dollars there is reason to believe that some of its inmates would have been necessarily deprived of the home and privileges they there enjoy. During the last quarter a small new building was erected for a school house and workshop, in which the children, when not in school, are to be taught to pursue some useful trade.

The importance of the influences which this institution, if sustained, may exercise upon the rising generation of Indians cannot be over estimated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BELA H. COLEGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 2.

MACKINAC AGENCY.

OFFICE MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, November 10, 1858.

SIR: In consequence of the very unfavorable weather, which prevented my reaching the different points of payment on Lake Michigan, my annual report is delayed beyond the usual time.

Up to the date of this report I have completed the distribution of annuities for this year to that portion of the Chippewas of Lake Superior that are within this agency, the Ottawas and Chippewas residing near Sault Ste Marie, Mackinac, Little Traverse, and Grand Traverse, while there remain to be paid the Grand River Ottawas and Chippewas, most of whom are on their reservation in Oceana and Mason counties, in this State, where I expect to distribute to them their annuities in a few days, and then proceed as expeditiously as possible to the payment of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black river, upon their respective reservations, and from thence to the payment of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, and the Pottawatomies of Huron, at their usual places of receiving their annuities. It is very desirable, and the Indians in this agency have unanimously requested, that their annuities be distributed at least one month earlier than they have generally received them for some years past, and the reasons with which their request is urged are weighty and important.

Most of them come to the places of payment in boats and canoes, which not only in this season of the year renders their journey perilous and a matter of delay, but of great exposure and increased expense.

In view of meeting the wants of the Indians in this particular, I have increased the number of places at which their annuities are distributed, and have, in most instances, paid on Indian reservations.

I deeem it important, in carrying out the intention of the government towards the Indians, that the payments be removed from places of public resort and made, as far as practicable, upon their respective localities, and in every case upon a government reservation.

I find it impossible, without the active influence of the corporation or leading citizens of the villages, to preserve order and suppress those influences so prevalent in times of payment, and which is the cause of much crime, wretchedness, and misery among the Indians.

I should regard the abandonment of the traffic of intoxicating liquors among the Indians as the removal of the greatest evil to them, as it is the main source of their degradation, and so long as it exists, an obstacle exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to overcome is in the way of their elevation and prosperity.

The illicit intercourse of depraved white men with Indian females has and is making its fearful impress upon their character and constitution, and, with ravages of intemperance, betoken the enfeebleness if not the extinction of the race.

To attempt to restrain these unprincipled persons, and secure the Indians in their rights and privileges, is but to incur the hostility of factions, and a resort to the basest of means to prejudice the minds of the Indians against the government agents.

These things are notorious, and demand the aid of the law for their correction.

By faithfully fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the Indians upon their reservations, and by exercising the utmost diligence in guarding their rights, resisting, with the authority of law, crime against it, a reform may be brought about, and an element of elevation introduced which may operate favorably upon the future destiny of the Indian race, but without care and the use of the most stringent means the future may be correctly judged of by the past.

It is to be regretted that with all the excellencies of the late treaties with the Indians in this agency that they are not more concentrated, and in some instances their reservations better understood, for in several cases the reservations are entirely unsuited for the purposes designed, and in one instance not a sufficient quantity of land for the bands designated, the particulars of which, so far as relates to the Ottawas and Chippewas, was forwarded from this office under date of 2d October last.

To the Chippewas of Lake Superior in this agency there are three reservations and two places of payment; these reservations are adjoining their three principal settlements, two on Ke-we-naw Bay, and one near Ontonagon, on Lake Superior.

The land is well adapted to farming purposes, and so situated that they are able to derive much of their support from fishing. They have made as yet little or no improvement upon their reservations; but have expressed a strong desire for the survey of their lands, at which time, they assure me, they will commence the work in earnest of tilling the soil.

The Ottawas and Chippewas have twelve reservations and seven places of payment. Most of these reservations have been entered upon by more or less of the Indians for whom they were designated. Several of the reservations assigned are adjoining settlements made and owned by the Indians; consequently, most of them are slow in making improvements upon the reservations.

I have been able to remove the greater portion of the Grand River Ottawas and Chippewas to their new homes in Oceana and Mason counties, in this State, with which they seem well pleased.

It is hoped that by persevering effort the entire family of Ottawas and Chippewas may be induced to settle permanently upon their reservations.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.—Two reservations, by the treaty of 1855, were provided for these Indians; one of them, which was designed for what is called the Bay Indians, is entirely unsuited for agricultural purposes, there being but little land that can be used for that purpose.

They are unanimous in requesting a new reservation in lieu of the one granted in the treaty referred to, and are waiting with some anxiety for a decision in this matter.

I hope the department will be able to secure, by the action of the next session of Congress, a favorable response to their request.

The mills built by the government for these Indians on the Chippewa river are now in active operation for their benefit.

I regret to learn that these Indians, together with a portion of the Ottawas and Chippewas, have suffered much loss in the destruction of their corn crop by the early frost. They are now asking help in the way of provisions, to sustain them during the approaching winter.

I have encouraged such of the Indians as have gone on their lands with a view of cultivating the soil, by assisting in building their houses, furnishing them oxen, agricultural implements, seeds, and establishing schools among them, and in every way authorized by the late treaties with them.

I have hope, from the very liberal provisions made for them by the government, a just attention to their rights and privileges, and the examples of the more enlightened and worthy among them in industry and morality, and the competency secured in tilling the ground, will afford sufficient inducement to turn their attention wholly to agricultural pursuits.

Much may be hoped for from well regulated schools among them, and as the advantages of education shall be developed, a just appreciation of moral obligation experienced, they will be among us as evidences of their capability of governing and being governed.

In reference to the educational interests of the Indians in this agency comparatively little has been done. Their transition state since the late treaties made with them, in collecting from their scattered localities to the reservations assigned them, rendered it difficult to determine where to locate the school houses and to collect a sufficient number of scholars to justify the expense of sustaining a teacher among them; but as they are now becoming settled demands are made for school houses, which are being built, and competent teachers will soon be at work dispensing knowledge to the Indian youths of this agency.

The educational fund, though considered ample at the time of making the treaty, yet, in view of the many reservations where Indians are expected to reside, will require the most judicious and economical expenditures, that all may derive advantage from it.

In arranging the system for the operation of the schools in this agency, I purpose the organization of common school districts, in conformity with the regulations of this State in such cases made and provided; and from the position the Indian occupies here, to wit, that of citizen, they will be able to derive some benefit from the common school fund.

I give below in a condensed form, as far as I am able, from reports of schools that have come to hand, a statement of their condition for the year ending the 30th of September last.

For the greater portion of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, this report will embrace but three-fourths of a year, ending the 30th of June last, at which time it was transferred to another agency.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Teachers.	Station.	Male children taught.	Female children taught.	Whole number taught.	Days taught.
Thomas Dagg	L'Anse, Michigan	25	26	51	288
Thomas Brennan Edward Jacker	do do	16	13	29	244
A. P. Treusdell **Mary** Warren	Odanah, Wisconsin	43	26	69	132
Dillon O'Brien Elizabeth O'Brien	La Pointe, Wisconsin	30	29	59	180
Timothy Hegney	Grand Portage, Mich.	9	10	19	213
Total		123	104	227	1,017

Number of children in alphabet class	43
Number of children in spelling class	143
Number of children in reading class	89
Number of children in writing class	76
Number of children in arithmetic class	63
Number of children in geography class	38
Number of children in grammar class	5

Connected with the above schools, taught by Mr. Dagg at L'Anse and Mr. Higney at Grand Portage, are classes of male and female adult Indians, most of whom exhibit a strong desire for an education, and who, together with most of the children attending the school, are, I have reason to believe, making commendable progress in their studies.

Of the schools at L'Anse, those at Odanah and Grand Portage are taught in the government school houses built at those points, while the others at L'Anse and that at La Pointe are taught in houses owned by the Catholic church.

Ottawas and Chippewas.

Teachers.	Station.	Male children taught.	Female children taught.	Whole number taught.	Days taught.
Andrew P. Lathrop	Point Iroquois, Michigan	36	17	53	240
Ægedius Brosius	Cross Village, Michigan	48	36	84	225
William O'Donovan	Garden Island, Michigan	43	28	71	230
Aaron B. Page	Grand Traverse, Michigan	40	19	59	173
Ahial C. Stevens Miss Chapin	do .... do	28	16	44	186
Nicholas F. Murray Patrick A. Smith	Sheboygan, Michigan	9	6	15	204
Catharine M. Hamlin	Little Traverse, Michigan	29	28	57	142
Charles T. Selkrig	Griswold Colony, Mich	16	9	25	132
Eliza Hurlburt	Garden river, Michigan	15	11	26	110
James A. Button	Northport, Michigan	5	7	12	65
Andrew Porter	Bear creek, Michigan	24	20	34	119
Peter Dougherty	Grove Hill, Michigan	33	25	58	217
Total		326	212	538	2,042

Number of children in alphabet class	141
Number of children in spelling class	328
Number of children in reading class	290
Number of children in writing class	157
Number of children in arithmetic class	87
Number of children in geography class	5
Number of children in grammar class	2

Of the above schools, those at Point Iroquois, Garden Island, and Little Traverse are taught in government school houses built at those points, while all the others are taught in houses owned by various churches and persons.

The school under the superintendency of Mr. Dougherty and that in charge of Mr. Porter receive no pecuniary aid from the government. The character and present condition of the first named may be judged of from Mr. Dougherty's report, which is herewith transmitted.

Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.

Teachers.	Station.	Male child'n taught.	Female children taught.	Whole number taught.	Days taught.
Jacob Jackson	Isabella, Michigan	22	17	39	72
Laura A. Law	Saginaw, Michigan	27	20	47	86
Helen F. Snyder	Pe-ware Ne-go-ing, Michigan.	10	16	26	141
Total		59	53	112	299

Number of children in alphabet classes	17
Number of children in spelling classes	76
Number of children in reading classes	73
Number of children in writing classes	22
Number of children in arithmetic classes	41
Number of children in geography classes	12
Number of children in grammar classes	1

From personal observations made during my visits to some of these schools, as well as from reports received, I am made to believe that commendable progress is being made in the cause of education among the Indians in this agency.

Of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, and Pottawatomies of Huron, it only remains for me to say that their condition has not materially changed since the date of my last report.

They receive their annuities, which, by the terms of the treaty under which it is paid, are perpetual.

Most of them are located in different parts of the State on small parcels of land which they have been able to purchase, while others are mingling with other tribes.

I hereby recommend that the government, as soon as practicable, make a treaty with these Indians, and, if possible, place them in a similar condition with their brethren, the Ottawas and Chippewas, at least, giving their children the advantages of an education.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. FITCH, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

STATE OF MICHIGAN AGENCY.

GROVE HILL, GRAND TRAVERSE, *September* 22, 1855.

Report of Manual Labor Boarding School at Grove Hill, Grand Traverse Bay, for the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, under the direction and support of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

In presenting the report of this school and mission for the past year, it becomes us to acknowledge with gratitude the care and blessing of a gracious God. We have been enabled to continue our labors under encouraging circumstances. Our school has been prosperous, and the people under our care have been mostly industrious, and conducted well. Our people have been sharers in those divine influences that have, throughout our land, turned the hearts of so many to the remembrance and worship of Jehovah, the Redeemer. Under these influences, some of our scholars and some of the adults around us have been taught to fear and worship God, and hence have been more orderly and industrious. There has been much less intemperance and other irregularities among our people to grieve the hearts of those who labor for their good this season than in former years. The school has been conducted in all respects as in former years. The school and mission are under the superintendence of an ordained missionary, who labors for the spiritual instruction and moral improvement of parents and pupils, and his wife superintends the domestic affairs of the establishment.

The school is carried on in two separate departments, male and female. Each department has had an average of twenty-two scholars, from the age of eight to eighteen. Each department is under the care of a female teacher. The schools are kept in regular operation during the year, with two short vacations, spring and fall. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and philosophy.

There are two sessions a day, from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock, and from half-past 1 to half-past 4.

The board also employ a farmer and assistant to conduct the farm, to take charge of the boys out of school, and instruct them in the various branches of farming. Four females are also employed to attend to the cooking, washing, baking, and making and mending the clothing of the scholars. By a system of rotation, the girls all change work each week, so that all get a practical knowledge of household economy.

As heretofore, the scholars have been furnished with clothing, and are boarded from the funds of the board, to the officers of which vouchers of the expenditures are forwarded from those employed in the institution.

In reviewing the labors of another year in the school and among these people, we feel that with most of the families there is a gradual advancement. Intemperance is still doing its fatal work with some.

We feel an increasing conviction that the manual labor system promises more permanent good to these people than any other. These schools take the children from a bad home influence, and, by a regular system of exercise in labor, their natural indolence is counteracted, habits of labor and regular occupation are formed, and they see the advantages derived therefrom, while they are restrained from forming those irregular and roving habits of life which result from children unrestrained following their own desires. They learn what inspires self respect, while they form habits of order and submission to restraint which are valuable to them in after life.

Our people, aided by the donations of a few friends and the board, have erected a good substantial church, 48 feet by 35.

Most respectfully, yours,

P. DOUGHERTY.

A. M. Fitch, Esq.,
Agent, &c., Detroit, Michigan.

No. 4.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

Indian Agency,
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, September 20, 1858.

Sir: It is a source of regret that in this, my first annual report, I am unable to present to you a flattering account of all the tribes within this agency.

The treaty of February, 1856, which was intended to settle finally the long existing difficulties of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, it seems, has not produced that result, at least with the Stockbridges. A considerable number of what is termed the "Indian party" refused at the time to sign the articles, and still remain at the old reservation on lake Winnebago, being without occupation, and are an annoyance to the white settlers, while a large portion of those who have removed to their new homes continue, in opposition to my advice and earnest remonstrance, to lead idle and dissolute lives, setting evil examples to their neighbors, the Menomonees, whose efforts to civilize and improve their condition are worthy of all praise.

All this is owing in a great degree to whiskey, that old and much talked of "bane" of all Indians. The acts of Congress, the stringent prohibitory laws of this State, and the constant vigilance of myself and the employés of the agency, appear to be all in vain to avoid the evil. The shops are kept upon lands adjoining the reserve, and the traffic is carried on with an address and cunning which seem to defy detection.

The Stockbridges represent to me that the system of payment adopted under the terms of the treaty of February, 1856, by aformer superintendent, is oppressive; that the money for removal has not been paid in many instances, thereby preventing the coming of many who are anxious to remove to their new homes; and that the land allotted to them is unsuitable for farming purposes, and by no means such as they had a right to expect, both from the terms of the treaty and the promises of superintendent Huebschmann.

Without any disposition to censure the action of that officer, I consider it my duty to say that some portion of their complaints is founded in truth.

The country given to them is cold, by no means well fitted for farming purposes, and altogether inferior to the land conveyed by the Indians to the United States.

It is my belief that in many instances the removal fund was neither offered nor paid to them; and I am informed, and believe, that in every instance of payment *per capita* a portion of the sum to which the individual was entitled was retained.

The crops of the Stockbridges having unfortunately been nearly destroyed by the frost of the 24th of August, I am fearful, unless relieved, there will be much misery and suffering during the ensuing winter.

Those of the Munsee tribe on the reserve, as to their crops, &c., are pretty much in the same situation as the Stockbridges; although they have always evinced a strong desire to me to improve and cultivate their lands, and I think their efforts are commendable.

Since my appointment to this office I have found it impossible to visit but once the Oneidas at Duck creek, near Green Bay. They have recently expressed a strong desire for me to visit them in general council, which I intend doing at the earliest possible date. In my letter to you of the eighth of February last, I adverted to the difficulties existing between the chiefs and their people. From letters and other sources of information, I believe that these difficulties are not now less serious.

The Oneidas are surrounded by white settlements, and the contact, as usual, has been highly injurious to them. There seems to be little or no parental or preventive authority in the chiefs. They have lost their influences of domestic government, and are reduced to the level o[illegible]he common Indian; cattle are stolen, driven off, and sold to the [illegible]tes; and crimes of various kinds, and even murders, are committed.

All this, in my judgement, is not owing to bad conduct in the chiefs themselves; they are respectable men; but to the fact that, like the Stockbridges, the Oneidas have for many years been restless and removing from border to border of civilization, until vice and demoralization have done their work.

In a letter recently addressed to me by most of the principal chiefs, representing two hundred and eighty-nine warriors, who are a majority of the whole, after referring to their many troubles, they express themselves to the following effect:

"1. We want our land divided, and each person or head of a family have his or her share under their exclusive control.

"2. We want some change by which the United States may secure to us the benefits of a criminal code of laws, to be adjudged and executed, if possible, by the white tribunals.

"3. We desire to sell to the United States all our lands except about fifty acres per head."

There are many reasons why the department should, at an early date, seriously consider their request, the greatest of which is, that their present lawless condition can only effectually be corrected, in my judgment, by the stipulations of a treaty.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the Menomonees are doing well, and evince a strong prevailing desire to improve their condition; and I can assure you I shall extend to them all the kindness and care within my power, and which their general good character richly entitles them to.

You will, however, learn with regret that their labor for this season has been almost entirely unproductive. The wheat crop was destroyed by the smut and rust, so prevalent in all this part of the State; and the frost of the 24th of August was equally fatal to their corn, potatoes, &c.

The completion of their grist-mill, which is a very good one, induced them to sow a large breadth of land in wheat, nearly all of which is lost. It will be absolutely necessary to supply them with provisions for the coming winter, without which they will be obliged to return to the chase for subsistence. I earnestly invite your attention to this subject.

Their saw-mill was thoroughly repaired early last spring, and has been doing very well. There was a large lot of pine logs got out the last winter for their mill, and the lumber has been used by them for building houses, fences, &c., nearly as fast as the mill could saw it.

I have changed the system of management of the so-called central farm, believing that there was neither economy nor good policy in carrying it on as heretofore, by hiring laborers by the day. The ploughed land was, therefore, by my directions, subdivided into five-acre lots, and distributed to those who had no ground under cultivation. This arrangement will relieve the tribe of a large expenditure, and enable the Menomonee farmer, Mr. Haas, to pursue his rounds of instructions and advice to all. I have also distributed the cattle that were on the reserve, together with those that were purchased for them the past summer, among the chiefs of the various bands on the reservation, to be kept and used exclusively for the purposes respectively of each band; and I am pleased to say that while the tribe is relieved thereby of the large expense heretofore incurred in keeping them, the time of the farmer is more profitably employed, and the different bands, by their care and management, have justified my confidence in them.

The Menomonees have recently met with a severe loss in the death of Oshkosh, their principal chief. The particulars of his death, occurring on the 31st of August, I communicated to you in my letter of the 10th of September.

The 31st day of August was a day the like of which will never be seen again by the Menomonee nation—a day on which not only the red man but the white man mourned the loss of a brave and noble hearted man, whose place will never be filled with another as much respected and honored; as an orator his equal has never been known in the Menomonee nation, and he would rank with many of his white brethren.

I regret to say that he is another sad victim of Indian intemperance, which, however, has not been habitual with him for some years.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of the farmer and other employés of this agency, herewith transmitted for more detailed information in regard to their respective duties.

In obedience to your instructions of April 30, 1858, I have occupied some weeks in the investigation of claims of white settlers upon the Stockbridge reserve, lately ceded to the United States; I find the duty requires much patience and care; I shall report finally at the earliest practicable period.

I cannot close this communication without referring in terms of approval to the zeal and ability of the interpreter, Captain William Powel. He has afforded me much valuable assistance and information.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. BONESTEEL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 5.

KESHENA, *September* 9, 1858

SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request, and present to you my annual report of the school in my care. The object of the industrial school is to teach its scholars to cut and learn to make clothing, and to impress upon their minds a love for industry, which is so essential to happiness, and to comfort indispensable. I have spared no pains to advance these views, and to direct the minds of the Menomonee women to this important branch.

Sir, I am happy to say that its beneficial tendency is well understood and highly appreciated.

The catalogue of articles made in school will acquaint you with the industry of its scholars, both old and young.

Articles of clothing for men, one hundred and thirty-eight; for boys, two hundred and seventy-four; for women, one hundred and forty-four; for girls, three hundred and sixty-two; socks knit, thirty pair; stockings, thirteen pair; mittens, two pair.

Respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

MR. A. D. BONESTEEL, *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 6.

KESHENA, *September* 9, 1858.

SIR: I respectfully present the following as my annual report of the school under my charge. And I would thankfully acknowledge that, through the protection of a kind Providence, we have passed through another year of general prosperity.

The school has been continued through the whole year, except in the sugar making season, when the children were necessitated to follow their parents.

The number of scholars registered monthly is from fifty-five to eighty-one; of this number twenty-four are pagan children. The progress and deportment of the pupils have generally been commendable. With good success they have given attention to the following studies: reading, thirty-seven; spelling, forty-six; arithmetic, fourteen; geography, five; grammar, two.

On Fridays a portion of the larger girls attended the sewing school under the direction of Miss Jane Dousman. I hope that the fruit of the labor thus bestowed will be seen in after years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROSALIE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

A. D. BONESTEEL,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 7.

KESHENA, MENOMONEE PAY GROUND,
September 9, 1858.

SIR: Herewith I very respectfully submit to you my third annual report.

I am very sorry to inform you that all wheat sowed on the Indian reserve, which, according to my last letter, looked so rich and prosperous, has since been pretty nearly destroyed by the black rust.

The corn, potatoes, and all the vegetables were very much injured, if not entirely destroyed, by a heavy frost on the 24th of August last, so much so as that it will make the Menomonee Indians destitute of all means of subsistence, and if they should get no assistance from government they will either starve, or fall back to wild life and follow the chase.

The Menomonee Indians put up an abundance of hay, so as to winter their cattle well.

The threshing machine you bought was received and put up, and I have been threshing, for the last few days, wheat for the Indians; but, as I have stated before, the most of it is hardly worth threshing.

The wheat and oats sowed on the central farm are in the same state as the rest, and is stacked in the government barn, so is the rye, but the rye yielded pretty well, and I shall encourage the Indians all I can to sow as much rye as they possibly can, because it will do well where other grain will not.

Very respectfully submitted by your very obedient

FREDRECK HAAS,
Menomonee farmer.

AUGUSTUS D. BONESTEEL,
Indian Agent.

No. 8.

ONEIDA WEST MISSION,
September 9, 1858.

DEAR SIR: According to your request, I forward you my annual report, from the 1st of July, 1857, to 30th of June, 1858.

The whole number of names on the register during that time is sixty-three. The highest number any day during the year was thirty-five all day, and one half a day. The lowest was two all day, and one half a day.

Each of the following branches have been taught in the school during the year, viz: reading, spelling, writing, geography, mental and written arithmetic.

Some make very good proficiency, others are rather dull. In the winter the school is generally well attended; in the summer but few are present.

The greatest difficulty is the want of parental government, and an interest in sending the children to school steadily. Many are strongly prejudiced against learning any way, claiming that it only makes people worse; others don't care, while some think it will do well enough to educate the boys, but that it is labor lost to educate the girls.

Then if there is any corn to hoe, a berry to pick, or a baby, *and they are plenty*, about house, the larger ones have to stay at home, and the younger ones do not like to go alone. But little government is exercised by the parents at home, and when the children come to school some of them are as ugly as Lucifer is reported to be.

Be not alarmed if you hear of cross teachers, and receive complaints against them, at Oneida West Mission, for if you have not, I presume you will; all I ask is to hear both sides of the question, and then remove me from the charge ot the school, if you think best.

Yours, very respectfully,
DAVID LEWIS, *Teacher*,
Oneida West Mission, Oneida Reservation, Wisconsin.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 9.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Paul, September 28, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the department, I have the honor to hereby submit a report of the general condition of the various Indian tribes under this superintendency during the past year.

Under the instructions of May 9, 1857, I have made payments in person to the Winnebagoes, Sioux of the Mississippi, and Chippewas of the Mississippi, all matters of treaty stipulations. This has necessarily involved frequent visits to each tribe, and afforded favorable opportunities to observe the practical operations of the present system and policy in realizing the beneficiary results that are intended to be conferrred by the various treaties that have been made between the Indians and the government. The object of the government, as understood, is to maintain a strict and exact fulfillment of its stipulated faith, and at the same time to observe a parental care in promoting the permanent good and welfare of the Indians, and to bring to them, as rapidly as possible, the benefits of a civilization that will eventually entitle them to the rights and privileges of a condition of actual citzenship. To accomplish this end, there has been inserted in many of the late treaties that have been made with the northern tribes a provision vesting in the President discretionary power to change and modify the application of the annuity and other funds, in such manner as he may deem for the best interest of the Indians.

It is to be regretted that a provision of this character is not inserted in all of our treaties with Indian tribes, as it would thereby permit the adoption of a common system of improvement and agricultural advancement. In closely observing the effect of the payment of large amounts of money as annuities to Indians, the invariable conclusion will be attained that payments in that form are not productive of a rapid advancement in civilization. The Indians, not understanding or appreciating any of the common principles of thift or economy, scarcely ever look to the payment of their annuities for the purpose of receiving money for their support and maintenance; though avariciously eager to receive their per capita allowance, yet it is but a brief period of time before it has passed away; it is either consumed by the "past credits" of the trader, or, should they refuse to pay their debts, their cupidity for baubles and useless articles is tempted, or else they squander the amount received in gambling, and not unfrequently in clandestinely procuring liquor, and before a week has elapsed the stipend given them for their improvement and support has vanished, while to the Indian no practical benefit has resulted, no additional comfort secured. Again, the tendency of the Indians to commit depredations and thefts upon the white settlers seems to be upon the increase. Recognizing no right of property as binding, and roaming continually from their reserves in small bands, they meet with the isolated habitation of the pioneer, take or destroy his property, and give no other satisfaction than by saying he can obtain remuneration at the next payment; during the past season this class of claims, particularly against the Sioux and Chippewas, have been very numerous. The utter indifference manifested by the Indians in regard to the payment of these matters of depredation, and the consequent demands made upon the annuities for redress, are another source of depletion of the amounts paid them, and also of dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, for the whole tribe suffers, in many cases, on account of the acts of the few, the identification of the party depredating not being at all times practicable; were there therefore less money provided for annuities, less importance attached to the gathering for payment, the Indians would not be encouraged in the commission of these depredations by the idea that they could satisfy them, or their Great Father would out of their moneys for annuities, or else they would pay their debts by a general treaty, to be negotiated at some future day. Again, the centralizing influence of tribal organization militates against the progress of Indians in civilization and the pursuits of agricultural life. Nothing preserves this tribal and banded system so effectually as the present payment of large money annuities. The tribal gatherings are the occasions of tribal re-unions and of councils, in which the whole direction and policy are controlled and determined by one common will and conclusion, frequently under influences that do not originate from motives solely governed by a desire of promoting the permanent welfare of the Indians. After giving the subject a full investigation, I am clearly of the opinion that a modification of the present system of annuity payments would prove beneficial. That a judicious expenditure in opening farms for individual Indians, in agricultural implements, in giving them cattle and stock, goods, and limited quantities of provisions, to be regulated by their wants, added to a selection of permanent locations, are suggestions worthy a practical test, and the adoption of which would be promotive of their comfort and developement in civilization. The accomplishment of this modification would, perhaps, require time, and with some of the tribes new treaty provisions, and can only be done by inducing them to the occupancy of parcels of land, to be set apart for each head of a family as a permanent home. Again, the gradual expiration of treaty stipulation lessons the amount of annuities, and before many years the annuities now paid, with few exceptions, will have ceased entirely. These annuities having been evaporated by payments, nothing will then be left for the support of the Indians, save the result of their own industry; labor during large annuity payments has never been absolutely required; agricultural pursuits involve labor; the conclusion is inevitable; the remnant of their land is sought for by the white settlers, they yield them from necessity, are removed from spot to spot, until, a dwindled race, they have fulfilled their destiny of extinction. Therefore I consider that permanence and security of possession should be guarantied, agricultural implements, manual labor school, monthly stipends of provisions, clothing, and domestic utensils should be furnished.

The surplus products raised by the Indians should be purchased from them and the balance of their funds placed in permanent investments for their benefit. Their tribal organization should be destroyed; practical and stringent laws should be passed by legislatures against the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and subjecting Indians to penalties for encroaching upon the rights of citizens; an individual responsibility for crimes committed against each other, or the whites, are means which may accomplish the gradual incorporation into the habits and system of government of those who hold to them now the position of a dominant race, individualize and bring to them the comforts and permanence of civilized life, and preserve them in their property and rights.

The concentrating of all the tribes east of the Rocky mountains in a territory of sufficient magnitude for their accommodation, devoted exclusively to their possession, has been frequently suggested; at present, the northern tribes, who are recipients of annuities under treaty stipulations, are not allied in sentiment or affinities sufficient to induce a common union within a common territory. There are instances in which the feuds of centuries still exist; even now the space of country between the Sioux and Chippewas is not broad enough to prevent them from continually renewing their conflicts, to which the traditionary hatred they bear to each other stimulates them. During the past spring these conflicts have been quite numerous. No efforts at pacification seem to be availing; while the large amount of depredations committed on innocent parties who reside upon the path the war parties travel in their forays upon each other, when they seem to act with perfect lawlessness in their appropriation of whatever property they meet with, absorbs their annuities in claims which justice demands should be paid. The legislature of this State passed at its last session a stringent law, in order to prevent Indians from roaming from their reserves, which properly administered may serve to keep them from committing continued trespasses upon the property of settlers. I have impressed upon the chiefs and head-men, in councils held with them, the necessity for their protection and prosperity, that they should resist every inclination among the members of their respective tribes to indulge in the destructive feud which has so much retarded the progress of their tribes in the peaceful pursuits and tendency to civilized life.

The accomplishment of a continued peace between the Sioux and Chippewas has baffled the ingenuity of the officers of the government for many years. Treaties of peace between each other are made only to be violated as soon as the pipe smoke which ratifies them has vanished; only extreme watchfulness and a sufficient force of troops to co-operate with the civil authorities, collecting the Chippewas on a single reservation and enforcing the law compelling them to remain on their reserves, can retain them, and the future settlement of the country dividing them will prevent the recurrence of these scenes.

The following Indian tribes are under charge of this superintendency, viz: The Winnebagoes, Sioux of the Mississippi, and Chippewas of the Mississippi; during this summer the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and under your instructions of July 8th jurisdiction has extended over the Yanctonnais east of the Missouri river.

The Winnebagoes are under the charge of Agent Charles H. Mix, who entered upon the discharge of his official duties in July last, and has vigorously devoted himself to developing the agricultural resources of the fertile lands of the reserve belonging to these Indians, and thereby promoting their prosperity and advancement.

Indians are employed here to assist in making and improving their farms, and more labor is actually performed by these Indians than at any agency under this superintendency. The accompanying report of Agent Mix exhibits a prosperous condition of the tribe; a large amount of lands have been cultivated and a surplus of grain raised. There is a decided and rapid progress manifested among these Indians, which is encouraging. The manual labor school system will rapidly develop among them habits of labor. The suggestions of the agent in regard to the settlement, under the treaty of 1854, of lands on each head of a family, in my opinion, should be carried out, and a disposition made of the surplus lands. Farms then opened for their benefit will give them a stability and fixed locality that must be eventually successful in destroying their tribal organization, individualizing and socializing them, so as to make them identical in habits and customs with their white neighbors. A great prejudice seems to exist among the white settlers in the immediate vicinity of this tribe, which prejudice is encouraged by those who desire to possess the fertile lands which they have been successful in obtaining for their reservation. This feeling is so frequently manifested that it materially interferes with the efforts of the officers of the government to maintain a proper control over the minds of the Indians, to prevent their resorting to those annoyances of thieving and alarming which are peculiar traits of Indian retaliation.

The Sioux of the Mississippi compose the largest number of annuity Indians under this superintendency. The management of this agency has been for the past year under the direction of Agent J. R. Brown, who has, in his accompanying report, given a complete and general view of their present condition, and the plan of operations which he suggests for their benefit is eminently wise and practical. There exists no reason why these Indians should not rapidly progress in a gradual settlement into agricultural habits, and be brought to an entire abandonment of their roaming life. An effort to produce the result of a relinquishment of their present tribal organization, and a permanent settlement upon lands set apart to them and held as their own property, should be the object to be attained, for which the agent's views are especially commended to your favorable consideration. Here the amount of annuities paid them, with their other funds, render practicable the project of building houses for each eighty acres, which shall be the homestead of each family and furnished with the necessary domestic utensils, rendered by the law inalienable for a period extending beyond the life, at least, of one or two generations; and the agricultural operations, confined to the ploughing of a certain number of acres on each parcel, will, in the course of two or three years, exhibit a settlement, not in villages or wigwams, or temporary hovels, but, scattered over the large available reserve, present a pleasing prospect of agricultural growth that must be productive of great good and progress.

The inclination of the Indians, especially the Lower Sioux, is to realize such a condition. The Upper Se-see-toans are more intractable, and compose a large number whose homes are made, for a greater portion of the year, in the buffalo ranges on the Coteau des Prairies, and, extending by connexion and family relationship among the Yanctonnais into the country occupied by them, partake to a great extent of the ungovernable character of these roaming Indians, whose livelihood is procured by the results of the chase. To control them requires much prudence and determination, and as yet they scarcely feel, or care but little for, the efforts made for their agricultural advancement. The reception of annuities brings them once a year together, and they, after receiving their goods and provisions, scatter to the hunt of the buffalo until the succeeding year brings them to the payment grounds. The Wah-pay-toan bands of the Upper Sioux, and a few bands known as the Lower Se-see-toan, are more inclined to planting and permanent residence, and for them much has been accomplished the past year. I would remark that several of the Med-a-wah-kan-toan and Wah-pa-coo-tah Sioux, having signified to me their desire to form themselves into a separate organization, with a view to adopt rules and regulations similar to a community of white settlers, and assume the garb of white men, cut their hair, and change their habits and customs, were assured that houses should be built for them, clothes and a sufficient supply of stock furnished to each family for their use. This is the commencement of a community that I am in hopes will rapidly increase and be emulated by the rest of their tribe. Encouragement should be given to all who are thus inclined.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi, under the immediate direction of their agent, J. W. Lynde, who entered upon the discharge of the duties of his agency in July last, embrace the Chippewas of the Mississippi, who were parties to treaties between the United States and the Chippewa Indians previous to the treaty of 1855, and under the latter treaty were included with them those Indians residing about Leech, Cass, and Winnipeg lakes, that form the head waters of the Mississippi river. The reserves set apart under the treaty of February 22, 1855, are scattered, and each band is isolated, rendering it difficult for the agent to keep such a watchful care over them as to guard them and prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors, which has been for so long a time such a prolific source of complaint, and which has evaded all efforts of the government officers to prevent; should the Indians be concentrated, the numbers of their reserves be reduced, and thereby enable the agent to reside where he can exercise diligence in enforcing the penalties of the law, this traffic can thereby be circumscribed. On the occasion of last fall payment I made an example of one of those persons who supply the Indians with liquor during payment, by personally placing him in irons and taking him to be confined at Fort Ripley. This, for a time, succeeded in checking the sale to Indians, but the evil is so deeply rooted, and the persons engaged in it are so unscrupulous, that there are no means so base that they will not resort to to accomplish their nefarious designs. Agent Lynde has promptly acted on this subject, and I trust successfully, so far as he can reach them by the power vested in him; but the present system of widely separated and distinct reserves for Indians affords so many avenues to introduce liquor, that it discourages the hope of a termination to the evil until these Indians are brought into such a limited scope of country that they can be continually under the protecting care of the agent.

The missonaries, the Rev. J. Lloyd Breek, at Leech lake, having abandoned the location and the charge of the Indians' agricultural and educational interest at that point, and the Rev. J. P. Bardwell having resigned the same care at Cas slake and Lake Winnebigoshish, which resignation, stating the causes which influenced him in returning to the government the trust confided to him, are in your possession. This *reduces* these matters to the immediate direction of the agent, and active measures will be taken to properly dispose of the funds for the purposes for which they were set apart under the treaty. To perform the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the breaking and clearing land, as per agent's report, there is but a limited quantity now broken. I would advise that an appropriation by Congress of $10,000 be asked for.

During the last winter permission was given for delegations of the chiefs from the Chippewas of Red lake and Red river to visit Washington, for the purpose of consulting with you in regard to their interests and to adjust their boundary lines, and consider any other matter affecting their tribes they desired to have brought before the President. Owing to the lateness of the season when the permission arrived, the Indians at the Red river were not collected together until April, when it was not deemed expedient by them to visit Washington this spring. There appears to be some urgent reasons why a permanent treaty should be made with these Indians. Their proximity to the Sioux keeps up a continued state of warfare, and during the present season the return of the annual train from St. Paul to Pembina was attacked by a party of Sioux, and two of the persons accompanying this train killed.

The valley of the Red River of the North is rapidly being settled, and the intercourse with that region becoming so frequent, and the probability that the future available route to the Pacific will pass through that country, and the necessity of defining the boundary lines of the Indians' land, and the settling the Chippewa Indians of the Red river and Red lake on reserves, are reasons that I would recommend to your consideration for the conclusion of a treaty which is highly necessary to be attained at an early day.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior have been set apart from the Chippewas of Michigan into a separate agency, under the direction of Agent C. K. Drew.

The agency has for the present been located at Superior City. The agent's report will afford you information in regard to the condition of these Indians; continued active employment among the other tribes under the superintendency has prevented my visiting them, which I propose to do during the next season.

The Yanctonnais Sioux Indians, embracing the largest body of Indians east of the Missouri river that are not under treaty stipulations, occupy the lands lying between the Missouri and the western line of the State of Minnesota, and between the parallels of 43° and 46° of latitude, frequently extending themselves, in the pursuit of buffalo, further northward; efforts have been made during this season to appoint a time and place of consultation in regard to the claim they make to the lands ceded by the Se-see-toans and Wah-pay-toans under the treaty of July 23, 1851, and to distribute among them goods and provisions, purchased under the appropriation made at the last session of Congress for that purpose. They have declined meeting the officers of the government this fall, but have indicated the coming spring as an appropriate time for the interview, as that will afford them an opportunity during the coming winter of consulting among each other in regard to the overtures of the government.

I was in hopes that I should be able to report the termination of all apprehension in regard to these Indians. At present no absolute hostility exists, yet a disposition has been manifested whenever they have come in contact with the white settlers upon any of the disputed territory, which indicates that no certainty can be expressed of a permanent peaceful condition being maintained until a treaty has been effected with them.

I have, during the past year, had but one occasion to call upon the troops stationed for the protection of the frontier at Fort Ridgley; at that time commandant Captain Steele with Lieutenant Bond promptly responded with their whole available force, and by their presence enabled me to check and subdue a spirit of insubordination which at one time threatened a serious interruption of the payment at Yellow Medicine.

I would recommend that an available force of troops should be kept upon this frontier, and would suggest that, the country being one of extended plains, mounted troops would be preferable for cases of emergency.

I conclude this report with the general statement that I have to commend the officers of the government under this superintendency for the zealous and faithful discharge of their duties, and their endeavors in the administration of details to successfully carry out all matters of instructions and the general policy adopted for the management of their respective tribes.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. Charles E. Mix,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.

No. 10.

Chippewa Agency, *October* 1, 1858.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the state and condition of the Chippewas of the Mississippi recently placed in my charge.

I entered upon my official duties the first day of July last, and since the transmission of my brief introductory report of July 31, have made the tour of my entire agency for the purpose of being more fully conversant with the condition and habits of the various bands. The Mississippi band, in the immediate vicinity of the agency, from their contiguity to white settlements, have suffered under the influence of ardent spirits, smuggled into their country by depraved and lawless white men, to an extent quite beyond my powers of adequate description.

The diseased and emaciated appearance, bowed frames, and impaired constitutions of the middle aged men, present a spectacle of wretchedness that urges immediate remedy and careful watchfulness. By constant dissipation in the past, the influence and paternal advice hitherto extended among their people by the experienced chiefs and head-men of their tribes is every year becoming less effectual. Their young men witness the rapid degeneracy of those to whom they once listened and looked up to for a rule of action, and, stimulated by a desire to distinguish themselves, they form combinations and scouting parties, the effect of which is to distract and render more difficult any system of control by habits of industry and civilization so imperatively demanded for their future welfare.

To remedy this evil, and if possible to reclaim them from the baneful effects of intoxication, has been my constant aim, and to accomplish this object I brought into requisition all the aid which the laws of the State and the statutory provisions of the trade and intercourse laws, together with vigilant assistance of the troops at Fort Ripley, under the command of Lieutenant Perry, could afford, and I am happy to say that the effect thus far has been gratifying to an extent beyond my most sanguine expectations.

In this connexion I wish, also, to impress forcibly upon your attention the necessity of a resident physician at this agency. Disease has insinuated itself so generally among the various bands, that unless frequent visits by a physician, having the opportunity of watching the incipiency of the several disorders prevalent among them, can be had, I fear much suffering and no few deaths will ensue the coming winter. The Indians are all urgent in requesting such an appointment, and I trust that the department will see the necessity of appropriating out of some available fund an amount sufficient to secure the services of an experienced man in this capacity.

In regard to the present condition of the Pillager and Winnebigoshish bands, whose reservations I have but recently returned from visiting, I wish to make a few suggestions that have arisen in my mind as necessary to their peaceable and permanent security and improvement. In order that their civilization may be effectual and their disposition to wander curtailed to the smallest possible limits, compatible with their naturally roving dispositions, it will be necessary to combine with their system of education a sufficient amount of recreation to make the one agreeable while the other is useful.

The manual labor school system, I am confident, will assist in accomplishing this object if fully and properly carried out; but intimately connected with this subject, and one to which the faith of the government stands pledged by every principle of law and equity, is the strict fulfillment of all the obligations by treaty stipulations under the compact of February 22, 1855. In article 3d of this treaty it is agreed with the Mississippi bands that a reasonable quantity of land *shall* be ploughed and prepared at each reservation, not to exceed three hundred acres. As yet this has been but partially complied with. Sixty acres only having been prepared by my predecessor, and that upon two of the least important of their reservations, Mille Lac and Rabbit Lake. Delays of this character, while they appear trifling to government, are sources of continual vexation to the agent, and create that dissatisfaction so difficult to allay in the minds of a nation naturally jealous of their rights, and suspicious of those with whom they have to deal. These remarks, while they apply with much force to the Mississippi bands, have no special application to those of the Pillager and Winnebigoshish Indians, who have, for the many years that I have known them, manifested a greater disposition to turn their attention to habits of industry than any other of the bands within this agency, and by proper encouragement will in a few years, in my opinion, make good practical farmers. The immediate preparation then of these lands I conceive of the utmost importance, and to accomplish this object the coming winter means should be provided the agent that he may employ such of the Indians as are disposed to work, and thereby encourage a laudable ambition and stimulate to a degree of usefulness very many of the bands who have expressed an anxious desire of turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, and leaving off those roving and desultory habits which they perceive have only thus far resulted in wretchedness and degeneracy. By the performance of these obligations government will prove true to its pledges of faith, and the Indians, becoming convinced of the friendly intentions of those having charge of their property, will quietly secede from their pagan customs, and make advances toward the great problem of regeneration so necessary to their preservation from total extinguishment.

Yours, respectfully,

J. W. LYNDE,
Indian Agent.

Hon. W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendant Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 11.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Superior, Wisconsin, October 26, 1858.

SIR: I now respectfully submit to you the first annual report since my connexion with the agency of the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

On the 25th of July last I received your instructions to proceed directly from St. Paul to this place, and, in accordance therewith, I set out on the same day, arrived here on the 2d of August, and immediately opened an office for the transaction of business. Late in August the annuity goods for this agency were sent forward by Agent Fitch. Those for Bad river (Odanah) were landed at La Pointe. The distance from the latter place to the reservation is about twenty-two miles, which is made in open boats and batteaux, and, in order to insure the safe transportation of the goods to the reserve, I proceeded to La Pointe and personally superintended the removal of the same to the reserve, where they were safely deposited in the commodious warehouse established there. Shortly after my return to this place a communication from Agent Fitch advised me that the funds for the

Indian payments within *this* agency were daily expected by him. The lateness of the season, together with the protracted illness of Agent Fitch, induced me to go to Detroit; which I did, and received from the agent there my proportion of the public money, with which I returned to Superior. I had notified the Wisconsin Indians who receive their annuities at Bad river that I would meet them there on the 27th of September, which I did early on the morning of that day.

A large majority of the Indians had come in the day before, and I began my preparations to number them; but, to my surprise, I learned that the Indians were in a bad humor and would decline to be enrolled. I at once endeavored to learn the cause and the following circumstances were ascertained. One "*Loren Mitchell*," who had been living among the Indians at *Lac La Flambeau* for several months, had come over with them from their reserve, bringing his interpreter with him. By gross misrepresentations and artful falsehood he had influenced the Indians to believe that the government had long been in the habit of cheating them by withholding a large proportion of the annuity money and goods due them from year to year, and that many of the goods that had been purchased for them had been detained on the way by the agents and sold for their private advantage. For months this unscrupulous scoundrel had been filling the ears of the naturally suspicious Indians with his double distilled lies, until he had brought them to second his plans by signing an agreement constituting him their agent for five years, at a salary of *three thousand* dollars per annum, to be paid out of their annuities; the first installment of which, namely, *three thousand dollars*, was to be met from the payment of 1858, thus placing the poor Indians directly antagonistic to the President and his accredited officials.

Upon learning these facts, I sent for Mitchell, who came to the warehouse, where we had an interview. My inquiries into his motives and conduct elicited any but satisfactory answers. He was sullen, and evidently felt certain of succeeding in his plans. I demanded the written agreement which he had made with the Indians, (a copy of which I had procured before through a friendly Indian,) and compelled him to surrender it.

I then bade him leave the reserve on pain of being arrested and sent to prison. I then notified the Indians again that I was waiting for them. They sent me word that they were holding a council, and when they got through they would come. After a delay of many hours the chiefs came down and asked for a council.

I invited them into the warehouse. They said they wished to hold the council *outside;* but I would not consent to this, for their insolent behaviour and insulting language admonished the utmost prudence and caution; besides, I had heard of the threats they had made in case the agent would not comply with their demands.

What these demands were I was soon to understand; for *O-skaw-bay-wis*, a Lac La Flambeau chief, was the chosen speaker, and, after the council was opened, he rose and delivered a long speech which was marked throughout with a boldness and impudence such as I had never before witnessed in an Indian. He stated the terms upon which the Indians would consent to be enrolled. These were that I would recognize Mitchell as the friend and agent of the Indians, that I would permit him to examine my invoices, count my funds, and assist in distributing their annuities.

There were *twenty-three* chiefs present at this council, all of whom, with the exception of three or four, sympathized and acted with their speaker. Their grunts of approbation indicated that they had learned Mitchell's lesson well, and understood the adage that, "in union there is strength." I listened long and patiently to the speech of *O-skaw-bay-wis*, and when he sat down, I took occasion to reply, that they had greatly mistaken the government and its agents if they supposed they could be frightened into compliance with such impudent and unheard of demands. I explained to them the character, conduct, and designs of Mitchell. I pointed out to them the great danger to which they exposed themselves by holding counsel with such a man. The agreement they had signed was interpreted word by word; I denounced, in the most earnest manner, their pretended friend and would be agent. He was a muskrat and a dog, his design was to deceive, cheat, and abandon them, to break up forever their friendly relations with their Great Father, which would inevitably result in their ruin. I told them that I had been sent there by their Great Father, the President, to do their business, and I would not permit Mitchell, the Indians, or others, to take it out of my hands. If Mitchell came upon the pay ground I would bind him with ropes, and throw him into a boat, and my young men would remove him from the reservation. As for the chiefs who had sided with this Mitchell against their Great Father, I would report them to him, who would not only depose them from their chieftainship, but he would strike their names from the pay roll forever; when children were disobedient and ungrateful the father must punish. I concluded by repeating that I was ready to proceed with their business; they had delayed me a long time, and unless they were now willing to return to their duty I would remove the money and goods to La Pointe, and proceed to Grand Portage to make my payment there.

I gave them till noon the next day to answer me. Before that time had expired the chiefs who had been the principal actors in this affair appeared and expressed their sorrow for their conduct and their ingratitude to their Great Father. Without further delay or trouble I proceeded to take the census of the bands, and concluded the payment satisfactorily. I understood after the payment was over that Mitchell had told the Indians that the money and goods belonged to them, and they could go and take them from the warehouse; also, that if I would not comply with their demands they had better go home and *not take* their annuities. A person told me at La Pointe, on my return, that he saw Mitchell with a large amount of specie, which he carried in his hat, and as he was known to have met the Indians after they had received their money and goods, it is not improbable that they divided their money with him.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the precautions taken by me to prevent the whiskey traffic among the Indians at Bad river were completely successful; else, in the excitement that prevailed upon the occasion referred to, the most fatal consequences might have ensued.

I had employed reliable men to act as a day and night police; they discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction.

Not a drunken Indian was seen upon the pay ground during the six days of my stay there. The conduct of Mitchell deserves serious attention and prompt punishment. In such cases, the agent is *now weak* and *powerless.*

The isolated situation of the reservations, the absence of magistrates, competent jurors, and prisons, are grave impediments in the way of preventing a frequent repetition of such offences, the *fatal* consequences of which are *too obvious to require comment.*

In my humble judgment, the agent should be clothed with a power and authority that will enable him at all times to protect the reservations from being the haunts and abiding places of men who, like Mitchell, are ever prowling about, to steal from the poor Indian what little he may possess, and to brutalize and debauch him with the accursed fire water.

In his able and interesting report to the Secretary of the Interior, for 1857, Commissioner Denver says: "No white man should be permitted to obtain any kind of possession or foothold within the limits of the reservations, nor even to enter them except in the employ or by permission of the government, and for the instruction of the Indians. Power should be conferred on the agents to eject summarily all intruders from the reservations. They should also be clothed with executive and judicial authority in matters pertaining to their agencies, and appeals from their decisions allowed to the superintendents, and thence to the department." My experience and judgment confirm me in the applicability of the above, and I earnestly suggest that before another day of annuity payment shall come, the agent be clothed with an authority that will enable him to carry out, in the letter and spirit, the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The payment being over at "Odanah," I called a council of the chiefs, and we conferred together upon business touching their general interests. The Indians residing at "*Lac-Cote-O-Reille*" and "*Lac La Flambeau*" are anxious, like their brothers at Bad river, to have about them the evidences of civilization. They wished me to ask their Great Father that he would cause their reservations to be laid out and surveyed at an early day, and the boundary lines *made so plain* that *all* the Indians *should know where they were.* They had been told that their Great Father did not intend to give them any land for reservations, and they had felt discouraged and sick. They ask for aid in the way of building houses, clearing land, and farming, generally, and they are particularly anxious that the reservations should be surveyed and divided, so that each head of a family may be certain of a home. They would like to have school houses and schools, a teacher and missionary. They spoke of their great need of a blacksmith, and hoped one would be sent to them.

I felt authorized to say, in reply to these demands, that whenever they would prove to their Great Father that they were prepared for all these things, he would grant them. I did, however, promise, that in the spring they should have a yoke of cattle at each of the reservations, as they wish to clear some land and haul logs for their houses.

There are enough farming tools at each of the present points of payment to last for a long time; hardly an article of the kind need be purchased next year. The Indians at Bad river are slowly, but perceptibly, advancing in the way of improvement.

Within the past year several houses have been built, and others are now in progress. They have building materials in abundance, except lumber. I told the chiefs that in proportion as they helped themselves the department would authorize me to aid them. The farming operations at Bad river are doing very well. During the past season a large quantity of produce has been raised at Odanah. Much of it has been taken to La Pointe, where it finds a ready market. Licenses for *permanent* trading posts at Odanah have been granted to Messrs. Paul and Vaughan, with which the Indians are much pleased. Under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, the buildings at Odanah designed for school purposes are going forward to completion. The school house is nearly finished, and that designed for a boarding house is ready to be roofed. This building is quite large, and will afford accommodation to a large number of pupils, who, it is hoped, will be ready and willing to avail themselves of its advantages. The report of the teachers at Bad river for the last quarter does not indicate a material accession of scholars, the average attendance being but ten. For this school two teachers are now employed, at a united salary of $900 per annum. Would not one teacher be sufficient for so limited a number of scholars?

The chief, Chi-chig-gui-oh, or Little Buffalo, is making good progress upon his reserve near La Pointe. His excellent character for industry and sobriety induced me to extend to him special aid in the way of cattle, cart, and sundry farming tools. He and his people are now engaged in building houses, towards which I have promised the aid of the department to a limited extent.

The schools at La Pointe are well attended, and the teachers give general satisfaction. I arrived at Grand Portage on the 9th, where I found the Indians assembled to meet me. The payment passed off admirably, and the Indians were satisfied. Whiskey was kept at a distance. I found, however, that one Indian there had been in the habit of getting whiskey from a white man (?) and selling it to the Indians. When he called for his annuity money I refused to pay him, and caused his name to be struck from the pay roll. I have done this in repeated instances where I found the facts to exist.

The "farmer" at Grand Portage having been withdrawn by Agent Fitch, Mr. Drourlard, "the goot blacksmith," has attended to that business the past year, and he has accomplished a good deal. Under his supervision an additional quantity of land has been cleared and cultivated, and some of the Indians are now building comfortable houses. At this place the Indians lost *one* of their oxen by accident, and they made such good use of the *survivor* that I gave Mr. Drourlard permission to buy another, which he will do. I told Mr. Drourlard that for the present at least the department would expect him to devote all his spare time to assisting the Indians in ploughing, planting, &c., which he is very willing to do. The assistant blacksmith at Grand Portage I discharged for *intemperance* and general *incapacity*. I feel that *too much* caution cannot be observed in the employment of men among the Indians.

I was much gratified in attending the school at Grand Portage. Mr. Timothy Hegney is the teacher there. In connexion with his day school, he also keeps one in the evening for the benefit of such as cannot attend during the day. Mr. Hegney is industrious and untiring in his devotion to the interests of his pupils. In these two schools Mr. Hegney is assisted by his wife, who has labored long and well. Her services are worthy of remuneration. I cheerfully recommend that, in consideration of Mrs. Hegney's long and continued assistance to her husband, her name be placed upon the list of teachers already employed within this agency, and that she be allowed the same amount of salary as is paid to Mrs. O'Brian at *La Pointe*, namely, three hundred dollars per annum.

On the day after my return from Grand Portage, I went to Fond du Lac, and made the payment there. This was on the 18th of October. The Indians at this place are disappointed and sore with regard to the boundary lines of their reserve. They state that the "Rice Lakes" which were to be included in their reservation have been entirely overlooked and left out, and they are unwilling to relinquish their claim to them. These lakes lie a few miles south of the present reserve, and abound in fish and wild rice, which constitute the principal subsistence of these Indians, and their attachment to them is very strong. It is upon the shores of some of these lakes that they have made considerable improvement, and they are now engaged in making others. They wished me to say to their Great Father that they are willing to give up a large portion of the land contained in the present reserve if he will attach to the remainder the coveted lakes. Mr. Bradshaw, who has just completed the survey of this reservation, has informed me that it already contains one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres, *twenty-five thousand* more than was stipulated in the treaty of 1854.

If the department could accede to the wishes of these Indians, and order a new survey, which would embrace the lakes in question, they would be contented, and willing to settle down and improve the land. A large portion of them still hover round the precincts of Fond du Lac.

Here, like Crow Wing, is the headquarters of the whiskey traffic—here the abandoned and vagrant white man asserts his power and influence over his Indian victim, and holds him in brutal and debauched subjection. At Fond du Lac the *law* has become *more* than a *dead* letter. There are no officers to administer it—no public sentiment to sustain it—no jail where a prisoner could be secured, for *Superior* has no institution of this kind, the nearest being that at La Pointe, eighty miles distant. The Fond du Lac reservation is sixteen miles away from the present place where the annuities are paid. The chief, Nan-gaw-nab, has begun a small settlement there, and he is anxious that his people should come and settle down by him.

To transfer the pay ground to the reserve, it would be necessary to make a road from Fond du Lac, a distance of sixteen miles. The Indians assured me that they would willingly assist in cutting the road.

A warehouse, similar to that at Grand Portage, could be easily built and made ready for the next payment. These measures would be of incalculable benefit to these Indians, and, considering the many and desolating influences which surround them at Fond du Lac, I would, with respectful earnestness, ask the early consideration of the department to this important subject.

Mr. Francis McElroy has resigned the situation of blacksmith to the Fond du Lac Indians. I hope the vacancy will soon be filled by a man who will be *qualified* and *willing* to devote *all* his *time* and energy to promoting the interests of the needy Indians.

In closing this report, I would express my obligations to the Rev. Mr. Fitch, Indian agent, for his kindness and courtesy. I have found his counsel and assistance valuable to me.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

C. K. DREW,
Agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Hon. W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 12.

SIOUX AGENCY, *September* 30, 1858.

SIR: In reporting the condition of this agency at the close of the first year of my official duties, it is highly gratifying to note that during the year the Indians have enjoyed comparatively good health, and have been favored by a kind Providence with the physical ability to profit by the means provided by government for their intellectual, industrial, and religious improvement. By the treaties of 1851 provisions were made for such agricultural and educational improvement among the bands located along the Minnesota valley as was deemed necessary to withdraw them gradually from their wandering mode of life, and lead to the adoption of agriculture as the prominent means of subsistence among them. The results of the application of these funds to the objects contemplated are now being demonstrated, and appear highly satisfactory. Sufficient progress has been made to dispel all doubt of the capacity of the Sioux for a thorough transformation from a state of heathen barbarism to that of civilized and useful members of community. The entire character and habits of a people cannot be changed in a day, or with the promptitude or facility of a change in the location of a road or the cut of a coat. To overcome the prejudices of early association and education can only be effected through long and patient exertion, and careful attention to the objects sought to be obtained. Hence, in contemplating the present flattering advance of the Sioux in the path of improvement, we are irresistibly led to attribute this change to the labors of the missionaries among them since 1835. They sowed the first seeds of civilization, which sprouted after many years, and is now under successful cultivation, under the philanthropic system engrafted in the treaties at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota.

Two years ago, among the Se-see-toans and Wah-pay-toans, the Hazelwood republic was formed by the association of the Indians most advanced in civilization who desired to throw of their tribal relations. They elected a president and council, and were represented in the delegation that visited Washington last winter. They, however, have not made it obligatory on the members to discard the Indian clothing and adopt that of the whites, and therefore some of the members wear the long hair and blanket. Its organization has been highly beneficial, and will eventually lead to much improvement among the surrounding bands. During the past fall twelve families of the Med-a-wah-kan and Wah-pah-coo-tah bands have in like manner associated themselves together, elected a judge and council, thrown off their tribal relations, and, in their articles of association, bind themselves to discard the clothing and habits of the Indian, and to refrain from the use of spirituous liquors of whatsoever kind.

These associations will constitute a nucleus around which I hope to see the annuity Indians united in the bands of civilization. They are the foundation stones upon which the structure of Indian improvement in this valley must stand, and should therefore be fostered with all the care necessary to preserve their efficiency. The objects contemplated by government involve the civilization of the Indians, and the funds provided for that object should, as far as practicable, be devoted to that object by affording to those inclined to profit by the appropriation additional facilities for the accomplishment of their object. The idea that the agricultural and educational funds are the common property of all should be discarded, and the Indians made to understand that they are provided for the promotion of civilization open to all, but to be expended solely for the benefit of those who evince an anxiety to profit by their expenditure. I have been endeavoring to adopt this system, and hope in the course of another year to exhibit beneficial results therefrom. Many applicants stand ready to join the lower band of civilized Indians, and their admission has been deferred until the annuity payment, when you can be present at the ceremony of cutting their hair and changing their habiliments. I think that the allotment of land in severalty, as proposed in the treaties with the annuity Sioux negotiated at Washington last spring, will form another great link in the chain of Indian civilization if the same shall be ratified by the Senate. The working of the system is clearly demonstrated in the improvement of separate farms during the past year, and the great demand for separate farms as a preliminary to agricultural improvement. Give a man a separate tract to cultivate and he does not hesitate to labor for its improvement; but a man can seldom be induced to labor in the common field. There the women do the labor, because it is beneath the dignity of an Indian to use a hoe. The common field is the seat of barbarism; the separate farm the door to civilization.

During the past year there have been some forty-five houses built for the Med-a-wah-kan-toan and Wah-pah-coo-tah bands, and separate tracts of from two to five acres broken in in connexion with each house.

There have been several other tracts ploughed for persons who are desirous of putting up houses, but have not yet been able to put them up. It is important to observe that the Indians themselves cut the logs for their houses, assist in drawing them, and in putting up the houses. The floors are generally laid, the houses covered, and the doors and windows put in by the department employés. Among the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands, although much interest has been manifested by the Indians upon the subject, but few buildings have been completed, and those mainly through the exertions of the Indians themselves; as during the winter and most of the spring the greater portion of the department hands were employed in the repair of the saw mill and dam, which have been of little use in the manufacture of lumber during the summer. I hope, however, that the steam mills now in process of erection will provide lumber for the supply of from sixty to one hundred houses during the next summer.

Although these Indians have failed to obtain houses, a large number have cultivated separate fields, and the result of their labors has afforded them satisfactory evidence of the advantages of this improvement. Many of the Indians occupying houses have built for themselves good, comfortable stables, cut and secured hay, and put aside corn for the support of their horses during the winter.

Last fall and winter I distributed among some of the Indians around the lower agency several pair of young pigs. These have been guarded with the utmost care, and this fall ample provision has been made for the support and comfort of the increase during the coming winter. Another season will see those people with the means for a supply of meat for their families. I believe that the annual expenditure of a portion of the agricultural fund in the purchase of a few cows, pigs and poultry, for distribution among the most meritorious of the Indians, would be of much importance in promoting their improvement, while it would afford a means for raising their own meat and provide comforts not now within their reach. With the exception of Inkpa's band, whose crops were wantonly destroyed by the Chippewas the past summer, the Sioux have obtained an excellent crop of corn, and many families have raised large quantities of potatoes. The superintendent of farms, under both treaties, succeeded in preparing for cultivation the past spring nearly double as much land as the Indians had ever before cultivated since their removal to the reservation; and the seed being put in the ground in good season, the crops have been very abundant, and many have been enabled to dispose of a large surplus of both corn and potatoes in exchange for such articles of food and clothing as their families require during the winter. This, in itself, is important, as the Indians are taught by it that they are capable of providing more abundantly for their families through their agricultural exertions than by the chase. Those who have had a surplus to dispose of this fall are urgent in their demands for an enlargement of their fields, proposing next year to cultivate more land with an intention of disposing of a greater amount of produce.

The assistance rendered the Indians at Lac qui Parle, Big Stone lake, and Lac Traverse, has enabled those Indians to derive some benefit from the agricultural fund, the first they have ever obtained. Their crops have been very good, and have been secured for winter use. For a detailed account of the work done under the agricultural clauses of the treaty with the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan Sioux, I would respectfully refer you to the report of the superintendent of farms under that treaty, herewith inclosed.

I have not been able to obtain a detailed account of the work under the agricultural clause of the treaty with the Med-a-wah-kan-toan and Wah-pah-coo-tah Sioux, owing to the absence of the superintendent of farms under that treaty. I have, however, collected such statistics as enable me to lay before you a fair estimate of the agricultural operations of this agency, as follows:

Synopsis of work in the agricultural departments of Upper and Lower Sioux for the year ending September 30, 1858.

Work done for the Indians.	Lower Sioux.	Upper Sioux.	Total.
Houses erected	46	9	55
Houses erected partially	11	6	17
Acres of new land broken for villages	....	115	115
Acres of land broken for separate farms	180	108	288
Acres of old breaking, crop ploughed	60	395	455
Acres of land ploughed	550	250	800
Acres of corn planted	650	780	1,430
Acres of potatoes planted	120	80	200
Bushels of seed corn furnished	80	120	200
Bushels of seed potatoes	480	678	1,158

The operations under the educational clauses of both the treaties of 1851 have been confined to schools at the agency, at Hazlewood, and at Lac qui Parle, during last winter. The reports of Mr. Robertson, teacher at the agency, and of Mr. McCullough, teacher at Hazlewood, are herewith respectfully submitted.

During the spring and summer no schools have been kept at either of those points, but on the 8th of August I appointed superintendents of schools under both treaties, and have directed that teachers be provided and schools opened as early as possible at the agency and at the Redwood settlement for the Lower Sioux, and at the Yellow Medicine Farm, at Wah-pay-toans village, at Hazlewood, and at Lac qui Parle, and Big Stone Lake, for the Upper Sioux. If teachers and buildings can be provided, there should be schools also established for the Wabashaw and Red Wing and the Wah-pay-coo-tah farms. This, I fear, will not be practicable the coming winter. I propose, with your concurrence and the sanction of the department, to make such provisions during the winter as may be necessary for the establishment of one manual labor school for the two departments, the expense to be borne equally by both, as suggested in a recent monthly report.

The Indians express much anxiety upon the subject of education. They are becoming satisfied they will not be able to obtain the back school money in any other shape, and they now desire that their children should have the benefit of its expenditure.

If a good manual labor school can be put in operation in connexion with winter (if not yearly) schools, at convenient points to accommodate the children and enable all to participate in the benefits arising therefrom, I think much good would result from the system.

As an effectual means of civilization, I would respectfully recommend placing a few children with respectable white families away from the Indian country. To do this would cost say $75 per annum for each child, and I do not think that sum could be expended more usefully. The further Indian children can be removed from the influence of their parents or the prejudices of their people the more effectual will be their civilization, and the more thoroughly will they be weaned from all savage habits and propensities.

Allow me to suggest that some means should be provided for allowing additional pay to the interpreter at this agency. When we consider the cost of provisions at this remote locality, it will at once be clear that no responsible person will accept the position of United States interpreter for the paltry salary of $400 per annum. The interpreter occupies the most important position within the agency. Generally he is the only medium of communication between the agent and the Indians, and in all intercourse between them the agent, when he does not himself speak the language, is wholly dependent upon the honesty and veracity of the interpreter. So much depends upon the capacity and responsibility of this medium of intercourse between the whites and the Indians that the traders invariably seek the most capable and trustworthy persons for that position, and they do not hesitate to pay from $500 to $1,000 per annum and board for a competent interpreter. The consequence is, that the persons who will accept the salary of $400 and find themselves are such that are either incapable or not to be trusted. Mr. A. J. Campbell, formerly interpreter for this agency, declined continuing to occupy this post for the salary allowed by government, and Mr. A. Frenier, the present interpreter, could only be prevailed upon to accept the appointment after much solicitation and upon a promise that an additional salary for him should be applied for. In this agency, where the interpreter has to make frequent excursions to the different locations of the Indians upon a reservation of one hundred and fifty miles in extent, a competent and trustworthy man is necessary, and such can with difficulty be secured for the position.

In reporting the result of the trip of Mr. Frenier to invite the Yanctonnais to a conference with you, I stated that I believed some extraordinary cause led to their refusal to come in to the point selected for the conference. I am now strongly confirmed in this opinion, owing to recent depredations committed upon a party of whites passing through the upper Se-see-toan country. Waanata, who was at the head of the party, claims to be a Yanctonnais chief, and was at the time accompanied by members of the Yanctonnais Cutheads; and I feel satisfied they are relying upon the hostility of the Yanctonnais towards the whites, with an inclination to join them at the proper time, and they are, therefore, regardless of any demonstrations upon their part toward the government or any of its citizens.

The Yanctonnais, with a strong show of justice, claimed an interest in the lands sold under the treaty of 1851 at Traverse des Sioux, and they made frequent applications to the officers of government for a compensation for their interest in the said land. After being told by yourself that their demands would be again presented to the department, and that the response would be made to them the succeeding (past) summer, they, without waiting until the time proposed for your interview with them had arrived, assaulted and drove from their houses many peaceful citizens located east of the Sioux river, destroying their property and burning their houses. Subsequent to this they were met by an agent of government with an invitation to a friendly council, for the purpose of discussing their claims and making remuneration for the same, and they absolutely refused any such meeting because the Tetons and other bands residing west of the Missouri could not be present.

A second message was sent to them through mixed bloods of their own bands with the same result and the same reply—all, in my opinion, to gain time for a concentration of their numbers next spring, when the buffalo will provide them with meat for their support while operating against the whites. These Indians occupy generally the valley of the James and the country between that and the Missouri, and they, therefore, are out of the range of any of the forts, and can reach our white settlements in the Sioux valley without any interruption whatever. The failure to pursue and punish Inkpaduta and his band for the wholesale murder of our citizens at Spirit lake has confirmed them in the belief that the government is weak and cannot punish Indian aggressions except through the assistance of the Indians; hence their expectation of reclaiming and holding the country along the Sioux and extending to the Pipe-stone Quarry, all of which they pretend to own.

The government, in the course pursued towards these Indians, and the provision made for them the past summer, has done its duty, and held out the "olive branch" until it was utterly refused and spurned.

Other means are now necessary to protect our settlements on the frontier; otherwise, the next spring their inroads will be extended and their depredations increased. Unless those Indians are checked at an early day, depredations on the lives and property of our frontier settlers on an extended scale will be the result. As they will not negotiate peaceably and in friendship, they should be made to negotiate at the point of the bayonet. At least troops should be so located as to keep those Indians from trespassing upon ceded land, and to teach them to respect the authority of government upon their own land. The location of troops at the head of the Sioux and on the James river, at Oak Grove, would be effective for that purpose, and are points convenient of access, either from the Minnesota or Missouri, and possess all the requisites for the establishment of the necessary force to keep those people upon their own land, and protect the property and settlements of the whites. The simple location of troops in the country will most probably be sufficient to overawe and restrain them from the commission of further acts of hostility against the whites; but assuredly, unless troops are located in their country early next spring, there will be trouble between them and the whites on the frontier as soon as the spring is sufficiently advanced to admit of their movements in large bodies towards the settlements. In September of 1857 a Canadian named Le Croix, who is married to a half-breed from the Missouri, located upon the Med-a-wah-kan-toan and Wah-pay-coo-tah reservation. Those bands, in open council, complained of the trespass, disowned all connexion whatever between the woman and either of the bands, and requested that the family should be removed. They were promised that their request should be complied with, but as the season was advanced, and his family might suffer by driving him away at that time, it was proposed to remove him early in the spring. This the Indians acceded to, and in Washington the chiefs again referred to the subject, and you gave me instructions to write to the agency, with instructions to order the trespassers to remove by the first of April; and if they did not leave, to apply to the commanding officer at Fort Ridgley for force to remove them. Mr. Magner, to whom I wrote, gave the necessary directions to the man, and, as he did not obey them, called on the commanding officer for assistance. No assistance, however, was furnished, and the man and his family still occupy the reservation, in open defiance of all the authority and power of the department.

During the payment at Yellow Medicine three men were ordered by you to leave the reservation, as a punishment for stealing from the department warehouse. Two of these men were immediately taken into the employ of one of the traders at Yellow Medicine, and have been, and I believe still are, employed and harbored by him, in open opposition to your express instructions and a subsequent remonstrance on my part.

These cases are brought to your attention with a view of eliciting some action in regard to them. The agent has no power under his control to remove any person from the reservation by force; at the same time no man can remain upon the reservation for any length of time, unless harbored and protected by the department or some of the traders. But if the traders, in open violation of the wishes of the officers of the department, will harbor and protect, either directly or indirectly, persons who have been ordered off the reserve, they should certainly be subjected to punishment.

In this connexion, please permit me to refer to the disadvantages attending the present system of licensing persons to trade on the reserve or within the Indian country. There is no official record in this office by which I can ascertain who are licensed traders, or whether there is a single licensed trader at any point within this agency. True, I may demand the license, and by that ascertain what men the trader is authorized to employ, where he is authorized to trade, &c.; but if he replies that his papers have been forwarded to Washington and his license not yet returned, my business with him has ceased, and I must apply to your office for information upon the subject. During this delay the trader may act at his own discretion, and the agent has no power over him but that of orders which the trader may or may not observe. If all the incipient steps for issuing licenses emanated in the office of the local agent, who is supposed to reside in the country for which he holds his appointment, and is held responsible for the observance of the intercourse law on the part of all persons legally authorized to reside in the Indian country, his duties could be more effectively performed, and the trader would feel a greater degree of responsibility toward the person who is, under the law, responsible to his superiors for the faithful observance of the laws. If licenses are issued without consulting the agent, it involves a doubt of the power of the agent to suspend a license upon which there should exist no shadow of a doubt in the mind of any more trading under the provisions of the intercourse laws.

The house erected for the agent was completed last fall, and has been occupied since by the physician to the Med-a-wah-kan-toan and Wah-pay-coo-tah and his family, an office being reserved for the agent.

During the present fall a building has been erected at Yellow Medicine for the use of the agent. This is much more convenient, as the agent must of necessity pay frequent visits to the different locations within the agency, and he should therefore be as near the centre of the reservation as circumstances will permit. The Yellow Medicine is the line between the two reservations, from which the agent may visit the upper or the lower reservation at pleasure.

It is also much more convenient for all the Indians than the agency when they have business with the agent. Heretofore, if a party of upper Indians had business at the agency, they had to travel the entire length of the upper and thirty miles down the lower reserve to reach the agency.

By locating at the Yellow Medicine, the Indians upon either reservation may visit the agent on the edge of their own reservation. This location, therefore, is not only more convenient for the Indians, but also relieves the agent from much unnecessary travel.

Buildings are now in process of erection for each of the superintendents of schools, for the family of the carpenter, and for a schoolhouse at Yellow Medicine. The necessary buildings for the schools at Red Wood, Hazlewood, Lac qui Parle, and Big Stone Lake, have been procured, and schools will be opened in a few days.

The steam mills purchased in New York last summer have been delayed far beyond all expectation. One of the engines only has reached here, and another is reported to be at St. Paul. I hope to get those two in operation early this fall, and the others, if they reach St. Paul this fall, will most probably be ready for operation next spring. Lumber has been much needed on both reserves for the supply of the Indians. It is necessary to use frame instead of log houses, and boards instead of rails for fencing, or the timber will be entirely cut from the reservations before half the Indians are supplied with houses.

There is not a safe building on either reservation for the storage of property in charge of the agent previous to its issue to the proper subordinates or to the Indians; neither is there a building in which to council with the Indians when it becomes necessary, as is frequently the case, to meet two or three hundred at a time. To remedy these deficiencies, I propose to burn a kiln of brick in the spring and erect a building at Yellow Medicine, the lower story to serve as a store-room and the second story for a council room. The advantage of manufacturing brick is not confined simply to their use. In making and also in laying brick boys can be profitably employed, and I think the connexion of this employment with the manual labor school will be highly beneficial.

I have been requested by the Lower Sioux to recommend that, instead of two payments, their annuities be paid at one payment. By dividing the annuities into two payments, the amount to each individual is so small that it is not sufficient for the purchase of many articles necessary to the comfort of the Indians, and consequently the money is frequently expended in small articles neither so necessary nor useful. I think the change from two to one payment of the annuities would be far more satisfactory, as well as far more beneficial to the Indians. They say that the change from one to two payments annually was made at their request; but that, having tested its operation, they are anxious that the old system shall again be adopted.

During the past summer considearble liquor has been introduced among the Indians on both reservations. This traffic has been mainly conducted through the agency of a few unprincipled mixed bloods, who obtain it from the whites and furnish it to the Indians. The Wah-pay-toans at Yellow Medicine have formed an association for the destruction of all liquor brought to the reserve. This has done a great deal of good, but has not been entirely effective, as those having liquor for the upper Indians will contrive frequently to pass around the village below, and thus escape detection. I hope, however, that this determination to prevent the introduction of liquor may shortly extend to the upper Indians. The upper Se-see-toans will not allow it to be brought among them, and by a little exertion I hope to have the other Se-see-toan bands discard it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. BROWN, *Sioux Agent.*

W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesona.

No. 13.

SIOUX AGENCY,
Medawakantoan and Wahpekuti Reserve, September 29, 1858.

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions I commenced a school at this place last winter, and, although the facilities for teaching were few, I immediately assembled twenty-one scholars, whose attendance was as constant as the inclemency of the weather would allow. Many others, particularly the young men, would come in after the usual school hours, and made good progress in learning the alphabet of the English language and the names of animals and implements represented on the prints of the A B C books.

The same scholars continued to attend until about the beginning of June, when the constant warfare of this tribe with the Chippewas, and the frequent alarms in consequence of tracks of the enemy being seen near the reserve, broke up the school.

Since the return of the chiefs and soldiers from Washington, there has been an expectation that a school of a more permanent form was to be established, at which the children were to be clothed and fed, and consequently there has been no regular attendance at the school.

Last winter one child came daily, for a long time, six miles to the school, and frequently called on his way for two or three companions; but it was sufficiently obvious that this could not continue. Indeed, when you look at the length of the reserve (about fifty miles) and that the established villages extend to a distance of nine miles on each side of this place, the nearest being about three miles off, it is not reasonable to expect the children to attend unless they are provided with food at least during the middle of the day.

I find from conversation with the elder Indians that they have a very earnest desire that their children should be taught to read and write the English language, so as to communicate readily with the settlers that are surrounding the reserve. They constantly speak of the stipulations of the treaty of 1851, by which they understood they were to have manual labor schools, at which the children would be provided with everything, on condition that they assisted by their labor to support themselves.

From the conversation I had with you and Superintendent Cullen lately in St. Paul, I hope soon to receive instructions to proceed with schools on a system suited to the benevolent design of the government, and in accordance with the wishes of the Indians.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

A. ROBERTSON.

Maj. Joseph R. Brown,
United States Agent for Sioux of Minnesota.

No. 14.

Hazlewood, *October* 11, 1858.

Sir: I present to you my report of the school taught by me at Hazlewood, Minnesota, commencing November 16, 1857, and closing March 31, 1858. During this time the whole number on the roll is thirty-three. The daily average is ten. I had no difficulty in keeping them under reasonable control; the oldest one in school seemed as willing to obey as the youngest child. The first class consisted of six young men; the second class consisted of five boys; the remainder were children from five to eight years old. Some of them attended quite regularly, and learned fast. One of the young men can repeat the multiplication table with ease, and several of them can read in the First Reader, and spell in words of three syllables. The most of them can tell the names of all objects familiar to them in English; they all seem anxious to learn English. I think there is a chance for a good school the most of the year at this place.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN L. M'CULLOUGH.

Joseph R. Brown, Esq.

No. 15.

YELLOW MEDICINE, *September* 25, 1858.

SIR: By your appointment I assumed the duties of superintendent of farms for the Se-see-toans and Wah-pay-toans on the 1st of November last. When I took charge of the agricultural department work, it was at an advanced season, and much of the fall work yet to do, with a demand for much labor upon the dam and mill, which were undergoing repairs, and which required a large force of men, with the expectation that the dam would be in a condition to be useful for sawing in the spring.

As the dam withstood the heavy freshet of January, we hoped the work would prove permanent, and additional force was put upon the work, with a hope to get it out of danger by spring.

After, however, a vast expense had been incurred during the winter for the security of this important part of the work, the heavy freshet in March utterly destroyed the waterworks, and left the mill without water at the very time it was necessary for the operations of the mill. Not wishing to lose the entire use of the saw and grist mills, I again commenced the repair of the dam, and in about three weeks so far succeeded as to be able to use the mill most of the summer, although not at its full capacity of work; for I feared to attempt raising the dam sufficient to furnish a full supply of water. This mill has, from its first erection, been a source of expense without profit, and during last winter cost the department the labor of a millwright, two assistants, and eight men, whose services have resulted in just nothing but to swell the expense of this establishment.

In accordance with your instructions, I early in the spring commenced ploughing, fencing, and clearing for the spring planting at the different villages under this department; and although I had many difficulties to encounter for want of teams in the early part of spring, I finally succeeded in securing for the Indians nearly double the quantity of land they formerly planted. The arrival of oxen purchased for the department in May, although late, was of much assistance in enabling me to complete the spring work in time for planting. I am happy to say that in no former year have the Indians gathered larger crops from an equal extent of ground, or planted anything like the same number of acres.

The past spring has witnessed the first assistance afforded the Indians of "Big Stone Lake, Lake Traverse, and Lac qui Parle." In the work at these points I was ably assisted by S. B. Garvee and G. Renoville, the distance from this place being such that I could not do those places justice without assistance.

There can now, however, be a great reduction made in the number of men about this department until the opening of spring in 1589.

The following table will exhibit the ploughing done; the estimated yield of corn and potatoes per acre; and the seed furnished at each of the villages belonging to this department:

Statement exhibiting the ploughing done, estimated yield of corn and potatoes per acre, &c.

No.	Names of chiefs.	Bus. wheat furnished.	Acres of ground ploughed.			Acres planted.		Seed furnished.		Yield estimated.		Separate farms.	
			Broke.	Cross ploughed	Old ground.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Bushels corn.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels corn.	Bushels potatoes.	Acres broke.	Houses erected.
1	Inyagmani		5		50	50	15	8	40	2,500	1,500	30	5
2	Manzomani			20	25	45	5	5	45	1,100	500		1
3	Manzakutemani	10	30	20	25	80	10	6	40	3,000	1,200	38	4
4	Marpizawicaxta		20		30	55	5	5	75	2,600	500	10	1
5	Red Iron		10	80		90	11	15	100	3,600	1,000	12	2
6	Upi Iyahdeya		40	40	10	85	6	20	100	3,500	400	3	1
7	Inkpa					35	4	5	20				
8	Warnidupiduta			35	20	55	7	10	70	2,000	350	15	1
9	Tatankamanji			45	15	65	5	13	40	3,000	150		
10	Anagoptan			30	15	45	3	6	30	1,700	100		
11	Wanatan				40	40		4		1,600			
12	Ojupi		10	30	10	40	2	5	50	1,600	150		
13	Warnidiska			30	10	30	1	4	15	1,200	50		
14	Mantoneyanke			40		35	5	3	18	1,400	100		
15	Ixtarba			30		30	1	5	10	700			
16	Wakeyaska			15		15		3	10	200			
17	Tahanparda				10	10		3	15	350			
	Total	10	115	395	250	780	80	120	678	30,050	5,800	108	15

The Indians have sustained much damage the past season from an unfortunate mistake in the purchase of seed supposed to be "rutabaga," but which proved to be "kale." This seed was planted at every village, and has afforded no benefit whatever; in some fields as much as ten acres were devoted to this miserable stuff. The work in the blacksmith and carpenter shops has consisted principally in repairing wagons, carts, guns, traps, ploughs, axes, &c., and, although amounting to over three thousand dollars in the aggregate, has been in small items too numerous to report in detail. At "Lac qui Parle," Big Stone Lake, and Chippewa river, about one hundred and fifty tons of hay have been put up for the support of the cattle in doing the spring work. At this place some three hundred and fifty tons of good hay have been secured, which I think sufficient to winter the department stock and do the spring work in this vicinity.

Submitting the above for your favorable consideration,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BROWN,
Sup't of Farms, S. and W. Sioux.

Major Jos. R. Brown, *Sioux Agent.*

No. 16.

Winnebago Agency,
September 9, 1858.

Sir: As the time has now arrived when the annual reports required by the rules and regulations of the department should be presented, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the affairs of the Indians who have been recently placed under my charge.

I came among them not as a stranger, for many of them knew me years before, and I found them in the enjoyment of excellent health, with the exception of a few who are suffering with chronic diseases—scrofula and consumption. It affords me much pleasure to mention that, during the short time I have been with them, I have found them uniformly peaceable and inoffensive in their manners and conduct. I can report no case of drunkenness among them, except in two or three instances of vagabond fellows, who had obtained liquor in some manner unknown to me. In one or two cases I had strong proof against some white men of selling them liquor. Those men I prosecuted according to law, and they were fined to a considerable amount. As I have commenced, I am determined to continue, and will relentlessly pursue all who come within the meaning of the statute to the full extent of its penalty.

The chiefs, with nearly all the men of the tribe, have expressed their determination to assist me to put a stop, as far as possible, to the use of liquor among them. Some days ago I had occasion to send several of the teamsters (white men) a short distance from the reservation on business; but they neglected their business, drank liquor, and became drunk and disorderly. I promptly discharged them, and shall continue as promptly to discharge all who will misdemean themselves by the use of ardent liquor while in the employ of the agency,

The Indians have taken hold in real earnest upon the duties of agricultural life; they have been made at last to feel the necessity of working and tilling the soil for a subsistence. The prospect of living by the fruits of the chase or hunt is gone. The buffalo (once the mainstay of the Indian) are gone; they have disappeared as a fleeting dream. In vain the eye looks upon the vast expanse spread out before it, from horizon to horizon, for a glimpse of some hapless one that may have strayed from the herd, but habitations of man meet the view, and the poor Indian is seen, with hoe in hand, or plough, laboring for his daily bread.

The Indians and half-breeds this year have had under cultivation upwards of eight hundred acres of good land, from which they produced mostly corn. All the scythes in my possession were given them, of which they made good use, having made hay enough to keep all their stock during the coming winter. All this has been done by their own hands, with the exception of the breaking of land and other heavy ploughing. Many more acres would have been put under cultivation, but there was not time to do all the breaking up that was required, although the teams were engaged all summer and are still employed.

Quite a number of the Indians, for whom breaking land could not be done, took their hoes in hand and dug up the sod as well as possible. This was truly hard labor, but they accomplished it well, and have produced some good crops.

Minnesota, as well as her sister States, has felt the deplorable effects of too much rain, which has fallen the past season in such quantity as to cause more or less destruction of property in all the western States. It came literally in floods, greatly swelling the streams and rivers, which overflowed their banks, inundating the country for miles around, startling the farmer, and destroying and damaging his crops to a fearful extent. The poor Indian has had his share of the affliction. Though the majority have enough left to subsist upon during the winter and to spare, yet there are some who must depend upon what may be given them by others.

The waters have been fearfully high; farmers have been awakened from their slumbers at dead hour of night by the rushing of overflowing torrents, barely to escape with their lives; steamboats have navigated the principal streets of some of our flourishing towns, and floated over many portions of valuable town property. The valleys of the Blue Earth and Le Sueur rivers have witnessed terrible scenes of destruction; houses, mills, wood-piles, and cattle swept away. The government mill, located on the Le Sueur, has been greatly injured, the dams have been entirely destroyed, and much of the lumber washed away. It was in active operation during the day; and the men who had it in charge, before retiring for the night, had left everything, as they thought, secure; but during the night the rains fell, and nothing could be saved, for the destruction was effected before they could (though they were living near) possibly do anything.

The loss of the mill is deeply felt. It was in the midst of a heavy business; a large quantity of lumber was required for building houses for the Indians to dwell in during the coming winter, and for various other improvements and purposes. However, a steam mill has been purchased which is thought adequate to the business required. The most of the machinery is upon the ground already, and the remainder will be brought as rapidly as the very heavy and otherwise bad condition of the roads will permit. The workmen are engaged in getting out the timbers for the frame as fast as possible, and we have a fair prospect of its being under full operation in less than six weeks. Everything possible will be done to aid in the comfort of all upon the reservation during the winter.

The Blue Earth agency farm department has been under the care of one of the best farmers in the country, and everything is as flourishing as the season would permit. One hundred acres have been under the cultivation of corn, four of rye, twenty-five of wheat, thirty of oats, ten of buckwheat, fifteen of wheat and rye mixed, one-half acre in beans, two in rutabaga turnips, and five in potatoes. The Le Sueur farm has been attended with equally good management as the Blue Earth. Ninety-five acres of wheat have been raised, forty-five of corn, thirty-six of beans, ten of rutabaga turnips, three of white turnips, and one and a half acres cultivated as a garden. The corn, potatoes, turnips, and beans have yielded well, but the wheat and oats have been injured a great deal by the rust.

I would propose for the future, rather than have so large a farm under cultivation, and its attendant expense, that the labor it required, or as much of it as would be necessary, be employed in breaking up new land, and in doing the ploughing generally for the Indians. The Indians have no facilities for breaking up new land, and I think the more land that is made ready for their use the more diligent they will become, and that those who are now compelled to depend upon the agency farm for corn and other grain would have farms of their own.

The mechanics employed at the agency are men of skill, energy, and business habits, and are doing all that can be done for the general good.

The carpenters have been employed in repairing wagons and in building houses for the Indians. They have under way three or four log houses, and before cold weather sets in will have them completed, and several good and comfortable frame houses built.

The brick masons will have put up, in the same time, three substantial brick houses.

The brick-maker this season erected a kiln, and has made two hundred thousand bricks of excellent quality.

The blacksmiths have been kept constantly at work. One of them has been busy in making and repairing guns for the Indians; the other in repairing wagons, ploughs, and shoeing horses for them, and in doing all necessary work at the agency. The teamsters and laborers are good, honest, hard-working men, and try to do their duty.

The following is a copy of the report of the Winnebago Manual Labor Schools, given by the superintendent:

"During the past year one hundred and sixty-eight Winnebago children have attended this school, of different ages, from five to eighteen years. Many of these, however, have been very irregular in their attendance. The average number of those who have been regular is thirty-six boys and forty-three girls.

"It has been the policy of your predecessor in office to have them instructed in manual labor rather than in science; however, but little attention, comparatively, has been bestowed upon the latter, yet a portion of the time has been regularly devoted to instruction in the elementary branches.

"During last fall and winter the boys chopped and cleared the timber off of some three acres of woodland, a part of which they planted in apple seeds, for the purpose of commencing the culture of a nursery. They made the rails for fencing the same, and also got out two hundred posts for plank fence, and dug a well some twenty feet deep for the use of the school.

"The past season they have cultivated three acres and a half in garden, and have made some twelve tons of hay.

"The girls have made five hundred and fifty garments for themselves and the boys attending the school, and some seven hundred sacks for the use of the farm.

The children, though naturally inclined to indolence, are, as a general rule, apt to learn, and have made, perhaps, as rapid advancement as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances."

"More might doubtlesss be accomplished for them, if some plan could be adopted that would secure greater regularity and punctuality in their attendance.

The above report speaks well for some of the children. I would that all could be well spoken of; but it is of course difficult to manage children who are under influences so much at variance with our system of instruction, and our institutions generally, yet I believe if we could bring them further from these influences we could succeed much better. The parental direction or influence over these children avails nothing; they know not what it is to disobey at their homes; there is no disobedience; they are permitted, without restraint, to exercise their full liberty and freedom. I am of opinion that something should be devised for their lasting benefit. I believe it would be advisable to have erected two suitable buildings which should stand near each other, on a piece of ground well suited to the purpose, enclosed with a high stout fence—one of the buildings to be occupied by the boys, and the other by the girls, and proper white persons placed in charge. The children could thus be taught all that might be thought necessary and advisable, and arrangements made for them to dwell in these houses, making them their homes. The expense of furnishing such abodes would not be great, and the benefits the children would derive from such an institution, nobody can doubt, would be of the most promising and substantial kind.

The children with proper superintendence could do their own cooking, washing, &c; the girls the necessary sewing, and the boys the supplying of wood, &c. The attendance now at school is very irregular, and those who come have only for their object the provisions and clothing that are allowed. The Indians themselves are very desirous that an institution of this kind should be placed among them.

The Indians express themselves well satisfied with every improvement; they are beginning to feel the benefits of civilization and its necessity. They are all anxious to have property vested in thei own right. Many of them have suggested the propriety of having some of their land sold, and the remainder divided among them, giving a number of acres to each family, in accordance with the treaty of 1855.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. MIX,
Indian Agent.

Col. William J. Cullen,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 17.

St. Paul, Minnesota,
August 22, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed report of my proceedings as special agent of the Indian department under your letter of appointment of the 29th of June last, and the instructions of Major W. J. Cullen, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, of the 9th ultimo, in conformity therewith, (a copy of which is appended thereto,) directing me to meet the Yanctonnais Indians, and agree with them upon a time and place for consultation with him to adjust differences with them and the Cutheads, agreeably to the provisions of the act of appropriation of June 12, 1858, and to receive certain goods and other articles directed to be purchased and distributed amongst them in pursuance of that object.

The serious interruption of the mails in the interior, by reason of unprecedented floods, has compelled me to delay my report until my arrival at this place.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

K. PRITCHETTE,
Special Agent, Indian Department.

Hon. Charles E. Mix,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 18.

St. Paul, Minnesota,
August 22, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your letter of appointment as special agent of the Indian department of the 29th of June last, I proceeded without delay, via New York, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and on the 5th ultimo reported myself for duty, as therein directed, to Major W. J. Cullen, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency.

On the 9th of the same month I received his instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked A, and as therein directed proceeded to the performance of the duties assigned me, viz: "To proceed without delay to meet the Yanctonnais Indians and make known to them that the government is engaged in initiating measures in their behalf, and that goods and other articles are now being purchased, which will be distributed among them during the present season;" and, also, "to agree with them upon a place, and fix a time for a consultation with the superintendent, in order that their claims to the lands ceded in 1851 can be investigated, and where the goods and other articles spoken of will be distributed."

On the 15th of the same month I reached the Sioux agency, and on the next day, proceeded to Fort Ridgely, in order to obtain a tent for the use of the party directed to accompany me. On the 17th, the supplies for the expedition, ordered by the superintendent from St. Paul, not having yet arrived, I despatched messengers to Henderson, to which point they had been sent by steamer, to hasten their transportation. On Monday, the 19th, a portion of the supplies having arrived, I took my departure the next day, in search of the Yanctonnais, whom I was informed were all occupied in hunting the buffalo upon the Côteau des Prairies.

On Monday, the 26th, I reached Lake Kampeska, situate near the head waters of the Big Sioux river, without being able to discover their whereabouts. On the evening of the next day, while engaged in making arrangements to leave a portion of my party encamped, and to proceed with my interpreter and guide to "the oak grove" on the James river, where it was rumored they were encamped, I was informed that a camp of a hundred and eighty lodges was within a short distance. Early next morning I despatched two Indians, from a Se-see-toan hunting-camp near me, to request the chiefs and head men to come to my camp and receive good news, which I was instructed by their Great Father to bring them. About 7 p. m. of the same day, eleven mounted men, from the Yanctonnais camp, arrived. After having feasted, with the aid of a small quantity of provisions I furnished them at the Se-see-toan camp, late in the evening they assembled at my tent. The minutes of this interview are appended, marked B. By these it will be seen that they insisted that I should repair to their camp, declaring positively that their chiefs would not come to me.

This I refused to do, considering that their late conduct at Medary demanded that they should exhibit a more subordinate disposition, in view of the lenient and liberal measures of the government towards them. As the minutes above referred to will show, they persisted in their demand and declaration, and were informed, in reply, that I would give their chiefs one sun to determine. Early the next morning the delegation departed.

On the 30th, a single messenger arrived from the Yanctonnais camp, representing himself as a chief, which was subsequently found to be untrue, and urged me, with much mild entreaty, to comply with the request of the chiefs to come to them, declaring that it was an inviolable law of their nation that their chiefs should hold no councils except in the presence of all their people. Fearing that my mission might entirely fail, should I persist in my previously expressed determination, I availed myself of this plausible explanation of the unwillingness of their chiefs to come to me, and told him that, not desiring to be instrumental in the violation of their laws, I would accompany him. Accordingly, I immediately struck my tent, and accompanied their messenger to the Yanctonnais camp, which I reached on the evening of the same day.

The whole of the next morning was spent by the chiefs in counseling among themselves; and it was not until the afternoon that the chiefs, with all their people, assembled at my tent. I proceeded to address them, informing them of the object of my visit, and asking them to agree with me in fixing the time and place for receiving the goods, &c., designed for them, and holding a council with the superintendent to consider their claims.

(The minutes of this council are appended, marked C.)

As these minutes show, they utterly refused to fix any time or place for these purposes, alleging the absence of a part of their nation as the reason. This, I am satisfied, was untrue, and that their refusal was the result of a general consultation of the Yanctonnais nation, and, as I believe, in concert with a portion, at least, of the Se-see-toans themselves, a large body of whom were encamped near and in constant intercourse with them. Messengers had also preceded me from the annuity Indians, waiting their payment at Yellow Medicine, to the Yanctonnais camps, as I was informed, previous to my departure from that place. Who had instigated the interference of the Se-see-toans, to prevent the assembling of the Yanctonnais for the settlement of the difficulties between them, and directly advised the Yanctonnais themselves to the same effect, is already a subject of diligent inquiry, and will, it is expected, be thoroughly ascertained.

Finding it impossible in any manner to effect the object of my mission, I, the same evening, broke up my camp and hastened my return in order that other and more efficient measures might be taken if, upon consultation with the superintendent and agent, any such could be devised, and another effort should be deemed proper or expedient. The Yanctonnais, immediately upon my departure, also moved their whole camp.

Deeming it advisable to convey the information of my failure as early as practicable to the Indian Department and to the superintendent, on the 2d of August, at day-break, I despatched three of my party, with the best horses, with communications to Yellow Medicine. On the evening of the 5th instant I returned to the agency at that place, and reported in person to the superintendent.

Upon consultation it was judged expedient to make a further effort to assemble the Yanctonnais by despatching a message to them by Antoine Frenier, a reliable and intelligent person, who had long been resident among them, and well acquainted with their language, together with two others, half-breeds of like known influence among them, which was accordingly done in the most secret manner, in order to guard against further interference.

On the 7th instant, at the request of the superintendent, I accompanied him to the Pacific wagon road camp of Colonel Nobles, on the Cottonwood river, which he visited to receive the public property there; and on the 10th, returned with him to Yellow Medicine, and witnessed the payment of the annuities there. This being accomplished, and there being no further occasion for my services at present in that region, I returned at the special request of the superintendent with him to St. Paul, it being his expressed desire that I should accompany him and aid him in his business with the Yanctonnais, in the event that the second attempt to call them together should prove more successful. To this I have assented, provided your further instructions should not otherwise direct.

The reasons for the failure of my mission to the Yanctonnais can, at present, only be conjectured. It is evident, however, from what transpired in the council at their camp that they had been previously tampered with by interested or malicious parties. The prominent idea put forward by them at that time was that it was the object of the government to inveigle them into a treaty for the lands now occupied by them. It is also probable that their apprehensions had been excited, of being drawn within the power of the military, and punished for their outrages at Medary. Their declaration that they desired nothing from the government until they had settled with the Se-see-toans themselves, for their share of the lands sold by the latter, would also seem to indicate some sinister influences from without.

There is reason to believe that the object of their advisers has been to keep this claim an open question until they had arranged the recognition by the government or its agents, as chiefs, of persons under their own influence and control, who might be used to subserve their ultimate interests. This would account for the jealousy manifested by them upon the subject of chieftainship, and which, from the extraordinary discipline and surbordination displayed in their camp, could hardly have originated with themselves.

Whatever may be the motives by which these people were influenced to reject the bounty of the government, certain it is that the Indians throughout this northwestern region are in a very restless and insubordinate condition. Their late frequent contests among themselves, under the very eye of the authorities, tends to keep alive this spirit, and inspires them with the belief of a want of power in the government to restrain them. Beside the dissatisfaction between the Yanctonnais and Se-see-toans, the Yanctons are at variance in regard to the late treaty, as I was informed by one of their chiefs, who visited me with a party of his people while encamped at Kampeska lake. He declared that he was no party to that treaty, and dissented from its provisions.

The friendly disposition of the Tetons, on both sides of the Mississippi is doubtful.

One of the bands of that nation, to whom presents are directed to be bestowed, by your instructions to the superintendent, of the 8th of

July last, to wit: The "Sans Arcs," I was informed by the Yanctonnais, are in open hostility against the United States.

The result of observation and information from various sources, would seem to indicate that a common concert of action has been agreed upon, if not a hostile combination actually formed between all these bands, and that some stringent precautionary measures are necessary to prevent serious consequences hereafter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

KINTZENG PRITCHETTE,
Special agent, Indian Department.

HON. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 19—A.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
St. Paul, July 9, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with a communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 29, informing me you had been appointed a special agent of the Indian Department, to act in regard to matters connected with the Yanctonnais Indians, now on their way towards the Yellow Medicine, for the purpose of interfering with the payment of annuities to the Se-see-toans and Wah-pay-toan Sioux Indians; and that you would report yourself to me for duty, you are hereby instructed to proceed, without delay, to meet the Yanctonnais Indians, and make known to them that the government is engaged in initiating measures in their behalf, and that goods and other articles are now being purchased which will be distributed among them during the present season.

You will agree with them upon a place, and fix a time for a consultation with me, in order that their claims to the lands ceded in 1851, can be investigated, and where the goods and articles above spoken of will be distributed. I have appointed the following persons to accompany you, viz: Thos. Robertson, to act as your interpreter, Henry Belland and A. Robertson to be guides, Robert Weekly teamster, Peter Martelle cook; the necessary outfit and transportation for yourself and party will be furnished you.

You will proceed, with as little delay as possible, to meet the Yanctonnais, whom I am informed you will probably meet somewhere in the neighborhood of the "Hole in the Mountain." Should you however not meet with them at that point you will exercise your discretion in regard to your future course and direction, endeavoring to reach them as soon as possible. You will probably, on arriving at Yellow Medicine, obtain direct information of the present position of the Indians. After having met the Indians, and determined on the time and place of meeting for the purpose before mentioned, you will communicate with me at the Sioux agency, at which place I will probably be about the 25th of this month, and will await information from you at that place.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

K. PRITCHETTE, Esq.,
Special Agent, &c., St. Paul.

No. 20.—B.

Minutes of an interview with the delegation of the head men and soldiers of the Yanctonnais, had at camp at Lake Kampeska, on the evening of July 29, 1858.

On the assembling of the delegation, and their signifying their readiness to receive my message to their people, I said to them:

I have been for nearly an entire moon in coming to you with a message from your Great Father, (at Washington,) given to me by your father, Superintendent Cullen, to bring to your chiefs. This message is of great good news to you, and for your benefit. After coming this great distance, and inquiring continually where you were to be found, I was told for the first time yesterday that you were near my camp.

I then sent messengers to your camp to tell your chiefs and head-men to come to me and hear good news. Much to my surprise they have not come; and I am now told that I must come to them. This cannot be. My message is sent to your chiefs and head-men, and to them alone can I deliver it. My messengers told them that it was for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding a council with their father (Superintendent Cullen) respecting those matters of which they had complained to him last year at Yellow Medicine, and of which he then promised to speak to their great father at Washington. He has performed his promise, and now sends to them to meet him in council to hear the words of their Great Father, and to receive the valuable goods and provisions he has sent to them.

You will now return to your chiefs and tell them this, and that I will wait one sun for their coming, that I may deliver my good news to them, and with them fix the time and place for the distribution of the goods and the council with their father.

The distance I have come has exhausted my provisions so that I cannot feast them as I would; but at the council with your father, he will make full amends.

I have brought for your chiefs, head men and soldiers a small present of tobacco which I will give them when they come to me, and which I hope will be acceptable to them. I have said.

To this address they replied, that it was my duty to come to them, that they had been told last year at Yellow Medicine that a messenger should be sent to James river for them, and that I had stopped within a few hours ride; that if my horses were worn out I might take theirs.

That their chiefs would not come, and further, that they would not carry my message; that they had been instructed to say only what they had said, and were not authorized further to talk with me.

In answer, I commended their prudence and good faith to their chiefs as messengers, and that their course was also mine, and their example such as I also pursued; that I had nothing to say to them further; that my explanations were only to enable them to act understandingly; that I did not wish them to carry a *message* for me, all I had expected was that they would take my *answer* back to the message of their chiefs. If they thought proper to do so, it was well; if not, it was well.

They then reiterated all their arguments to induce me to yield and go to their camp; and inquired whether, if their chiefs did not come to me, I would leave as I had declared.

To this I replied: that I certainly would. They still endeavored with the most steady and ingenious persistence, to change my resolution. I answered that the difference between us was very plain and simple; I had come to announce the bestowal of good gifts, not to solicit anything from them. I say to them, come to me and it shall be given to you; you answer, come to us and we will take.

At this they laughed heartily, and with a promise from me that if they visited me before they left in the morning I would send a small present of tobacco to their chiefs, they departed.

No. 21.—C.

Minutes of a Council held with the chiefs, head men, and soldiers of the Hunk-pate band of Yanctonnais in presence of all their people, at their camp, near the head of the "Plateau du coteau des Prairies" on the afternoon of the 31st day of July, 1858.

The council being assembled and the principal chiefs having expressed their readiness to receive my message, I commenced by stating that during the last summer they had made a complaint, at Yellow Medicine, to their father, Superintendent Cullen, who had promised to lay the same before their Great Father at Washington (the Commissioner of Indian Affairs); that he had kept his promise, and that their Great Father had instructed him to convey to them, through me, the result. I then read from the instructions of the Superintendent, of the 9th of July, that portion which directs me to inform the Yanctonnais of the object of calling them together, and to agree with them upon the time and place for holding a council and the distribution of the goods. This I directed my interpreter to interpret to them, which he did, as also the substance of a communication of the 22d July from the Superintendent, transmitted to me while on the prairie by an express, suggesting that the place of meeting should be fixed either at a place called "The Two Ravines," or "The Lake where the Kettle was found." I concluded by stating that I was now ready to agree with them upon the time and place of meeting, for the purposes named in my instructions.

Wa-nak-son-ta, a chief, then rose and made a rambling speech upon the subject of chieftainship among them, and the sale of the lands occupied by them, which he seemed to believe were the real objects of my mission.

To this I replied, that I had nothing to do with making chiefs nor the purchase of their lands. That I had but one duty to perform, which was to fix the time and place of meeting with their father, Superintendent Cullen. That the head men and soldiers he had sent to me had refused to talk upon any other subject but that upon which they had been authorized to speak, and that I had no authority to speak to them of anything but what I had told them.

The chief replied with some remarks about the treaty of 1851, and asking me not to be in a hurry, declared that the lands they occupied were worth a great deal of money.

To this I replied, that the government did not want to buy their lands, and that the goods and presents were sent only to settle the difficulty which they complained had been caused by the cession of the Se-see-toans under the treaty of 1851. I then inquired what were the limits of their claim to the lands sold by the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands under that treaty, and the names of the chiefs who represented the claimants to those lands.

To this the chief replied, that he had only been repeating to me what he had said to their father last year; that they claimed all the land to the Minnesota river, which had been given to him by his father and now belonged to him. (Some difficulty seemed to have been created by my demand for the names of the chiefs representing the claimants, and though the question was repeated, no answer could be elicited.)

One of the soldiers then arose and commenced haranguing in a violent manner and loud voice respecting the value of their lands, declaring that they had received nothing for the lands already sold.

I here interrupted him, stating that it was for the purpose of settling the difficulty respecting the land already sold, that I had been sent to call them together, to counsel with their father and to receive the goods, &c.; that their father had no intention of asking them to sell the lands they occupied, and has no authority to do so.

He then enquired if the goods &c. to be distributed, were of those sent to the Se-see-toans as annuities. Being answered that they were not, he declared that they wanted nothing of the United States until they had settled with the Se-see-toans themselves; it would then be time enough to treat for their land, and that the things sent by their Great Father were to buy other lands.

To this I replied that he was altogether mistaken; that there was no authority given to purchase other lands, and that I would listen to nothing further on that subject. The chief then said the Yanctonnais were not all present, and that a council cannot be held unless the whole nation is present.

I inquired whether he could not get them all together and fix the time and place to receive the goods.

To this he replied that some of them were on the other side of the Missouri and could not be got together this fall, but that he would see them all during their winter hunt.

In reply, I asked him what was to be done with the goods in the meantime. (To this no answer was made.)

He then inquired what the Yanctons had done with their lands at Washington. To which I replied, nothing.

I then asked if the chiefs and their people present would meet with their father and receive their proportion of the goods, leaving the remainder to be distributed thereafter to the rest of the nation.

(To this question, though repeated, no answer could be obtained.)

Another soldier then said: You have not come up out of the ground but have come over the prairies. When a person is sent to us from our Great Father he should tell us all he knows.

I replied: "Why do you think I have not told you all? I have told you all I have to say."

I then inquired of him how many chiefs were interested in the lands sold under the treaty of 1851.

To this he answered three here and two more on the Missouri.

I then repeated the object of my visit to them, and added that if they were not ready to receive the goods and meet their father, all that remained for me to do was to return and report to him.

To which it was replied: "That is right. Our lands are very valuable to us; give us time."

I then directed the interpreter to ask him whether he thought their Great Father had nothing to do but to attend upon them.

To this he answered that their Great Father had bought all the rest of the Indian lands and he supposed that now he had only them to attend to.

I then asked if they could fix a time and place where an agent of the government could find them all assembled next year, instead of having to seek them all over the prairies, as I had done.

(Though this question was thrice repeated, a sullen silence was maintained and no answer could be elicited.)

I then retired from the council and directed the horses to be harnessed and our tent struck. The chiefs then left also.

Considerable confusion then took place; the Indians all crowding round the wagons and the soldiers declaring that, as it was the first time a white man from their Great Father had visited their camp, it was unusual to carry anything away, that I had no business on their lands and threatening to cut our harness, unless I would give them the small portion of tobacco which remained, and other of our supplies.

Having already given to them, at the close of the council, over half a box of tobacco, and all the flour we could spare, I directed the interpreter to tell them that I had come to their camp at their own solicitation, under assurances of protection, which, if they did not grant, I had no power to resist; but that under their threats I would not give them as much as I could put upon the nail of my finger.

The interpreter informed me that their reply to this was, that they did not desire to extort anything more by threats, but thought I might have more than I needed, and that, according to their customs, the soldiers had no share of the tobacco in the distribution.

I then told the interpreter he might do as he pleased; and, accordingly, he gave them a few plugs of tobacco and a little sugar.

In the meantime our wagons having been loaded, we left their camp without further molestation. Just after we had left their encampment, an Indian, running on foot from their lodges, overtook us and stated that he was the brother of a chief of another band of Yanctonnais, whom he had that day left encamped at "Oak Grove," on the James river, which we estimated at about twelve miles distant.

This information explained the division we had observed made of the tobacco given them in *four* parcels, they admitting only the presence of *three* chiefs, and proved that their action had been the result of general concert among the nation.

No. 22.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
St. Louis, October 1, 1858.

Sir: In making an annual report of the condition of the Indians of this superintendency, I have the honor to say that the evidences of progress in civilization and the arts necessary to their comfort and happiness are not very remarkable; yet in taking a view of the reports of the agents of the various tribes, I cannot doubt that something has been done in the last year to promote these desirable objects, something effected to retard the inevitable destiny of this race; and it is observable that the improvement in their condition depends chiefly upon their farming operations.

Agriculture and mechanics being the great levers by which man is elevated to civilization, their importance cannot be too earnestly brought to the consideration of all connected with this department of the government. No people were ever known to acquire civilization or to enjoy its blessings without a knowledge of agriculture and a practical application of it; and, as has been said, "it is, if possible, more important that the Indian should be taught to till the soil and to labor in the mechanic shops than to have even a common school education."

It is known to be exceedingly difficult to dissuade the savage from his migratory habits and confine him to the pursuits of civilization, yet there is sufficient evidence, in the prosperous condition of many of the tribes, to demonstrate that much can be done to effect an object so important to the government and beneficial to the Indian.

It is apprehended that if energetic means are not taken at an early period to advance these people in the art of cultivating the soil, the condition of many of them must in a few years become pitiable in the extreme. The government may expend its millions to relieve their wants, but unless they can be taught to supply a portion of their necessities much suffering will be inevitable.

The reports from the several schools are perhaps more encouraging than heretofore, showing an increased number of pupils for the current year. The education of the Indian is a subject worthy of consideration, and certainly one of the important means necessary to his elevation. It is therefore important that the plan most likely to succeed should be adopted. With some of the tribes the manual labor school appears to succeed, whilst others seem disposed to reject it. I am not aware that this system has been received very favorably by civilized communities; and if this be true, it would be hopeless with the savage, as it combines the very essence of civilization, field labor, with application to books, either of which is averse to his nature. Several of the tribes of this superintendency have recently expressed a desire to have their reserves subdivided and allotted. The policy recently adopted by the department in locating the tribes compactly, with a view it is presumed of finally lessening their reservations, will it is hoped and believed result beneficially. The past history of these people teaches the melancholy truth that their habitations will never require enlarging.

Some of the tribes of the Upper Arkansas agency expressed a wish at their last annual payment to become permanently located, with the view of prosecuting more successfully the cultivation of the soil. Their country is known to embrace fertile lands in quantities sufficient for all their agricultural purposes. It is therefore respectfully submitted whether good policy would not dictate that an effort be made on the part of the government to comply with the wishes of these tribes.

It is known that differences of opinion have and still do exist amongst the Pottowatomies as regards their national policy, particularly with regard to the subdivision of their land, which doubtless operates injuriously to their prosperity. To reconcile these conflicts of opinion, no better means presents itself than that of allotting to those disposed to locate a permanent home, whilst those otherwise disposed be permitted to occupy the remainder of the reservation in common. The superior condition of the one over the other would soon be so manifest that all would be disposed to follow their example.

The health of the tribes is not so good the present season as it has been for several years past. From the character of the past season, it is but reasonable to suppose that they have suffered more than usual from sickness, as it is known that late and heavy rains, accompanied with extensive overflows, are always followed in the western country by an increased amount of disease.

Notwithstanding the past summer has been very unfavorable to the production of many of our crops, it is thought that most of the tribes, engaged to any extent in farming, will have a sufficient yield of the substantials of life to carry them through the coming winter.

As the marks designating the boundaries of many of the reservations have become to a great extent obliterated, I would suggest the propriety of having them re-marked; also, the surveying and marking of all open lines, and that it be made the duty of the agents thereafter to restore the marks, when necessary for their perpetuation. The necessity for this will be found in the many trespasses made in the last year or two, under the pretext of not knowing where the boundaries were.

I would beg leave to call the attention of the department to the treaty of the Judith, making provisions for the education, &c., of the Blackfeet nation. They are represented by their agent to be well disposed, and anxious to carry out their engagements with the government. It is known that the resources from whence they have hitherto gained a subsistence are being rapidly exhausted, and it is believed that the time is not far distant when their only resource for food will be the products of the soil. Under these circumstances, humanity would dictate a continuance and extension of the means adopted last spring to aid and encourage them in the cultivation of the soil.

The department is apprised of the frequent complaints, recently made through this office by the agents, of intrusion and trespass upon the property of the Indians. This is a subject of much importance to the various tribes of this superintendency, having a general disturbing influence, and liable to engender conflicts between the Indian and white settler. It is therefore hoped that the means already instituted will be continued, with such auxiliaries as may be necessary to put a stop to these unjust and illegal practices. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that the citizens of the Territories will become more disposed than heretofore to abide the law and rely upon it for protection, and consequently cease to desire to appropriate to their own uses the property of others.

A part of the less civilized tribes of this superintendency have, for some time, shown a degree of restlessness unfavorable to the harmony which it is desirable should exist amongst the various tribes, as well as between the government and Indians, arising in some instances from the want of necessary subsistence, and in others from that restless disposition to trespass, which characterizes the savage; but it is believed that conciliation is the only remedy required, and that the timely interposition of the government will always produce beneficial results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 23.

BLACKFEET AGENCY,
Fort Benton, September 10, 1858.

SIR: Another twelve months has rolled around, and in compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I respectfully submit the following report, showing to some extent the affairs and condition of the Indians within this agency.

The steamer Twilight, Captain John Shaw commander, left St.

Louis on the 23d of May last with the annuity presents for the present year apportioned to the Sioux and the Blackfeet agencies, and after an exceedingly agreeable and expeditious trip up the Missouri, on the 24th of June following landed the goods belonging to this agency at Fort Stewart, a trading post of D. M. Frost & Co., situated about one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Union. At this point the goods were speedily reshipped, in good order and well conditioned, on good and substantial Mackinac boats, as per contract, for Fort Benton.

Shortly after the landing of the goods at the point above mentioned, I left Fort Union for this place, making the journey by land, with a view of collecting the Indians at such points on the river as might best suit their pleasure and convenience, for a distribution of their presents.

I found the Gros-ventres of the Prairie encamped at the mouth of Milk river, in the midst of buffalo and other wild game, and having every disposition to accommodate them, I yielded to their urgent request that I should distribute their proportion of the annuity among them at that place, and cheerfully consented to remain there till the boats arrived.

When the goods were landed and properly arranged for an equitable distribution, having first ascertained the exact number of lodges by a bundle of sticks given me at my own request by the head men of the band, each stick indicating a lodge or family, I placed the representatives of the various lodges in a large circle, the presents to be distributed forming its centre. To each individual in this circle or ring was given in turn his just and due proportion, as nearly as the nature of the goods would permit, of every article of merchandise sent to this agency. In this manner it is believed a comparatively just and equitable distribution was effected, and that the various individuals constituting the entire village separately received an equal share of the presents assigned to the whole band. It is certain that the goods thus distributed were received with marked expressions of pleasure and satisfaction, and it was exceedingly gratifying to witness the complete harmony and good will that were manifested throughout the whole proceeding.

On the morning following the delivery of the presents to the Gros-ventres of the Prairie, I continued my journey to Fort Benton, at which point I arrived without serious accident or delay on the 12th of August, although I found the water courses much swollen and the road in many places made difficult by continued rain. Indeed, such has been the peculiarity of the present summer, that it is generally conceded here by those conversant with the locality and climate, that more rain fell in the valley of the upper Missouri during the months of July and August last than during the whole of the preceding five years.

My first and immediate care, after reaching this point, was to insure the collection of the remaining bands of the Blackfeet nation at their treaty ground, at the mouth of the Judith, in time to meet the boats at that point. I therefore immediately despatched runners or messengers to the various camps of the Piegan, the Blood, and the Blackfeet bands, informing them of the near approach of the boats containing their annual presents, and urging them to repair immediately to the payment ground and be in readiness to receive their goods as soon as they were landed.

When informed the boats were rapidly approaching the Judith, and would reach that point in two or three days, I repaired thither immediately, and found that the entire Piegan band and a large portion of the Blood band had promptly responded to my summons, and were already assembled on their usual camping ground. From these I learned that the Blackfeet and the remainder of the Blood bands were at the time so far north that it would hardly be possible for them to obey my summons in time for the arrival of the boats, and I therefore determined to distribute to the parties then on the ground their proportion of the presents immediately and let them go their way, which I did on the 28th ultimo.

This distribution to the Piegan and Blood bands, although the number of recipients was more than double as great, was conducted in every particular in like manner as that made to the Gros-ventres, as detailed above; and it affords me much pleasure to add, it was attended with the same happy result, and the goods were received by all with the same unanimous and unbounded expressions of gratitude and satisfaction, not even a single frown or jealous murmur occurring to mar the universal happiness of the camp.

After my return from the payment at the Judith, my attention was directed to the selection of a suitable point for the location of the farm guarantied to the Indians by treaty, and I set out immediately, with a view of examining various localities which had been represented as possessing the advantages requisite for a good farm.

Having on a former occasion visited and thoroughly examined the valley of the High Wood, a stream having its origin in the "Belt mountains" on the south side of the Missouri river, at a point some forty miles southeast of Fort Benton, and flowing thence in a northwesterly direction, my observation at the present time was confined to the region of country around and adjacent to the several falls in the Missouri, and also the valley of Sun river. After traversing the country in various directions, and attentively examining each section and locality, I finally selected a point in the valley of Sun river as the one most inviting for agricultural purposes.

This is a beautiful stream of clear water, rising in the Rocky mountains far to the north, and finding its way in a southeasterly direction for a distance of about one hundred miles to its mouth, where it rivals in size and beauty even the Missouri. The point selected for our farming operations is some fifteen miles above its mouth, where the valley is about one-half of a mile in width, the verdure rank, and the soil a rich alluvial, apparently possessing the depth and fertility of good arable land. In the immediate vicinity the usual growth of timber, principally cotton-wood, abounds, and large quantities of fine fir and pine are found within a distance not exceeding fifteen miles.

Indeed, such are the natural advantages it presents to the eye, that Fathers Hocken and Corigiato, of St. Mary's mission, and Major Owen, the United States Indian agent for the Flatheads, by whom I was fortunately accompanied, and to whose kindness and experience I am much indebted, readily admitted that they esteemed the valley of Sun river in many respects superior to that of the Bitter-root, on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, which has been successfully cultivated for several years. The most serious drawback to at least partial success in our undertaking, I apprehend, will be found in the climate and shortness of the season, as an example of which I need but say, that while we were yet examining this valley, it was visited by a severe storm, and the mountains contiguous to it were covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

Nevertheless, such is my faith in its superiority to other localities in this region of country, that I have already contracted for the immediate erection of suitable buildings, and the necessary enclosures for stock, on the site selected, and am determined to spare neither labor nor expense to test fully its adaptation for farming purposes. And I am enabled to say, I will soon have able coadjutors in the valley, as the Fathers of St. Mary's mission, at the earnest solicitation of the Indians here, and my own urgent request, have consented and promised to establish a mission and school near the Indian farm early next spring.

The portion of country claimed and occupied by the Blackfeet nation is generally conceded to be bounded as follows: by a line beginning on the north where the 50th parallel crosses the Rocky mountains; thence east on said parallel to the 106th meridian; thence south to the head waters of the Milk river, down said river to the Missouri, up the Missouri to the mouth of the Judith; thence up the Judith to its source to the Rocky mountains, and north along their base to place of beginning.

Of this region the Bloods and Blackfeet occupy the country upon the source of the Marias and Milk rivers, to the 50th parallel of latitude; the Piegans between Milk and Marias rivers, upon the Marias and the Teton, and between the Teton and the Missouri; and the Gros-ventres that portion bordering upon Milk river, from its mouth to the territory of the Piegans.

This vast region of country, from the mouth of Milk river to the base of the Rocky mountains, which is entirely valueless for agricultural purposes, and which, as a natural consequence, the hand of civilization will leave undisturbed forever, is owned and possessed by this once powerful and warlike nation, and which they use as their hunting ground, and over which they roam with restless solicitude and anxiety. They are scattered over this immense tract of country, throughout the year, in quest of buffalo, elk, deer, and other wild game, which is their only means of subsistence; and often too in predatory excursions, entered into both for the sake of plunder and to gratify their burning thirst for war, which was carried on to that extent, previous to the treaty at the Judith, in 1853, that often the sleeping solitude of those unmeasured plains, bluffs and mountains, was startled by the wild shouts of those reckless, bloodthirsty red warriors. Victory may destroy many of those wild prairie Indians, but they never can be conquered or subdued. They are unconquerable. The spirit of many of them is stronger than life; yea, stronger than death! If they fall in battle, the shout of defiance lingers upon their lips to the last gasp.:—if they by the fortune of war are made prisoners, the most cruel and agonizing torture of their captors cannot make them swerve one jot or tittle from their firm purpose. The obstinate and unconquerable tenacity with which these prairie Indians hold their purpose, ever has and ever will astonish the civilized world. It has been remarked before, and my long experience amongst them satisfies me conclusively, that the history of the red race is one of strange mystery, and his mental and physical character not less so.

The past, to him, moves swiftly on to oblivion, limiting his knowledge of things to the country in which he lives. The deeds of his sires are but dimly seen in the few traditions that descend to him, and like objects imperfectly reflected through the sunlight of evening, are soon lost in the sable curtain that follows.

That he is a being susceptible of civilization, and, when civilized, capable of erecting, sustaining, and perpetuating the institutions of civilized man, is a desideratum upon the solution of which depends the future policy of the government towards him; for it may yet be shown that the continued presence of a superior race is necessary to direct and control his energies, in order that he may enjoy the inestimable blessings and benefits of an enlightened people.

They remind me often of the birds and the brooks, that chime forth their unwearied canticles,—they chime them over to the same ancient melodies; and the Indian youth, as he grows up, displays, like the buffalo, the elk, and the deer, the same immovable, unchangeable, and insatiable propensities for the habits of his ancestors.

Whenever opportunity has permitted, whether on the payment ground or in my office, I have been unremitting in my endeavors to ascertain correctly the number of Indians belonging to the Blackfeet nation. The result of my information, which, though differing somewhat from former estimates, I think approximately correct, in tabular form, is as follows:

Band.	Lodges.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gros-ventres	265	400	700	1,000	2,100
Piegans	460	900	1,200	1,600	3,700
Blood	300	500	800	1,100	2,400
Blackfeet	150	260	400	540	1,200
Total	1,175	2,060	3,100	4,240	10,400

It will be observed from this enumeration that the number of the men exceeds the number of the lodges, and that the women greatly outnumber the men.

These discrepancies arise, the first from the fact that some lodges have two or more men attached to them from choice or relationship, and the second from the fact that the number of men is annually subject to diminution from causes which do not affect the others. Thus many are slain by an enemy, or perish from exposure in the winter while on the war path or in quest of game, and others again are killed by the severe accidents so frequently occurring in their rash and headlong prosecution of the chase.

This difference in the number of the male and the female doubtless suggested and sustained the prevailing custom of polygamy among them, many of the men having more wives than one, the number reaching to five or more, according to the caprice or wealth of the man, the women being taken to do the labor of the camp and the lodge, like menials, and liable to be sold or discarded at any moment.

Since my last annual report, I am gratified in being enabled to say that almost uninterrupted health has prevailed among the greater portion of the Indians under my charge, and that the past year brought to their lodges no serious sickness, other than the usual ills consequent upon the necessary hardships and exposure incident to their mode of life. It is true there was a species of illness at one time prevailing among the Blood band, which was apparently of an epidemic nature, and which resulted in the death of several of their people, yet it was short lived and soon passed away.

The presence and prevalence of this illness many of the Indians attributed to the gifts which they so bountifully received last winter, impressions to that effect doubtless having been made upon their minds by renegade white men who too frequently visit the village, and apparently take great delight in poisoning and bewildering the mind of the poor, superstitious and wonder-fearing Indian, and whom, I regret to add, I have no adequate means at my command to expel from the country.

I take pleasure also in testifying to the general good conduct of all the different bands of the Blackfeet nation. As a nation, they have been peaceable and quiet during the past year, having heeded my counsels, and endeavored to abide by treaty stipulations in every particular; and it is exceedingly gratifying to me to see evinced by a great many of the chiefs and older men of the different bands a growing disposition to forsake forever the war path with all its attendant pleasures and vengeful dangers, and a manifest desire to be at peace with all the world, notwithstanding they have been repeatedly and grievously tempted to the battle-field by predatory bands of the Crows and the Assinaboines, who have killed several of their people and stolen many of their horses.

It is also true that, while the older and wiser heads of the nation give such gratifying evidence of an inclination to abide by the advice and counsel of their Great Father, there are still a few ambitious and heedless young men who prefer to gratify their natural love for strife and inordinate thirst for revenge, and who occasionally steal away from the lodges of their parents and their chiefs to pursue the war path and revenge the death of a brother or a comrade, or the "count a coup," which may give them a name and a rank among the bravest of their people.

Yet taking into consideration the utter recklessness and license of their former life, the change for the better that has been manifest among them since the treaty at the Judith in 1853 is truly wonderful, and far beyond that which the most sanguine could have anticipated;

and I have no hesitation in affirming that if the proper measures are speedily adopted by the government to restrain their predatory neighbors within the bounds of their own country, this change will be found so radical and permanent in its nature that hardly a single individual of the Blackfeet nation will ever care again to cross that boundary for the purposes of war and rapine.

I feel it my duty, and but justice to the Indians, to again respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of a change in the quality and arrangement of the goods apportioned to this agency.

Every article sent to the red man, whether it be for raiment or for use in the lodge and on the prairie, should be selected for its intrinsic worth alone, always preferring plainness and durability to cheapness or beauty.

The very locality of his life and the nature of his pursuits are such that, to be of any permanent good to him, his clothing should be strong and substantial, and the implements for procuring and preparing his food plain and durable; for his is a restless, changeful life, and far remote from shops and stores where an injured and useless article can be repaired or replaced at will.

Should an entire or even partial change in some of the articles usually sent meet with your approbation and approval, I would respectfully recommend that the following be dispensed with altogether, or at least largely lessened in quantity, to wit: calico, one-half of the bread, one-half of the coffee, fish hooks and lines, mirrors, combs, thread, and American vermilion; and that there be substituted, in lieu of these, shirts, bed ticking, flour, powder, ball, one point blanket, Chinese vermilion, and about three dozen plain and substantial saddles suitable for the prairies.

The best of calico is so flimsy in texture that it is of no real benefit to the recipient; the bread is so illy adapted for safe transportation in camp that it is lavishly consumed and wasted on the payment ground, besides being liable to great injury incident to its long passage and change of climate; the coffee is so little preferred, and so difficult of preparation in the lodge, that one-half of the usual quantity sent would be ample for the present wants of the Indians; fish hooks, combs, mirrors and thread are not used and not desired, and the American vermilion is so inferior to the Chinese that even a much less quantity of the latter is preferred. And it is the expressed wish and desire of many of the Indians that a sufficient number of saddles, at least for the chiefs, may be furnished them next year.

In regard to the arrangement of the goods, I would respectfully reiterate the hope expressed at the close of my last annual report, and earnestly request that the parties furnishing the annuity goods for the Blackfeet nation may be required, for the following year, to divide the whole quantity of each and every article furnished into four separate parts or parcels, apportioned as follows, to wit: Piegar, forty per cent.; Blood, twenty-five per cent.; Gros Ventres, twenty-two per cent.; and Blackfeet, thirteen per cent.; and that the goods thus apportioned be arranged in separate and suitable packages, each package having a distinguishing mark or number, and being accompanied with the usual invoice and packing list. This arrangement of the goods would greatly facilitate and expedite their delivery to the Indians, and would render the agent and his assistants less liable to the errors necessarily incident to a hasty opening, dividing and readjusting packages on the deck of a boat or the bank of the river; and, at the same time, it is believed that such a division would be very little, if any, additional labor to the parties furnishing and packing the goods.

In conclusion, allow me to refer again to a matter of the utmost—I had almost said vital—importance to the life and well being of the red man. The gigantic buffalo, which has forever heretofore been to him, in truth, the "staff of life," and furnished to himself and his people almost their all of food and raiment, and which, in times past, was found in every valley and on every plain in vast and countless herds, roaming ceaselessly over the boundless prairies, and bringing in its way its wealth of food and warmth of clothing to his very lodge door, is slowly but surely year by year decreasing.

This noble animal, so necessary to the Indian, in number and importance long the recognized monarch of the plain, is fast passing away, and soon the only tangible relic of the once far-famed buffalo of the great west will be the exhumed fossil which shall become the reward of scientific toil and research to future generations. When a sufficiency for the absolute want of the lodge and the prairie alone demanded its destruction, its increase was coequal with the necessities of the red man; but when the cupidity of the whites forged the iron arrow point, and the passion of the Indian was stimulated to draw the bow, myriads of buffalo were recklessly sacrificed for the gain of the one and the pleasure of the other, until at length the entire race has dwindled into comparative nothingness. Whereas formerly, in its migrations, it wandered in vast herds around and about the home of the hunter; now, ever harassed and pursued by a relentless foe, it ranges in small and frightened bands in the distant valley and on the far off plain, many weary days' travel from the haunts of its persecutor.

Yet even here it is followed and ruthlessly slaughtered that its furred robe may demand its price from the trader. Were these inducements for its speedy extermination withdrawn—this price upon its scalp no longer offered—the buffalo would again increase till it filled the valley and the plain, and the red man once more become proudly independent, as his fathers were before him.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

With much respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, *Indian Agent.*

Col. A. M. Robinson,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 24.

Upper Missouri Agency,
Fort Union, September 1, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Indians in the "Upper Missouri Agency."

On the 23d of May last, having received your instructions and the annuity goods for my agency for the year 1858, I left St. Louis on the steamer "Twilight," Capt. John S. Shaw commander. This is the same boat employed last year.

On the 5th of June we reached the Yancton village, about eleven hundred miles above St. Louis. These are the first Indians in my agency which are met with in ascending the river. Their village and planting grounds are pleasantly and beautifully situated on the east bank of the Missouri.

A delegation of this tribe of Sioux, on the invitation of the government, were in the city of Washington last winter, which place they left with me on the 26th of April last, and reached St. Louis on the 6th of May, from whence, with your approval, I sent them up the river to their home on the steamer "Spread Eagle" on the 15th of May. I was much pleased to find that they had all safely reached their homes without accident and in good health. The chiefs of this tribe estimate their number at four thousand, but this, from the best data I am able to obtain, is at least one-fourth too much.

This delegation during the past winter ceded to the United States their entire country, about eleven million acres of land, much of which is very fine for cultivation and grazing, and over which our bold and enterprising emigrants are resolved to spread.

By the terms of the treaty the Indians were assured the quiet and undisturbed occupancy of the country for one year from its date, unless they should voluntarily sooner remove and go on the reservation provided for them by the treaty.

I found, however, that several squatters were already on their lands eagerly endeavoring to seize some of the most desirable points. One company of intruders had actually located in the midst of their village and erected a sort of a fortress for their protection.

The Indians were much excited by these trespasses, and the principal chief, "The man that was struck by the Ree," declared in council that he would expel the trespassers by force if I did not cause it to be done. I admonished the Indians to be patient and quiet and trust to the government for protection, and I immediately posted and published notices warning all white people to respect the rights of the Indians and to keep off their lands, and I reported all the facts to Major Day, commanding at Fort Randall, and requested him to remove all the trespassers, which he assured me he would do. All the lower portion of this tribe is well pleased with the treaty and the sale of their country, but as I proceeded up the river I found much dissatisfaction on account of it among the upper portion of the Yanctons and all the other seven tribes of the Sioux.

I was pained to observe that whiskey is now being rapidly introduced into this tribe by vile white people. I authorized the chiefs to seize and destroy all the whiskey they found in their country, and they promised to do so.

I delivered their annuity goods and proceeded on. On the 6th of June we arrived at the United States military post, Fort Randall, and here, by order of the Secretary of War, a company of forty soldiers, (half there were at the post,) under the command of Brevet Major H.

W. Wessells, accompanied the boat up the river to its upper destination and returned again with it.

On the 10th of June we met with some of the upper Yanctons near old Fort Lookout. They were in ill temper, and complained because all the Yancton goods were delivered at the principal village below and none brought up to them. They also objected in strong terms to the sale of their country. I made every possible explanation, and offered them some provisions, groceries, and tobacco, (sufficient for a feast,) on the condition that they should remain quiet till my return in the fall, and go down and join the lower portion of the tribe. They for some time refused the offer, but on my ordering the articles to be returned to the boat, they in a surly manner accepted them. They intimated that we should meet with trouble from the Indians above, and that the upper Sioux would not accept their presents, and that we should not be permitted to pass Fort Pierre, &c., &c.

On the 12th of June we reached Fort Pierre, and found there representatives from all the upper seven tribes of Sioux, but with not much over three hundred lodges, or about two thousand four hundred of their people. Held a long and tedious and disagreeable talk with the chiefs and head men ; a few were well disposed, but far the greater part were discontented and angry. Some were willing to receive the presents, but many were not. They strenuously objected to the sale of the Yancton country, claiming that it belonged to the Sioux nation, and not to the Yanctons exclusively, and declared that the nation would not consent to the sale of that or any other part of their country.

They wished me to write to their Great Father to stop the treaty and not to pay the Yanctons anything under it. I found them in a horse stealing and scalping war with the Arrickarees, in which many horses had been taken and a few scalps secured on both sides.

They growled also at the small amount of presents sent them. In fact, they were really in a most disturbed and irritated state of mind ; but after "much talking" and reasoning and explaining I induced them to accept their presents, and gladly left them.

The presents given the Indians in this agency under the treaty of Laramie are really so small and the Indians so numerous that it is quite doubtful whether in many cases there is not more injury than good produced thereby.

There are in the agency six distinct nations, speaking distinct languages, and numbering in the aggregate not much, if any, less than thirty thousand souls ; and yet the invoice cost of all their annuities for this year is only $17,353 69, or between fifty and sixty cents per head.

On the 16th of June we met on the west bank of the river the famous independent Yanctonee chief "Big Head" or "Big Brain," and his orator, "Dog Cloud," with their band of two hundred lodges of Yanctonees. It will be recollected that this chief and his followers have for some years past been rather conspicuous for their unfriendly and refractory disposition. I was much pleased to find, however, that a complete "change had come o'er the spirit of their dreams." I found them the most reasonable and well disposed Sioux I had met on the river, and I had a very satisfactory interview with them. I met them last year near the same place, and councilled with them. I gave them a feast, which they gladly and thankfully accepted; but they also, I am bound to say, expressed much dissatisfaction at the sale of their country by the Yanctons, and insisting, as the Sioux did at Fort Pierre, that the whole country belongs to the nation at large, and not to any particular tribe exclusively. They agreed, however, to take my advice, and to be hereafter true friends to the white people. I deem it just to state that this favorable change in the disposition of this large band is, I think, in part, to be attributed to the exertions and influence of Mr. William G. Hollins, an intelligent young man in the employment of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., who spent the last winter in their camp engaged in trade. The influence of white people, when brought into close contact with *wild* Indians, is always very great, either for good or evil.

On the 19th of June we reached the Arrickaree village (Fort Clark.) These people, too, I found cross and ill tempered, and most unreasonable. They are at war with a portion of the Sioux, and killing and being killed; stealing and being stolen from; but as they are few and their enemies numerous, they, of course, get the worst of it.

The Crows attack them on the west, and the Sioux on the east. They seemed to wish to get rid of the treaty, as if that was the cause of their suffering, and would not receive their annuity presents. The chiefs desired to do so, and to keep the treaty; but the young "braves" in open council forbade their acceptance of the presents, and the chiefs acknowledged that they dared not disobey. They seemed to think the annuity not worthy of their acceptance. In fact, some of the young men were wild and crazy with passion.

As I was coming from the trading house to the boat a company of these young "braves," all well armed, met me, and one of them suddenly placed the muzzle of his gun between my feet, and not more than six inches from the ground, and discharged it. Whether it contained anything but powder or not, I cannot say, but suppose not, and that the act was only intended as an insult or bravado. A gun was also discharged at one of the passengers of the boat, while he was walking through the village, by another young Arrickaree.

I mention these circumstances merely to illustrate the spirit and disposition of these ignorant and suffering Indians. After long and anxious parleying, and much soothing, and explanation, and reasoning, (for I felt compassion for them,) they were, however, induced to accept their presents and to depart in peace.

I believe (and I think it was the general opinion) that I should not have been able to effect a delivery of the annuity goods to the Sioux at Fort Pierre, or to the Arrickarees, but for the presence of the small party of United States soldiers with us. It is gratifying to know that the Indians have so salutary a fear of our soldiers.

On the 20th of June we arrived at the village of the Gros Ventres and Mandans, at Fort Berthold. These poor, feeble, subdued people I found, as usual, quiet and friendly, and thankful to receive their small presents. They are fast wasting away, and unless soon assisted and protected by the government the hostilities of the Sioux will utterly annihilate them, and the Arrickarees also. They begged piteously, as they did last year, for protection and assistance.

These three small nations, speaking languages entirely different, now number, in all, not over seventeen or eighteen hundred souls. They do not wander, as all the other Indians in this agency do, but live in fixed and permanent habitations, (earth huts,) and raise every year a large quantity of corn, pumpkins, squashes, &c. If assisted, protected, and instructed *speedily*, they might be preserved and perpetuated; if neglected, they *must* soon become extinct. What will the government—what will the benevolent do for these Indians?

On the 21st of June we met a band of two hundred lodges of Assinaboines, and after giving them a feast and directing them to proceed up to the fort as fast as they could to receive their annuities, we proceeded on.

Arrived at Fort Union on Thursday, the 23d day of June—just thirty-one and a half days from St. Louis, and being four days less time than was occupied in going up the river last year. The river was generally in a good state for navigation, though occasionally obstructed by sand bars and snags, which caused some delay, though we were compelled to unload the boat but once. Captain Shaw and his officers and crew are entitled to much credit for their careful, judicious and faithful management of the boat to which were entrusted so many lives and so large an amount of private and public property.

On the 24th of June I delivered the greater part of the Assinaboine presents, and had no difficulty with them. They were well disposed and thankful for their presents, though so small. They expressed some alarm about the contemplated road through their country to Oregon and Washington, but I assured them the government would take nothing from them, nor permit them to be injured, without just compensation. I found here some Crows and some Crees.

Whenever a new treaty is had with the Indians of this agency the Crees should be included. I gave presents to the ten or twelve Crows here, and directed them to proceed to their camps and get them all to meet me in thirty days on the Yellowstone river, about two hundred miles above its mouth, and near the mouth of Powder river. They left well mounted, and promised to do as I had directed.

On the 26th of June the steamboat having proceeded some distance up the river, above this place, and discharged all its freight, commenced its return trip to St. Louis.

I am rejoiced to be able to state that the numerous Indians of this agency have this year escaped that terrible scourge, the small-pox, and that they have enjoyed good health.

On my way up the Missouri I learned that the Crows might probably be found at this place to receive their annuities, but on arriving here I found, greatly to my disappointment, that this was not so.

The fact is, the Crows live so remote from this point, and incur so much risk from the Blackfeet and Gros Ventres of the Prairie on the west, and the Sioux on the east, in coming and returning, and their annuities are so small, that they say they had rather go without them than come here after them. Besides all this, they say Fort Union is in the Assinaboine country, and that by the terms of the treaty of

Laramie the government is required to deliver their annuities to them in their *own country*.

The Crow annuities of last year were mostly stored at this point at Fort William, because the Crows did not come after them, and I had no means or authority to take them up to them. Therefore, shortly after my arrival here this year, in accordance with instructions from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I took measures to have their annuities for this and last year conveyed to them at Fort Sarpy, four hundred miles up the Yellowstone river, about eighteen miles below the mouth of the Bighorn river.

On the 26th of June, in behalf of the United States, I entered into a contract with Mr. Alexander Culbertson, of this place, to convey both years' annuities and myself and interpreters and party to Fort Sarpy, or to such other point on the river below that point as the Crows should be found, at the rate of $10 per one hundred pounds weight.

We commemorated our national birthday, on the 4th of July, in a most appropriate and satisfactory manner, aided by many of our red brethren, and on the 6th of July, the boats for the conveyance of the Crow annuities being finished and loaded, we started on our Yellowstone trip. We ran down in the afternoon six miles and encamped for the night at the mouth of the Yellowstone. Here my old interpreter, Zephyr Rencontre, pointed out the grave of the celebrated Mike Finch.

The next day, at an early hour, we commenced our slow, laborious and difficult ascent of this large and rapid stream, at this time unusually full, and, of course, unusually rapid and difficult. The boats (two in number) were drawn by ropes, much as a canal boat is drawn, but by *men* instead of *horses*. The banks of the river are so rough, broken, and covered with bushes and trees, and intersected by deep ravines and water courses, that progress is very slow, difficult, laborious, and occasionally dangerous for the men. Horses cannot be used here; but in the upper part of the river, where the banks are better and less obstructed, they can be used occasionally. With the utmost exertions, with eight men drawing one boat, and fourteen the other, we could not average over ten miles per day. The men were some days in water, or deep mud and mire, more than half of the time, and the weather was rainy, and, for the season, unusually cool.

I think this river at its junction is larger than the Missouri, but its navigation is not as good as the Missouri. The stream spreads out wide, and is full of sand bars and shallows, and in many places numerous small islands. There are also several considerable rapids, which, however, might be easily crossed by steamboats in a good stage of water.

We toiled on up the river till the 26th of July, and reached the place I had appointed to meet the Crow camps, about two hundred miles up, and near the mouth of Powder river. To my great disappointment I did not find the Crows at this place. It was here determined that our large boat could carry all the goods the remainder of the distance to Fort Sarpy, as horses could here be used to some advantage, the river banks being better, and as I had become very ill from fever, induced by exposure and a severe cold, I most reluctantly consented to return to Fort Union. I sent forward Mr. Henry W. Beeson, a gentleman with whom I was well acquainted, and in whom I had entire confidence, with full instructions as to the delivery of the goods.

The country on this river is much like that of the Upper Missouri, but rougher, wilder, and, if possible, still more barren and worthless. There is no fertile land except narrow strips of valley, and no timber except on the flats and islands, and that only cotton-wood, in small quantities. The water of the river is turbid, like the Missouri, and, it is said, a long continued use of it for drink produces enlargement of the neck. I saw no rock *in place*, but frequently observed large quantities of boulders. I picked up many fine specimens of petrifactions and marine shells and some beautiful agates. The banks exhibit immense strata of *lignite* in places. I saw some strata of lignite full fourteen feet in thickness, but it is not known to have any value. There are no sufficient inducements in the country for the settlement of white men. We found game very abundant along the river, especially buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, &c. Over fifty buffalo and many other animals, including two grizzly bears, were killed by our party on the trip.

During my passage through the agency this year I have distributed, in the most judicious manner possible, thirteen of the new government medals intrusted to my care for that purpose by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I gave them only to chiefs whom I supposed to be most friendly to the government and influential among their own people, and I impressed upon them all that it would be expected that every chief who accepted a medal from his Great Father, the President of the United States, and having his picture upon it, would ever be a firm friend of the white people.

I take pleasure in acknowledging here the kind, friendly, and liberal treatment which has been extended to me in the country by all the trading companies and their agents and employés. As the agency is now constituted, the government agent is entirely dependent upon the resident traders for everything, and he could not get through the country, nor perform his duties, without their friendly assistance and co-operation. The dignity of the government, the independence and usefulness of the agent, however, all require that this should not be so any longer.

My observation and inquiry during the two years in which I have been among the Indians of this agency fully convinced me—

1. That the Indian trade in buffalo robes annually decreases, and that it is not now over one-half what it was ten or fifteen years ago, and, consequently, that the buffalo in the whole country are decreasing at an alarming rate.

2. That the Indians, by war, insufficient food, and contagious and other diseases, are also fast decreasing. Their diseases are chiefly inflammations, rheumatism, consumption, small-pox, and, I regret to add, venereal diseases are now said to be quite frequent among them.

3. That they now, generally, almost entirely disregard their treaty obligations, are involved in continual predatory wars upon each other and that, indeed, they frequently steal from and rob, and not unfre-

quently *kill, white people also;* that their national or tribal governments are *worthless;* that the influence of the chiefs is generally insignificant, and that their young men seldom submit to any authority whatever, and that the example and influence of many of the white people and half-breeds residing in the country *are most demoralizing and pernicious.*

4. That whiskey is being secretly more and more introduced into the country, and that, like all other Indians, they cannot resist its excessive use.

5. That in the whole extent of this great agency, containing not less than twenty-five thousand Indians, there is no religious, moral, intellectual, agricultural, or any other kind of civilizing influence, instruction, or school.

6. That the country itself, large enough for an empire, is utterly worthless to the white man, and only fit for the buffalo and other game, *and their natural hunter, the Indian.*

7. That, under present circumstances, therefore, the future prospects for the Indian are gloomy, indeed, and I have no doubt but he must ultimately, and at no distant period, become extinct, unless prompt and efficient measures are adopted to save him.

8. I firmly believe the Indian race *could* be *perpetuated, civilized,* and *Christianized,* if this great, rich, and powerful nation would vigorously undertake the task.

Allow me, in conclusion, to most earnestly and respectfully suggest and urge the adoption of the following measures:

1. The establishment of a sufficient and *permanent* military post in the heart of the Indian country at or near Fort Clark, on the Missouri river. This would keep the Sioux in order; protect those weak nations, the Arrickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans; render our increasing travel through the country safe, and afford support to the government intercourse, and make the labors of the agents and teachers of schools efficient, respected, and useful.

2. A new treaty with all these Indians, including the Crees, living on our side of the national boundary line. In this treaty the rights, duties, and interests of the Indians, and the wishes and requirements of the government, should be clearly defined and fully understood. All existing difficulties and complaints of the Indians could be easily adjusted by it and settled; and a sum should be given to the Indians worthy of their acceptance, and in some degree equal to their necessities, and *commensurate* with the advantages we derived from them and the injury we do them. Schools should be provided by the treaty, and especially agricultural instruction, so that order and discipline and salutary regulations might be gradually established.

3. A division of the agency should be made, and all the Sioux placed under the care of *one* agent, and the other five nations under *another.* Agency houses should be built and protected, and the agents rendered *independent.* Depots of goods and provisions should be kept at the agencies and distributed as the necessities of the Indians required, and not as now, all delivered at once, by which a great part is most improvidently wasted.

4. After a reasonable notice given to the present licensed traders,

an entire stop should be put to all trade and intercourse of white people with the Indians for a term of years, and all white people and half-breeds (except such mixed breeds as have been raised as Indians) should be excluded from the country, and no white persons permitted to reside in the Indian country except government officers and employés.

5. The killing of the buffalo by Indians, except for food, should be discouraged in every possible way, and encouragement should be given for the killing of wolves, which, next to Indians and white men, are the greatest destroyers of buffalo. In this way, it is not doubted by those best able to judge, in a few years buffalo would again become plenty as in early times. Buffaloes are the Indian's cattle; when they fail he must perish or live by plunder, and then we must *feed* them or *destroy* them. What do humanity and economy require us to do?

Some measures ought soon to be taken to subdue the insolence and repress the aggressions and cruelties of some of the Sioux tribes. White people residing in and passing through the country annually suffer much loss, and damage, and annoyance from them, and, as before stated, white men are not unfrequently murdered by them. Only last fall a half-breed man in the employment of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., named Le Clare, while travelling from Fort Pierre to Fort Clark, was murdered by a party of the Uncpapas. Instances of horse stealing from the residents are of every week's occurrence. Several open robberies by the Sioux of traders passing over the prairies with their robes, furs, goods, and horses, and other property, have occurred in the last year. The Crows also stole a large number of valuable horses from D. M. Frost & Co. last fall. I take no pleasure in relating these facts, but think it important that the government should be as near as possible informed of the true state of affairs in this agency.

Two young gentlemen, (Germans,) John Jacob Smith and Moritz Breninger, clergymen of the Lutheran church, went with me up the Yellowstone. They wished to stop with the Crows for the purpose of instructing them in religion, morals, and civilization. They were sent out by their church as missionaries to the Indians, and presented satisfactory credentials. I therefore gladly gave them every facility in my power and a license for one year to reside with the Crows for the purposes named. Mr. Alexander Culbertson, principal agent of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., kindly gave them their passage and their living while going up the river and residing at his trading post free of any charge.

An estimate of the number of the various tribes and nations, as near correct as it is possible for me to make it, from my own observation and the most reliable information, is about 25,104.

On the 29th of August Mr. Henry W. Beeson, to whom, as before stated, I entrusted the delivery of the two years' annuities to the Crows, returned to this post from Fort Sarpy, having there met with the greater part of the nation and effected a satisfactory delivery of their annuities. The Crows were at war with the Sioux and the Nez Percés and Flatheads, and in some engagements with them recently have lost their head chief, the "Big Robber," and some thirty of their warriors. The Crows recently robbed a party of three white men, named Daniel Miles, George Hodges, and Mr. Wilson, on the river, one hundred and fifty miles above Fort Sarpy. They were on their way from the Colville gold mines, in Washington Territory, to Fort Bridger, but missed the road, and then undertook to come down the Yellowstone river. They were robbed of their horses, blankets, arms, and nearly all their clothes, and, as they stated, also of $1,150 of gold dust Nothing could be got back from the Indians after the men reached Fort Sarpy but a part of their horses.

Mr. Miles reports finding gold in some of the streams on the eastern slopes of the mountains in small quantities, but as he was journeying and in haste he made but little search.

My business in the upper portion of the agency being now all completed, I shall to-day commence my return down the Missouri, and stop, and council with, and make small presents to all the Indians I find on the way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. REDFIELD,
U. S. Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri Agency.

Col. A. M. ROBINSON,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 25.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *October* 12, 1858.

SIR: I left Fort Union on the 1st of last month on a Mackinac boat, with my interpreter and a small party of men, sufficient to row the boat and furnish such assistance on the way as I required.

We had a very favorable passage, and made a short trip, though I stopped often, and was a good deal delayed by interviews with the Indians I met along the river. We arrived here on the 29th of September.

I stopped and spent some time, on my way down, with the Indians at Fort Berthold, Fort Clark, Fort Pierre, and our military post, Fort Randall, and several other places along the river. I distributed presents and gave advice to such Indians as were willing to receive either. A considerable number of the chiefs and people of the upper tribes of Sioux were found at Fort Pierre. They and all the Indians whom I have met treated me personally in a friendly and respectful manner, but the Sioux at Fort Pierre would not accept any presents. They said *they* were willing to do so and to live in peace, but the greater part of their people were unwilling to accept presents, and *they* dared not to do so, as the others would injure them and their property if they did. It seems that these people fear that if they accept presents from the government it will cause them to lose their country, or work them injury in some way. The truth is, however, that the majority of them are haughty, proud, self-willed, and hostile, and determined to be free from restraint and to do as they please.

We stopped two days at Fort Randall, and held talks with the chiefs of the upper Yanctons. They were much opposed to the treaty, and refused to accept any presents. I spent two days at the villages of the Yancton chiefs, "Smutty Bear" and the "Man that was struck by the Ree," about one hundred miles below Fort Randall, and delivered to them all the presents I had left, and which were considerable, for the reason that the Sioux above had refused to receive any.

These lower bands of Yanctons are the largest part of the tribe, and are the best informed, and know best what is for the true interest of their tribe. They are all much in favor of the treaty, and will be greatly disappointed and offended if it is not carried out.

The upper Yanctons, I have no doubt, will be satisfied when they see and feel the benefits which the treaty will confer upon them.

My own opinion is, that, under all the existing circumstances, the treaty ought certainly to be ratified and fulfilled.

The Yancton country is valuable, and is now settled on two sides by the people in Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota, and our emigrants must and will enter upon and possess it soon. The country has but little game, and is of but little value to the Indians, while the stipulations of the treaty will be of the greatest service to them.

I found many squatters on the Indian lands, and the military at the fort had done nothing towards removing them. The commanding officer did not feel at liberty to act under any orders except from the War Department. I found the Indians had themselves destroyed two or three houses.

On my arrival at Sioux City, on the 29th of September, I received by express from Brevet Major H. W. Wessells, commanding at Fort Randall, a letter stating that orders had just been received by him from the General-in-chief, directing him to furnish me the requisite force to expel trespassers from the Indian country, but that I must accompany the troops and personally point out what I desired done.

Accordingly, I sent my boat and party on from this place to Omaha, that being the nearest place where a steamboat could be found at this season of the year, and I immediately returned by land to Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, camping out on the prairie one night. On the 5th of October we commenced our march from Fort Randall down the Missouri, through the Yancton country, with fifty soldiers, commanded by Captain C. S. Lovell. Our march down to the Big Sioux river, the lower limit of the Yancton lands, (one hundred and twenty-five miles,) occupied us eight days, during which I caused to be destroyed all the buildings and landmarks of the trespassers which I could find or hear of, and which could be destroyed. No resistance was met with, the intruders having all decamped. Some hay was also burned, it being all the personal property found. A large number of attempted "*claims*" were found, consisting simply of patches of land ploughed and innumerable corner stakes driven.

The stakes, wherever seen, were pulled up and removed, but the work of the "all conquering plough" who could deface or destroy? The buildings destroyed were of logs, with earth roofs, and of but little value, and only three or four in number.

This work of destruction, trifling as it was, I assure you was not a pleasant work for me. These trespasses, though illegal and a great wrong to the Indians, were made by our bold class of hardy, enterprising, and intelligent *pioneers*, by whom, in a great degree, our nation has become great, rich, extended, and powerful. It is useless and wrong unnecessarily to resist this class. All our great public domain *fit for settlement and cultivation* must be opened to the enterprise of this resistless class. Thousands of this class of settlers are now eagerly awaiting on the frontiers for permission to enter upon the Yancton country.

Captain Lovell kindly permitted me to share with him his tent on the march down, and I found him a liberal host and a most gentlemanly and agreeable comrade. Every assistance which could be desired was extended to me by him and his command.

I arrived here this day, and shall immediately proceed by land to Omaha, where I hope to find a steamboat bound for St. Louis.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to express my firm belief that the numerous Indians of my large agency may be expected to remain (at least for the present) in a tolerably quiet and peaceful attitude, at least as much so as formerly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER H. REDFIELD,

U. S. Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri Agency.

Col. A. M. Robinson,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 26.

Indian Agency of the Upper Platte, N. T.,

Deer Creek, September 23, 1858.

Sir: In submitting my annual report in relation to the Indian affairs within the Upper Platte agency, I beg leave to state that the different bands of Indians are quiet and peaceable, and well disposed towards the government of the United States. It is true that during the latter part of the year 1857 the Indian mind was greatly disturbed and excited by certain evil disposed and designing men, which resulted, however, in no bad consequences, and was happily allayed by the prompt measures adopted by the department and contained in instructions forwarded to this office early in November last.

It may not be considered out of place, I trust, that I should state that, among these wild tribes of the prairies and the mountains, it requires but a small matter to disturb and excite them. They are widely scattered, and constantly moving in search of game for subsistence. When they meet with white men they are most eager to hear news, and it not unfrequently happens that news is made up for the occasion, either false or greatly exaggerated, and this, as it passes from party to party, increases in the marvellous, and often, by interpolations and additions to the original, becomes of grave and serious import to the Indians, who, with untutored minds, are incapable of sifting the true from the false; or, in other words, from their isolated position and habits, and slight intercourse with the civilized race, they have not sufficient experience to form just opinions or a correct judgment of passing events.

In regard to the internal state of affairs as existing between the various tribes, I would state that the different bands of this agency observe strictly the conditions and stipulations of the treaty of 1851, in abstaining from sending out war parties against neighboring tribes, but it is with much difficulty that I am able to restrain them; for both the Crow and Blackfeet tribes are constantly sending war parties against the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, of this agency. A war party of the Blackfeet tribe killed a party of Sioux on the headwaters of the Cheyenne, in June, 1857, and robbed the Arapahoes of horses, near the Platte Bridge, in April last.

A war party of the Crow tribe stole from the Sioux horses, in January last, on the Cheyenne river; and another war party of the same tribe stole a larger band of horses from the Sioux, in August last, at the Indian agency. I sent a messenger to the chiefs of the Crow tribe, and three of the principal men came in and held a "talk" with me, and promised to restore the horses, but have failed to comply with my demands or to fulfil their promises. I feel it incumbent upon me to put a stop to these war parties, if possible, but I am powerless to prevent them, if they refuse to listen to me. Whenever these war parties fall in with small parties of whites travelling along the Platte they rob them of some of their property, or force them to give them whatsoever they demand. They are insolent, audacious, and lawless.

In order to check these war parties, and put a stop to these constantly recurring outrages, I would earnestly and urgently recommend that the proper department of the government be requested to establish a permanent military post in the vicinity of this agency, to be garrisoned by at least four companies, two of which shall be mounted men; and also another military post on the Sweet Water, near Independence Rock. Detachments from either of these posts marching into the country of the Crow tribe when occasion requires will overawe and effectually put down these war parties, and render this great road along the Platte safe for weak parties of emigrants, which is very far from being the case at the present time.

In view of the probable settlement for agricultural purposes of some portions of this Indian country, which is exceedingly fertile and enjoys the most salubrious climate under the sun, I would respectfully press upon the attention of the department the positive necessity of adopting at once and without delay, and carrying into effect, with all the means and force at its command, the colonization of these wild tribes on military reservations.

It is, in my judgment, formed from careful observation, the best if not the only method by which the government can advantageously and successfully ameliorate the condition and change the roving habits and dispositions of these wild tribes of the prairies.

In regard to economy, it would certainly save the United States treasury millions in expense which it has been necessary to advance in the outfit and contingencies of military expeditions over the prairies. Aside from this question of economy, as we are not a great military government, it seems to me that it would be a sound and wise policy to husband the personnel and materiel of war for external enemies, and not permit the nucleus of a small army to be wasted away, and be continually at war with the Indian tribes; but rather adopt the milder arts of peace to subdue, soften, and render harmless these latter, fierce, and warlike barbarians it is true, yet nevertheless not altogether untamable, judging from past history and experience. The Indian tribes are not in a condition to contend with disciplined troops. They are sensible of this, and fight only because they are brave men, and believe it is decreed that the white race shall supplant them. It is the Aztec superstition "that when the white man shall come from towards the rising sun their power and greatness must cease."

With the earnest hope that the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will duly weigh and consider these matters in relation to the civilization of the wild tribes of the prairies, and adopt and recommend to be carried into effect at an early day such measures as in his wisdom shall seem best and proper. I, have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. TWISS,
Indian Agent, Upper Platte.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 27.

BENT'S FORT, KANSAS TERRITORY,
August 17, 1858.

SIR: The following I respectfully submit as my annual report for the year 1858:

Leaving Leavenworth City on the 24th of June, I arrived at the Little Arkansas on the 10th of July, where I found Captain Bent, with the train of Indian goods, water bound, who had only arrived a few hours previously, although he had preceded me from the States some ten or twelve days. At this point I found encamped a large body of Kansas Indians returning home from the villages of the Upper Arkansas Indians, which they informed me were at that time near the mouth of Pawnee Fork. They had been on a visit to them for the purpose of exchanging presents and making peace—a yearly performance on their part; and the treaties entered into on these occasions (though provision is made for their continuance "as long as the waters flow and the grass grows upon the prairie") are violated as often. These Indians had been encamped at this point for several days, attracted to the spot by the loadstone of whiskey, dealt out to them by a creature bearing the face and form of man, who receives, in return for his vile stuff, the few ponies and robes they had obtained from the

Indians of the Arkansas. Not being within the district of my agency I did not deem I had authority to interfere with him in his nefarious traffic. I however reported him to Agent Montgomery, at Council Grove, though doubtful whether he could act, as I am told that country belongs to the Pawnees. Since the settlement of Kansas Territory, many of these fellows may be found just upon the borders of the Indian country, cheating the Indians not only out of what little property they may possess, but life itself. There is no punishment too severe for such miscreants. Learning from the Kaws that the Comanches, Kiowas, and other Indians of my agency had been awaiting my coming for nearly a month, but being then in a starving condition would, no doubt, soon separate in search of buffalo; and being also informed that the five tribes, Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches had assembled there for the purpose of proposing new treaties with the government, I was anxious to meet them all in full council. I, therefore, determined so soon as the creek was passable, to hasten ahead of the trains for the purpose of detaining them until the arrival of their annuities. Securing the valuable services of Captain Bent, as interpreter, (my old interpreter, by reason of age and infirmities, was unable to accompany me on this visit to the Indians,) I proceeded two days in advance of the train. At Walnut creek, learning that the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Apaches, had several days previously parted with the others, awaiting myself the coming of the train, I despatched Captain Bent to overtake and bring them back to their recent camping ground. On my arrival at the mouth of Pawnee Fork, the morning of the 19th of July, I found all the Indians assembled, the captain having without difficulty succeeded in his mission. The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes expressed much gratification on learning that they would not be compelled to return to Bent's Fort, the usual point of distribution to them for their presents. The village was situated on the green bank of the river, extending up and down as far as the eye could reach, numbering, perhaps, fifteen hundred lodges, whose snow white sides in giving back the light of the sun, together with the numerous horses grazing quietly upon hill and dale, covering the whole face of the prairie like "cattle upon a thousand hills," presented a sight well calculated to captivate the eye. The Indian in his simple ignorance, gazing upon such a scene, may well be pardoned his egotism in believing his people more than a match for the white man; for it is seldom you can find one who is not fully satisfied of their superiority. Having no adequate knowledge of the extent of our possessions, or the number of our people, and meeting only year after year the same faces of those trading with New Mexico, they naturally fall into the belief that we are few in number. Besides, the few forts that have been heretofore established in their midst, garrisoned as they generally have been by scarcely a full company of infantry, wholly unsuited to cope with the Indians, who coming down upon their fleet prairie horses depredate, in full view of the fort, upon the luckless traveller, escaping as swiftly to their distant home, defying pursuit, together with the impunity with which they have latterly been suffered to commit their numerous outrages, are not calculated to impress them with a very high appreciation of our power; but, on the contrary, to fill their minds with the most supreme contempt for the authority of the government, inflating them with this idea of superiority. Nothing short of a thorough chastisement, which they so richly deserve, will bring these people to their proper senses. The salutary effect of a good whipping will be seen as this paper progresses, exhibited by the Cheyennes during their "talk" with me in council. Colonel Sumner has worked a wondrous change in their dispositions towards the whites! These people are very rich in horses and mules, many individuals frequently possessing hundreds of these animals, swift footed and beautiful in form, which they love next to their children, parting with them only in case of absolute starvation or when they desire to pay some high compliment to a friend, and then, miser-like, the poorest of the herd is selected. While the goods were being prepared for distribution I had an opportunity, in frequent conversations with the Indians, of learning their disposition in regard to a new treaty, and found the information given me by the Kaws was correct. I, therefore, brought the subject up in council. The Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches were much pleased when told I was ready to listen to them, and if they desired to treat to make known their wishes. The Cheyennes were especially anxious. They said they had learned a lesson last summer in their fight with Colonel Sumner; that it was useless to contend against the white man, who would soon with his villages occupy the whole prairie. They had eyes and were not blind. They no longer listened to their young men who continually clamored for war. They wanted peace, and as the buffalo, their principal dependance for food and clothing, (which even now they were compelled to seek many miles from their home, where the Pawnee and Osage, their natural enemies roamed,) would soon disappear entirely, they hoped their Great Father, the white chief at Washington, would listen to them, and give them a home where they might be provided for and protected against the encroachments of their white brothers until, at least, like them they had been taught to cultivate the soil and other arts of civilized life. They have often desired ploughs and hoes, and to be taught their use. The Comanches expressed an utter unwillingness to treat, manifesting a disposition to annul entirely the existing treaty. Truly have they forgotten the teachings and influence of their good old chief "Shave Head," as he sadly predicted they would so soon as he should "go under." I found among them many Comanches of the south, who, with "Buffalo Hump" at their head, had fled from before the Texans in their recent fight. "Buffalo Hump" was exerting a controlling influence over the Comanches of the north, and I doubt not was the instigator of an attack made by a party of Comanches and Kiowas in sight of my camp, while preparing to distribute presents to them, upon two Mexican trains which they robbed of all their provisions. He boldly boasted of his hostility towards the Texans, stating that they had surprised him and thereby obtained a temporary triumph; but so soon as the distribution was over, it was his determination to lead not only his own band, but a portion of the Comanches of the north, against the "white man of the south," and true to his boast he subsequently led off a large number.

The Kiowas, (from whom I anticipated the only opposition,) while they exhibited but little desire to treat, expressed a willingness to send with the others a delegation of their chiefs to Washington to hear what their Great Father had to say. Agreeably to your instructions I spoke to them all as plainly and forcibly as circumstances would admit, repeating what I had from year to year told them—that if they did not cease their depredations, their Great Father would not only withhold their presents, but would send his soldiers against them to burn their villages and take captive their women and children. Listening with the most marked respect and silence until I had concluded, To-Hosen, or "Little-mountain," a Kiowa chief, sprang to his feet, pointing to the Kiowa and Comanche lodges in the valley below, called my attention to their *vast* number, and said—"The white chief is a fool; he is a coward; his heart is small—not larger than a pebble stone; his men are not strong—too few to contend against my warriors; they are women. There are three chiefs—the white chief, the Spanish chief, and myself. The Spanish and myself are men; we do bad towards each other sometimes, stealing horses and taking scalps, but we do not get mad and act the fool. The white chief is a child, and like a child gets mad quick. When my young men, to keep their women and children from starving, take from the white man passing through our country, killing and driving away our buffalo, a cup of sugar or coffee, the 'white chief' is angry and threatens to send his soldiers. I have looked for them a long time, but they have not come; he is a coward; his heart is a woman's. I have spoken. Tell the 'great chief' what I have said." The distribution being over, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, accompanied by Shave Head's band of Comanches, (who had joined the latter tribe,) together with the Apaches and a portion of the Kiowas, immediately proceeded up the Pawnee fork in search of bufalo, with the understanding that they were to join me at Bent's Fort in sixty days for the purpose of preparing for their visit to Washington. The balance of the Kiowas, with the Comanches, separated in two bodies; the one going eastward in search of the Osages; the other, headed by Buffalo Hump, turned their faces toward the frontier of Texas. The health of the tribes of my agency has not been good during the past year, sickness having prevailed to a considerable extent, resulting in the death, among others, of five of the principal chiefs. A few years ago the cholera and small-pox breaking out in the village of the Arrapahoes, swept them off by hundreds, and at this time *venereal* is gradually but surely thinning them out, and in a few years this once powerful and warlike people will cease to exist as a distinct tribe, for there is scarcely a family which is not to a greater or less extent afflicted with this terrible disease. A few nights previous to my arrival at their villages a terrible thunder storm prostrated one of their lodges in which there were ten persons sleeping three of whom were instantly killed, the others shocked and bruised.

The Cheyennes expressed a desire, in the event of a new treaty, to be assigned the country about the head-waters of the south Platte, and it was my intention, with a view of reporting on its eligibility, to have visited this region, but being unable to obtain a suitable guide

I have been reluctantly compelled to abandon the trip; but in lieu thereof I start in a few days to visit Agent Carson, at Taos, from whom, I doubt not, all necessary information can be obtained, as it is well known he is perfectly familar with the whole country from Santa Fé to Fort Laramie.

Should the Comanches be persuaded to reconsider their determination not to treat, they, with the Kiowas, will ask that a reserve be assigned them near the tributaries of the Red river. Satisfied that the department is fully impressed with the importance to the "commerce of the *plains*" of the removal of the several tribes of these Indians from off the Santa Fé trail, and thereby releasing it of its greatest drawback, and confident that in its wisdom every effort will be exerted to accomplish this desirable end, I do not deem it necessary to urge this matter further, but remain your obedient servant,

ROBT. C MILLAR,
United States agent of the Upper Arkansas.

Colonel A. M. Robinson,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St Louis, Mo.

No. 28.

Decatur, *Burt county, N. T., August* 29, 1858.

Sir: As required by the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first report as agent for the Omaha Indians. Having so recently entered upon my duties in that capacity, I scarcely feel myself thoroughly initiated.

I arrived at Omaha on the 17th July, 1858. I then virtually entered upon my duties, although my receipt given to my predecessor bears date the 26th. On the 19th, Major Robertson and myself left for the "reservation," at which place I took a very imperfect inventory of the government property, as I have since found out. I was then compelled to return to Omaha to complete the inventory on the date above, and gave J. B. Robertson a receipt. The country being flooded by heavy rains, it precluded all possibility of returning by land, hence I was detained until the 15th August. I arrived at the "reserve" the 17th; found the Indians had not yet returned from their hunt. I have seen but few of them, but so far as I have had an opportunity of observing they compare well with other tribes in point of respectability, comforts, &c., &c. In regard to locality and soil the "Omaha reservation" has been judiciously selected, it being far superior to any other portion of the Territory I have seen.

The condition of the tribe as to health is good, with a hope of subsistence sufficient for the next year. Owing to neglect in the farming department there will not be more than half a crop of corn, &c., made. I have no means of ascertaining the true amount of land in cultivation, but including all the various patches, I estimate the whole at about three hundred acres, thus computing the yield at twenty bushels per acre would make six thousand bushels. Want of proper attention and cultivation makes the corn late in maturing. At least one month without frost is necessary for that purpose, and the thermometer was down to fifty-six last night.

The Omahas appear to manifest every disposition to carry out their treaty stipulations, yet an unfortunate occurrence took place before my arrival, which was the shooting of C. A. Horr; from the fact of the deed having been perpetrated on the "Omaha reservation" he charges it upon the "tribe." In consequence of this unhappy occurrence the people on the northern boundary are very much excited and incensed, and many of them feel a disposition to induce the Indians to violate their treaty stipulations, and I am told threats have been made to that effect by the whites. I would therefore recommend the running of the northern and southern boundary lines of the "reservation," and have them well defined by land marks. This will allay a jealousy that otherwise will result in trouble.

Next you will find the report of Dr. Charles Sturges, superintendent of the mission school, to which I refer you. Upon this subject I am not prepared to comment, except to express my admiration of the indefatigable perseverance of the doctor. The capacity and structure of the mission building is large and comfortable, and the inmates appear happy and contented. There are at this time about thirty-four Indian pupils regularly classed, and apparently making considerable progress in christianity and civilization. I would add that many praises are due to the amiable lady of the superintendent, and also to the assistant teachers in the mission school, Misses Smith and Hamilton.

The saw mill is now in operation, and apparently works well, but too slow. I do not think it can cut more than three thousand feet per day; taking into consideration the number of hands and necessary expenses to keep it in operation, including fuel, team, &c., &c., it will not pay well; when the grist mill is added, the same hands, say five, can attend both.

The Indians are delighted with the mill, and many of them seem willing to cut and haul timber for their own use, and will continue so until the novelty wears off. Those unemployed will watch it for hours and appear well compensated with hearing the sound of its whistle. At present one would suppose they wanted lumber, &c., to build winter quarters, but I fear comparatively few will avail themselves of that privilege.

I am now building a house to inclose the mills, which building must be 28 by 80 feet. The mill can cut all the lumber required for its construction. I have the same hands engaged on it that were employed by my predecessor, and at the same rates, as I found I could do no better.

With regard to the smith-shop I am unable to make any comments. I inclose the report of the blacksmith. He has labored under many disadvantages, such as want of tools, materials, &c. Notwithstanding this drawback, he has despatched the work necessary to be accomplished for the "reserve."

I heard this morning the Indians had returned from their hunt and have been quite successful; they lost two children by death during the time. I will close my report, and at the earliest moment call a council and proceed to take a census of the tribe.

W. F. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 29.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AND PAWNEE AGENCY,
September 22, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department I have now the honor to submit the following report, relative to the affairs of this agency for the past year.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

This confederated tribe, I am pleased to state, have the past year evidenced some advancement in agricultural pursuits. Upon this interest I have assiduously and perseveringly used every means within my power, by precept and example, to instil into their minds the benefits that would accrue to them by laboring in the field. Some few have made the effort, though reluctantly at first, from fear of the indignities of such as were not willing to *make squaws of themselves;* but by being properly encouraged they have done better than was expected, for they have set an example that I trust will be followed by many the coming year.

The present season has been favorable for their principal crop, corn, of which they will have an abundance. It is estimated that from their field of one hundred and fifty acres cultivated for them, and from the different *patches* cultivated by the squaws, they will have eight thousand bushels.

The Indians are highly pleased with their grist and saw mill, which is now completed and in fine running order, and capable of doing more work than they will require. It is therefore respectfully suggested, as there have been many applications from settlers living within twenty-five miles from the reserve to have lumber sawed, that they be accommodated by paying a fair remuneration, and that whatever revenue may be derived from this source be disbursed to such Indian or Indians as will render suitable service in and about the mill.

There is already some twenty thousand feet of lumber sawed, such as fencing, material for the mill house, and houses for the employés, &c.; and what is still more creditable to the Indians, they cut a good share of the logs.

This tribe make bitter complaints against the Cheyennes. They say they are watching them all the time when they are out, and when on their late hunt as they came in sight of buffalo the Cheyennes drove them further out, endeavoring to lead them, the Ottoes, on, so when they should charge on the buffalo the Cheyennes could charge on them. For this reason they were obliged to return home without killing a single buffalo. Being thus deprived of fresh meat they were compelled to subsist almost entirely upon green corn, which they had in abundance. From this cause as well as the unfavorable weather there has been much sickness amongst them, principally intermittent fever and diarrhœa, which, I am sorry to add, in many instances for the want of medicine and attention have proved fatal—between thirty and forty having died. For their relief I procured such medicines as were suitable, but they being in such demand I could benefit but few. I witness suffering enough, however, without being able to relieve it, to prompt me to respectfully suggest the propriety of purchasing for the agency a small chest of medicines, with directions in administering them in such diseases as the Indians are liable to be afflicted with.

The season has been unprecedented for sickness throughout the Territory, and I believe it has been as fatal amongst the settlers according to numbers as the Indians. I have not escaped myself, and while writing this I am taxing the interregnum of a patient suffering under a billious intermittent.

I have therefore to state that, under all the circumstances, the present condition of this tribe is as favorable as could be expected, and that the prospect for their future advancement is brighter than it ever has been under their treaty stipulations.

FARMING.

As to their farming operations I feel emboldened from the success of the operations recommended in my last annual report, which was so readily approved by the department. My opinion is still stronger of the necessity in directing a portion of their annuity to be disbursed in advancing the vital interest of agriculture with this tribe. In this connexion I beg to refer you to my communication of the 27th of July last, requesting to be authorized to withhold a specified sum from this year's annuity to be expended in advancing them in agriculture, and now, as then, I believe it will be more to their real interests than the balance of their annuity paid them in money.

The report of Mr. Lorton, the farmer, herewith will give in detail the operations of this branch of the service.

MISSIONS.

It is to be regretted that since my last report there has been no benefit derived by the Indians from this institution. They never will, unless compelled to, send their children to this school. No persuasion can induce them even to make a trial of its advantages; but they are liberal of their remarks in condemnation that their annuities should be taxed to sustain it. I would therefore recommend that the power reserved to the department to annul the contract at any time with the mission board be exercised, and that a new one be entered into authorizing such means to be employed as to compel the Indians to send their children to school.

The report of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie herewith is sufficient evidence that some different policy than the present should be adopted, that would at least, advance its superintendency beyond that of a "sinecure."

PAWNEES.

Of this tribe for the past year but little can be said. This fall they are to receive the first fruits of their late treaty, which is to be hoped will have a beneficial effect upon them. They have exercised a remarkable degree of patience, under all the circumstances, from the unavoidable delay in their annuities reaching them.

I cannot too strongly urge the removal of this tribe from their present location at the earliest practicable moment next spring. They are now almost entirely surrounded by settlers, a majority of whom, as the more worthy settlers have testified, are less civilized than the Indians.

Since it has been known that this tribe have made a treaty with the United States, and that they were to receive annuities, I have received numerous claims for depredations, all of which will be presented to the Indians in council and reported upon to the department.

In conclusion I would respectfully call attention to the first article of the treaty of the 24th of September last, in reference to the selection of their reserve, with a view that I may receive the necessary instructions to enable me to co-operate with the deputy surveyor, to whom has been awarded the contract to run the lines of the reserve by the United States Surveyor General, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It appears a little remarkable to me, if such is the fact, that the General Land Office did not apprise the Indian bureau of its action in the premises, that the agent might have received the necessary instructions to act understandingly in the matter. I have heretofore, in one or two communications, called the attention of the department to this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. DENNISON,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. Robinson, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 30.

Great Nemaha Agency, K. T.,
September 20, 1858.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I respectfully submit the following as my annual report:

Since my last annual communication there has been no extraordinary change in the condition of the Indians within this agency, yet I am able to say they have made some progress toward improvement.

The old feuds which have so long existed and distracted the tribe of Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, have been to a considerable extent healed, and the tendency is towards an entire removal of the differences. Indeed, since the return of Ne-sour-quoit from Washington city, his course has been such as to cause no complaint, and his deportment towards myself respectful. He now meets with the chiefs and braves in council in a manner which satifies me the lesson taught him by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has not been lost upon him, and the prospect is for a harmonious future.

The census of this tribe when last taken gave a total of three hundred and twenty-two; of these eighty-seven are men, ninety-nine women, seventy-one boys, and sixty-five girls.

There has been much sickness and many deaths during the past year.

The whole number of acres under cultivation on their reserve is about one hundred and fifteen, nearly all of which is in corn. They have also raised beans, pumpkins, and potatoes. The season has been propitious and the yield in consequence abundant. A few individuals are cutting grass and putting up hay; but as heretofore nearly all the labor is performed by the females. I still continue my efforts to induce the men to take more interest in agriculture, and to lead them gradually to partake of the labors of the field, and for this purpose I have from time to time furnished oxen, wagons, and agricultural implements to those who evince a disposition to use them. Many young men who have been taught traditionally that labor was ignominious, readily take charge of a team; this imperceptibly withdraws them from that listlessness and inertness so characteristic of both old and young among the males, except when aroused for the hunt or war path. The next step is with the plough, one will drive the team and another tries to manage it. Thus they begin to take interest in this employment, and the example induces others to apply for wagons, teams, &c., &c. The process is slow but each succeeding year will add its increasing proportion to the number of those learning to labor.

The Iowa tribe numbers, or at least did at the census last taken, four hundred and ninety-eight; of these one hundred and twenty-three are men, one hundred and seventy-one women, one hundred and three boys, and one hundred and one girls. This tribe, like the Sacs and Foxes, has been subjected to disease and loss of its members by death.

The heavy and continued rains during the greater part of the spring and summer caused all the streams to overflow their banks, so that all the low lands were submerged with stagnant water. This has doubtless been the cause of more than usual sickness. To this may be added their improvidence both as regards their supply of subsistence and the care of their persons.

The Iowas are gradually improving in their agricultural pursuits, and they have this year about two hundred and fifty acres in corn, wheat, oats, beans, pumpkins, and potatoes. Many of their fields are enclosed with good rail fences. They will put up a considerable quantity of hay for their stock. Their oxen are in good order, and many of their lads are good ox drivers. I look forward with hope for the accelerating of the progress now making by this tribe in industrial habits and pursuits.

Although there is less drunkenness than usual the facility with which the Indians get whiskey and other intoxicating drinks in the neighborhood of their reservations is a source of great annoyance to the agents, and its effects upon the Indians are truly disastrous in all their relations in life, and it interferes with all the efforts made to improve their morals or to advance them toward civilization. The men engaged in this nefarious traffic are generally unprincipled, and are unscrupulous extortioners, taking the last blanket the Indian possesses for a quart of adulterated whiskey, which may have cost ten cents.

Yet strange as it may seem these men find sympathisers among those who claim to be respectable, and will assist them in thwarting the administration of the law whenever it is attempted to be enforced against these "evil doers." I have now three cases on hand, but the evidence is principally by Indians, hence there is some doubt whether or not these prosecutions will proceed to conviction and punishment. The importance of conviction is manifest in these cases, and I shall use every effort to this end.

On the 12th of July last a man by the name of Michael Ferry shot an Iowa Indian while on the reserve. The act was unprovoked on the part of the Indian. As soon as I was informed of the fact, I employed several men to go in pursuit of the person described by the Indians; after getting further information went myself. The mayor of the city of St. Joseph placed part of his police at my disposal. On the 14th Michael Ferry was brought to me at midnight, when I had him put in the city jail. Next day I sent him, under the charge of James Hugens, and James O'Connor, a police officer, on board the steamer Watapa up the river, to be confronted and identified by the wounded Indian and others who had seen them together on the reserve. I was detained in the city by official business on account of completing contracts for provisions and agricultural implements for the Indians.

During this detention the rain fell in torrents, and when I reached Wolfe river on the evening of the 15th July, the water had overflowed its banks, so that crossing was impossible, and I was thus detained for three days. I had sent a letter by the boat in anticipation that I might be delayed, to Thomas J. Vanderslice, to proceed with the prisoner to the Iowa reserve, and there take a statement of the wounded Indian, if possible, before he died. While thus engaged on the 16th, a mob went upon the reserve for the purpose of rescuing the prisoner, but the prudence, firmness, and preparation displayed by those I had employed, deterred the mob from the attempt. As soon as I got over Wolfe river I commenced preparation for the examination of the prisoner before the magistrate, which required time to collect the witnesses. On the morning of the 20th July, at an early hour, the sheriff took the prisoner from the custody of the constable who had him in charge. I was informed of the fact by express, and I directed that the constable and magistrate who had issued the writ by which the prisoner was held, to repair as soon as possible to Troy, the county seat, then started myself for that place. On my way I overtook the prisoner in charge of the sheriff and two others. I requested to know by what authority he had taken the prisoner from the officer; he showed me a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the probate judge of Doniphan county. The writ was informal, and had not been properly executed; but I trusted that the judge had common sense, although he might be deficient in experience or knowledge of law, and would, upon a hearing, remand the prisoner. In this I was mistaken. When the judge opened his court and stated the cause, I found three lawyers, attorneys for the prisoner. I then employed Messrs. Tennant and Wrigley to represent the government. The whole day was consumed on law points mostly irrelevant to the case; when urged to examine into the legality of the detention the judge refused to admit the affidavit, the writ, the statement of the wounded man, or any other evidence showing that the prisoner had been legally in custody for examination before the magistrate; and really without a hearing or examination of the facts, released the prisoner. I immediately had another affidavit and writ prepared by the same magistrate who had issued the first, and while these were preparing and before the writ was signed, an effort was made to rescue the prisoner, but the firmness of officer Alford prevented his escape, and the writ was served. Shortly after attempts were made to get possession of the writ by Ferry's friends, and at the same time others were pressing against him urging him to run, and pushing him toward the door of the court house; the noise and tumult occasioned by the vociferations, threats and scuffling to get the prisoner off, perhaps was never equalled to the same extent in court while in session. About this time the clerk of the court had completed writing a formal release for the prisoner, which was placed in his hands. It was dusk, and on leaving the court room (for his honor! the judge of probate had just then adjourned court,) by the advice of the mob, the prisoner took to his heels, but was soon brought back by officer Alford, and another gentleman, on horseback. He was well guarded that night, and next day brought to this agency, and thence taken to Iowa Point for examination, which lasted part of three days, and at which every opportunity was given the prisoner's counsel to perfect his defence. He was committed for trial before the first district court of the United States, and in default of bail, was confined in the jail of Leavenworth county, from which, in company with three others who were charged with high crimes, he made his escape after a few weeks confinement.

In giving the foregoing summary of facts, it is intended to show some of the difficulties in bringing offenders to justice where an Indian is concerned, and where the interest of a number of sympathisers is felt for the worst of men. It is true these and similar instances have roused many good citizens to the necessity of protecting themselves, and it is to be hoped their influence will produce a just and efficient administration of the law. Yet the poor Indian will be debarred of the same means of redress, because Indian evidence is not admitted in the courts of the United States against a white man, except in suits brought under the 20th section of the intercourse law as amended by the act of the 3d of March, 1847.

Now, in the case of Michael Ferry for the shooting of Wah-gre-rah-qua, there was Indian evidence as truthful as any I ever heard given in a court of justice, most of which was corroborated by white witnesses, leaving no doubt upon the minds of those who heard it; yet because the shooting itself was not witnessed by the latter, the guilty must escape.

This being so then a white man may kill as many Indians as he pleases, provided it is only done in the presence of Indians, and go unpunished; for white men, except employés of the government, are not permitted to reside on the reservations, and should such an affair again occur the probability is that no disinterested white man would be a witness to it.

Congress may by law authorize the taking of Indian evidence, subject to the discretion of the judges of the United States courts, in all cases of crime or misdemeanor occurring on any of the Indian reservations, by any person whatever. There should be a commissioner residing contiguous to the reservations, having power to issue process, summon and compel the attendance of witnesses; examine into, to hold to bail, or commit to confinement until brought to trial before United States courts, for violations of law on Indian reservations. Also, a deputy marshal should be appointed who should live convenient to the commissioner.

The law for trespassing on Indian lands, spoiling their timber, &c., &c., should be clearly defined, and made operative by summary process and trial before the commissioner, subject to appeal to the courts of the United States.

In making these suggestions I am aware that many difficulties interpose, and much prejudice is to be removed before full justice can be meted out to the Indian, yet the necessity exists for a more efficient and prompt administration of justice in behalf of the Indians.

With regard to the school at the Iowa and Sac and Fox mission, I refer you to the report of the superintendent, the Rev. S. M. Irwin.

The Indians of both tribes refuse to send any more of their children to this school. They are willing to have manual labor schools on their reservations, but desire that they be under the direction of the Indian Department, and disconnected with any missionary establishment.

The objection by the Indians to the mission school does not necessarily argue that it is not well managed under the superintendence of its worthy head, Mr. Irwin, for perhaps no other school of the kind is more regularly conducted than this; nor are there any complaints made for want of clothing, or a bountiful supply of wholesome food. The children appear neat and clean in school, and very cheerful when out. Many of the boys and girls are industrious; most of the labor in the large and finely cultivated farm and garden of the mission is performed by the boys, under the intelligent guidance of Mr. James Williams, while the housework is performed by the girls, in a manner which shows that their labor is under the conduct of an efficient head. Notwithstanding the fact that this school was never better conducted than now, the Indians seem determined to ignore it, and desire the revocation of the contract which pays out of their funds to the board of missions $3,550 for the board and education of twelve Iowa children. This tribe, under the contract, may send fifty children, but they will not do it.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri send four children and pay $1,500. They are entitled to send twenty under the contract for them, yet they applied to me to take those now there away.

To take most of these from the mission at this time, particularly the girls, would at once consign them to a state of life so totally unfitted for them that it would have been as well had they never entered the school.

If they could be taken into the families of moral and respectable people, the good that has been bestowed on them might be retained; but to return them back to the slavery of the wigwam, to resume the savage habits of their parents, would debase them to such a degree that in a short time they could not well be distinguished from the lowest of their tribe.

Perhaps this may be advanced as a reason why schools should be established in their own neighborhood, on their lands, and all the children of suitable age and physical ability made to attend; and while thus advancing towards civilization, the association of all the members of the tribe is retained, and all will imperceptibly to themselves emerge gradually from the bonds of their susperstitions and degenerated tribal habits, which have so long held them so low in the scale of humanity.

Then will the light of the gospel break upon and brighten their path until their amelioration is complete, and a people saved worthy of all the efforts of the government for this purpose, and those of philanthropists.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. VANDERSLICE,
Indian Agent.

Colonel A. M. Robinson,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 31.

Delaware Agency, *September* 22, 1858.

Sir: Since my last annual report there has been but little change as respects the condition of the tribes of this agency. The few Stockbridges who formerly lived on lands of the Delawares have mostly removed to the southern part of the Territory, and are now I am informed living on the lands of the New York Indians.

The small band of Christian Indians residing near the city of Leavenworth, finding themselves unfit for the surrounding society, have, I understand, sold their four sections of land to Colonel J. Isaacks, who, during the last session of Congress, obtained an act legalizing the contract, or, perhaps I should say, confirming his title. As respects the Delwares, this tribe is increasing in the number of souls from the occasional return of a family or so from Texas. A correct account of the condition of the tribe presents nothing to encourage the policy of permitting them to occupy so large a tract of country; indeed the Delawares themselves are beginning to perceive the error of retaining so large a reserve. I am not prepared to give the precise proportion, but more than half these people pay but little attention to agriculture; they spend their time in idleness, dissipation, &c. Drunkenness is a prevailing vice; it is evidently increasing every year since the organization of the Territory. Scattered as they are at present over their extensive reserve, I find it impossible, with the present limited powers of an agent, to protect them against the numerous bad white men whom the late sectional struggles have thrown into the country.

At the request of the chiefs, I have taken the affidavits and other proof of those whose property (principally horses) has been stolen. The evidence is not conclusive, and of course will not warrant, under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1834, payment to the sufferers; nevertheless the government by its treaty stipulations, is bound to protect these people, and in good faith all the losses which they have sustained by the depredations of the whites should be reimbursed them. I have also taken evidence of the damage done their reserve by whites in trespassing upon and wasting valuable timber. This evidence is also inconclusive; but to gratify the chiefs, I have reduced it to writing in the form of affidavits, which they will present at the first interview which they may have with their Great Father.

The extension of the territorial laws over Indian reservations, in violation of the organic act, has caused considerable trouble. The Delaware reserve has, by law of the territorial legislature, been included principally in Leavenworth county. Some of the authorities of this county have attempted to levy taxes, execute writs, &c., inside of the reserve. On one occasion, a constable with his posse entered the reserve at night and attempted to serve a peace warrant upon a number of Delawares. He succeeded in arresting some, whom I caused him to release, but not without personal danger. These irregularities on the part of the whites have greatly disturbed the peace of the tribe, and in some instances I fear, have aroused a feeling of retaliation and revenge.

There are no government employés in this agency. At the request of the chiefs, and sanction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have employed a blacksmith and assistant for them, to be paid out of their tribal money.

The Delawares are beginning to manifest a disposition to educate their children. I have no doubt but the greater part of their children would be sent to school, if schools were afforded them. I would therefore respectfully recommend an increase of their school fund.

The quarterly report of the superintendent will exhibit the condition of their present school establishment.

I am of the opinion schools disconnected from missionary management would likely prove of greater utility than the present system. The eradication of their own national religion before the mind is sufficiently enlightened to receive and comprehend the sublime principles of the Christian religion, has a demoralizing effect. It leaves the poor, ignorant Indian frequently without any religion whatever, and consequently without any moral restraint. This I think is partly the cause why the half, or partially civilized Indian is a more degraded being than the wild, uncultivated savage. In his intercourse with the whites he contracts their vices without understanding the reason of their virtues; his pious teacher erases from the tablets of his heart the religion which God and nature had written thereon, before he has properly implanted that of our Savior, and instead of converting him into a Christian, he makes him an atheist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. ROBINSON,
Indian Agent.

A. M. Robinson, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 32.

Shawnee and Wyandott Agency,
August 24, 1858.

Sir: In compliance with my duty I have the honor to submit the following as my report as to the affairs in this agency.

Owing to the fact that I have just entered upon the duties of my office, my report cannot be so full as it otherwise should.

Since commencing, however, I have been among both the Shawnee and Wyandotts a great deal of the time. I find the Shawnees, when comparing their condition now with their reported condition given by my predecessors, to be improved vastly.

Their progress has been very rapid and happy in the last three years. The policy of the government in assigning to each their proportion of land under treaty is unquestionable, for from this or about the date of this assignment may be noted the very rapid progress of this nation in civilization. Since this period all over that portion of their country where I have travelled, unmistakeable evidences of rapidly growing wealth, and as a matter of course, comforts before unknown to them are to be seen.

A great majority of those who are adopting and have adopted in every particular the customs and habits of their white neighbors, lose nothing by a comparison with them in either their improvements, their comfortable and in many instances fine houses, their well cultivated crops of corn, wheat, and grass, and not least nor last, their fine stock. These remarks are wholly applicable to a majority, for from the best estimate I can make now a majority of them have adopted the customs of the civilized, and this majority is rapidly growing.

The education of their children, at the Shawnee manual labor school, is a question of some interest with a great many. It is desired by a part, as I learned from their council, to draw the fund applied to that school and establish a system of education on some other basis; with this view their council convened for this particular purpose on the 21st, appointed a committee to arrange and submit to the next council some plan as a substitute for the present school, which, as I understood, if adopted by the council, will be forwarded to the department through me. I was present at the council above alluded to, and upon their request gave them my opinion urging the appointment of a committee of their best men to arrange some plan as a substitute. My reasons for so doing are plain; I find that the school does not accomplish by a very great deal as much as it should according to the means expended annually, and if any step is taken, it should be one most likely to be adopted or approved by the department.

I cannot say that the fault in the school rests upon the superintendent, nor do I believe it to be with him, but the fault is with the Indians. They refuse to send their children to school, having now become able to support them in every way.

I am told by the more intelligent Indians, that when they were poor and unable to clothe and otherwise comfortably support their families, that then the school was fullest, and accomplished admirably every object, and that now this desire for change, the neglect to send their children to school being its consequence, is to be attributed in a very great measure to their independence pecuniarily.

They, as the Wyandotts have been and are now, from time to time, greatly annoyed and damaged by squatters living adjacent to them, who cut and carry away at their pleasure their timber. In one instance a travelling dram shop has been set up on land assigned to John Prophet. I cannot see that the intercourse law will apply in this case, and in the absence of instructions cannot remove the nuisance. I am under the necessity of applying to the department for maps of the land assigned both to the Shawnee and Wyandotts, as there is not the first evidence in the office that such assignments have been made, and I only know from hearsay that such is the case. Accompanying I send the report of the superintendent of the Shawnee manual labor school, also that of the Friends' mission school.

I have made an investigation of the facts charged in the complaint of Silas Armstrong and M. Mudeator, under the instructions of the commissioner, I found that on the land assigned to Joel Garret a man named Smith had settled, erected a house, opened a field and, from time to time, cut and sold wood to boats running the Missouri river; that on the land originally assigned to Mary Curlyhead, a house had been erected, and then gave evidences of occasional occupancy. This was said to have been done by a man named Joseph Stout. He had cut twenty-five saw logs and was making preparations to haul and raft them to a mill near on the opposite side of the Kansas river. Trespasses of the latter kind are, from time to time, being committed upon both the Shawnee and Wyandott lands.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN J. NEWSOM,
Indian Agent.

A. M. Robinson, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 33.

POTTOWATOMIE AGENCY, KANSAS TERRITORY,
August 31, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, and in accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the affairs of this agency: I regret exceedingly to have to state that the health of the Indians under my charge is at present very bad. In consequence of the extreme wet weather during the months of June and July, the overflow of the Kansas river and the various streams running through the reserve, fever and ague and bilious fever now prevail to a great extent, and there is scarcely a family in the reserve but has some of its members sick. The physician, Doctor Gabbey, is well supplied with medicine and is very energetic in his efforts to alleviate their sufferings, and I hope they will soon be restored to their accustomed good health. According to the annuity roll of last fall, the Indians of this agency numbered three thousand and ten. I made the payment to them in three days; my opinion is, if there was a correct census taken of them, their number would not exceed two thousand eight hundred, and in order to prevent if possible the swindling that is practiced by some of them at their annuity payments, I design at my first leisure time taking a census. The farming and industrious portion of these people have the present season appropriated a part of their beautiful and fertile soil to the production of wheat and oats, which crops were very much injured, and in some cases entirely ruined by the heavy and frequent rains. Their corn and potatoes are very fine, of which they will have not only an abundance for their own consumption, but some to sell. Some of them have improved upon their last year's condition by enlarging their fields, and putting up better houses to live in. It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you that a portion of the "prairie band" of Pottowatomies, have during the present year evinced a disposition to turn their attention to farming, and the education of their children. This is discernable from the fact of some of them having made rails and enclosed small fields; and being of the opinion that they ought to be encouraged in their laudable exertion, I intend making an estimate of such farming implements as they actually need, with a view of asking the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to furnish them next spring. During the past two quarters there has been three times the number of children at the Baptist mission school that have attended there at any previous period during my agency, and they are composed chiefly of the "prairie band" children. In all my councils and interviews with those Indians, I have endeavored to impress upon their minds the importance of cultivating the soil, and educating their children; their exertions in this behalf may be owing in part to their jealousy or envy of the Mission Indians, who have for some years past made such rapid progress in the paths of civilization. But let it be attributable to what cause it may, we may well exclaim "God speed the work!" and may it not be of short duration on their part. Many of the "prairie band" however are far advanced in years, and will adhere to the bark wigwam and buffalo chase during life. In a former communication I informed you of the destruction of the Pottowatomie grist-mill by the unprecedented overflow of Mill creek; the chiefs deferred taking any action in regard to its re-construction, until they could hear from the department, whether or not it would have to be done at the expense of the tribe. The mechanics of this agency are industrious, hard working men, and have despatched a large amount of work during the year, and the increased demand for work at their hands, I regard as a very favorable indication; it is universally admitted by the Indians that they have had more work done at their shops during the past year, than for any preceding year since they have been on their present reservation. I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report of the superintendent of St. Mary's mission, reverend John Shultz, and of the superintendent of the Baptist manual labor school, Mr. John Jackson, to which I respectfully invite your attention. From the report of the superintendent of St. Mary's mission you will perceive that the school is divided into two separate departments, the boys under the charge of the "fathers" of the establishment, and the girls under the charge of the "Sisters of the Sacred Heart;" these ladies are nine in number, with Madame Lucille as superior, all of whom devote their whole time and attention to the comfort and advancement of the pupils under their care. Besides all the branches of a plain English education, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, spinning, embroidery, and the various other branches of housekeeping. This institution exerts a very salutary influence amongst the Pottowatomies, and not only receives the commendation of all distinguished visitors, but commends itself in the very highest terms to the interest and liberality of the Indian department The Baptist manual labor school under the charge of Mr. Jackson, I am pleased to state, has very much improved since my last annual report, and I hope it may continue to improve and do good amongst the poor unfortunate "prairie band," until the Pottowatomies can boast of two noble and indispensable institutions of learning in their midst. With all the exertion I have made with these Indians, to suppress the drinking of intoxicating liquor, there are still some of them addicted to the practice; with the facility afforded them for obtaining liquor, by the degraded whites settled around the borders of their reservation, it appears utterly impossible to suppress it entirely; these white people are guilty of the two-fold crime of robbing and poisoning the poor Indian, and I trust that the next legislature of Kansas may be composed of men of a humane principle and a sense of honor sufficient to cause them to enact the most stringent laws against such unscrupulous and dishonest men. It is due to the Pottowatomies as a tribe that I should state a large majority of them are sober people, and that many of them have used every exertion in their power, to aid me in keeping liquor out of their reserve. The credit for sobriety and industry which a portion of the Pottowatomies are entitled to, is in a great measure due to the late reverend John B. Duerinck, former superintendent of St. Mary's mission, whose melancholy death cast a gloom over the entire reservation; the poor, honest Indians looked to him as children to an affectionate father; he warned them continually of the great change which would soon take place amongst them, the nature of the elements with which they would soon be surrounded, and the great necessity on their part of honesty, industry, and sobriety to counteract the dangerous influences to which they would be exposed. Truly may it be said that in his death they lost a friend and a benefactor. Time and experience serves to confirm me in the opinion I had the honor of advancing in my first annual report, in regard to the Indians of this agency receiving their annuity in money, and holding their land in common; it certainly retards their advancement in civilization. Last fall a majority of the Pottowatomies expressed great solicitude to me, in relation to having their land sectionized, and the title given to them in fee simple. My advice as given to them in council upon that subject, and which is known to the department, was prompted by the purest and best of motives, and upon the most mature reflection I can see no good reason for changing my views upon that subject. God knows that I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians placed under my charge, and I am fully satisfied that their very existence depends upon their being more compactly settled, and made an agricultural people. If the industrious Indian had measured off to him a piece of land, which he knew he was the owner of in fee, that the improvements he would make upon it could not be taken from him, that his buildings, his garden, his fields, and orchards were his own, and his childrens, it would have a wonderful effect in stimulating him to increased industry. I have the names of twelve hundred of the Pottowatomies, in my office, who are in favor of having their land sectionized, and the title in fee simple granted to them; but as the tribe is divided upon this question, and inasmuch as the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has said to them, through me, that unless they adjust their difficulties among themselves and unite, that no delegation would be received from them; I deemed it unnecessary to send on the petition. I have used my best exertions to unite this tribe, but it is composed of such discordant elements that I have so far failed to effect it; it would require any one to live in their midst, and be intimately acquainted with them, in order to have the least conception of the hatred, the jealousy, and the envy that exist between the bands, the parties, and the factions, into which they have unfortunately for years been divided. Experience as agent for the Pottowatomies has convinced me that some of the would-be-leading-members of the tribe of the half-breeds, are, from their long contact and association with corrupt influences, very reckless and bad men; their disgraceful conduct is not only destructive of their own morals and integrity, but is a great injury to the full blood Indians; they have endeavored to sow distrust among the Indidians towards the policy of the government, by complaining of the want of fulfilment of treaty stipulations, &c., and from their association with unprincipled white men, they have heretofore wielded an influence to the great injury of the poor honest indians. A large majority of the leading men and members of this tribe are honest, good meaning men, and disposed to be governed by good advice; and if not tampered with by those half-breeds alluded to, would not be the slightest annoyance to the department, nor trouble to their agent. I shall continue to use my best exertions to protect the interest and advance the welfare of the whole tribe, and to cause them to live together in harmony and friendship.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. MURPHY,
United States Agent for Pottowatomie Indians.

ALEXANDER M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 34.

POTTOWATOMIE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
August 24, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this institution:

During the present year ninety-eight Pottowatomie children have attended this school, of different ages, from five to eighteen. They have been engaged, according to age and advancement, in the following studies, viz: alphabet, orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, ancient and modern history; in all of which they are making good progress.

In addition to the above studies the boys are engaged on the farm ploughing and hoeing; some of them are expert in harvesting and driving team, and show a willingness to engage in such business.

The females, when not in school, are engaged in kitchen, needle, and other work, at regular hours, as their ages and experience adapt them.

The mission farm is in good repair. I have enclosed this year a few acres more for cultivation, and about twenty-five acres for pasture. Our oats, this year, has been a failure; but our corn, potatoes, and other vegetables are very good.

I have commenced repairs on the mission-house and premises around and hope to complete it this season.

I am pleased to state that the Prairie band show an increasing disposition to industry and to educate their children, and manifest a warm feeling for this institution.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN JACKSON,
Superintendent Pottawatomie School.

Major W. E. MURPHY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 35.

St. Mary's Pottowatomie Mission,
Kansas Territory, August 24, 1858.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department we lay before you the condition of the Pottowatomie manual labor school.

With pleasure can we state that the condition of our schools continues prosperous and encouraging, owing, no doubt, to the good footing on which they have been placed by late Rev. J. B. Duerinck, whose unfortunate loss has been deeply felt and grievously lamented by our Indians.

We have been crowded with scholars throughout the year. The number admitted is one hundred and eighty-eight—ninety-three boys and ninety-five girls. The attendance has been more regular than in any preceding year, consequently the efforts of the teachers have been crowned with success. The entire number of readers of various grades is one hundred and six—more than half of whom read with facility, and several are good readers. The writing pupils number sixty-six, many of whom write neatly. Other branches taught are history, geography, arithmetic, grammar, christian doctrine, and vocal music, in all of which the pupils have made gratifying progress.

The schools are conducted on the manual labor plan. Many of the boys are too young and unable to work; the oldest, besides chopping wood, &c., work occasionally in the garden and in the field. The girls assist their mistresses in all kinds of housework after the regular school hours. Many excel in sewing and fancy needlework. We cannot speak too highly in commendation of the untiring efforts of the ladies of the "sacred heart," in whose charge is the female labor school. Distinguished visitors, who have on several occasions been shown through the establishment, never failed to admire the gentle manners, the industry, and personal cleanliness of the girls, and pay their mistresses a compliment to that effect. Our farm, as usual, has been kept in good order. We have sowed this season spring wheat, oats, millet and Hungarian grass seeds—of which the millet only has yielded a good crop. Corn and potatoes have the finest appearance.

We have over three hundred head of cattle; they all do well. Three clergymen attached to St. Mary's mission devote themselves to the sacred ministry among the Pottowatomies; thanks to the Lord their efforts are not fruitless. On Sundays Indians flock to our church from all parts of the reservation anxious to worship their Creator and to hear the word of God. Many there are who do faithfully comply with their duties both as men and as christians. They are pious, honest, sober, and to a certain degree laborious.

May Heaven bless them, unite the prairie with the mission Indians, and thus avert from them the calamities with which they are threatened.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN SCHULTZ,
Superintendent of School.

Colonel W. E. Murphy,
Pottowatomie Agent, Kansas Territory.

No. 36.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
September 1, 1858.

SIR. I have the honor to transmit my first annual report of Indians and Indian affairs in my agency, which compose the Sac and Fox tribe of the Mississipi, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes of Swan creek and Black river. The Sac and Fox tribe are much the most numerous, and numbered at the enrollment on the 9th of June last, thirteen hundred and thirty, which was a small increase upon the former enrollment, caused by a number of the Missouri Sacs having removed during the last six months to their reserve, and who have been adopted as part of the tribe. For several years past the Sac and Fox tribe of this agency have been gradually decreasing in number by exposure and sickness, much of which has been caused by intemperance, brought on by their proximity to a dissolute and unprincipled white population which surround their reservation, who sell them liquor of the most adulterated and poisonous kind, and who receive in return their blankets and other robes, which leave them exposed to the inclemency of the weather and cause many of them to perish on the cold bleak prairies, or to take colds or fevers from which they never recover. It is my desire as well as my duty to do everything in my power by word and deed to prevent these evils, to alleviate the sufferings and improve the condition of these people under my charge, and to stay, if possible, the downward tendency which such evils produce, and save a remnant of the noblest specimen of the "red man." The Sac and Fox Indians are truly the children of habit, which has been formed by the circumstances in which they have been placed and the objects by which they have been surrounded. The objects by which they have been surrounded have for several years past undergone important changes, and without some change in their education and habits, to agree with circumstances, in a few years more they will cease to exist as a tribe or distinct people.

By nature these Indians are open, generous, and brave, with but few real vices among them, and these have been gained by their intercourse with vicious and depraved white men, the actions and deception of whom have caused them to fear, hate and despise them, and given them a distrust for all the white race and they refuse to love, admire, or amalgamate with them or adopt their habits. There are many traits in the character of the Sac and Fox people for the reflecting mind to admire. Their veneration for the "Great Spirit," who they believe guides and controls the destinies of this life; their firm belief in rewards and punishments in the spirit land; their just sense of right and wrong; their affection for the different members of their family and relations however distant; their quiet peacefulness in their relations with each other as neighbors and friends; their hospitality and generosity to each other and to neighboring tribes with whom they are at peace; the sorrow which they seem to feel and express for their deceased friends; all show what these people might have been if brought up to habits of industry, refined by education and science, and influenced by the divine precepts of the Christian religion.

I called a council to meet on the 26th of August, of the chiefs and head men of the tribe, to consult the best means to improve their condition, and for them to express to me their wants and wishes, that I might forward them to the department.

There was a large attendance on that day at the agency, and a full council. I presented to them my motive for calling them together, and the great desire I had for the leading men of the tribe to aid me to devise some plan to improve the condition and promote the happiness of themselves and people; that I did not insist unless they were willing, for the grown men of the tribe to change their habits or way of life, but advised them by all means to do so for their own good, and to use some of their means, and procure a mill to grind their corn; and saw lumber to build houses for their people to live in; to have a manual labor school on their reservation, where their small boys could learn to farm, and small girls learn the art of housekeeping and needle work; that hereafter their people might know better how to cultivate the earth, and live like white people. Their principal men for the first time in council agreed with me on this subject, and thanked me for the interest I have taken for their welfare; but said they were afraid to take any of their annuity to improve their condition, lest their people might suffer for the necessaries of life; but consented to request the department to let them apply a portion of their "reserved national fund," so as not to interfere with the amount of their annuities, and make use of it for the benefit of their people as they may hereafter consult and agree upon. I fear no means can be devised, nor influence used to change the habits of a majority of the grown male portion of this tribe to habits of temperance and industry. The idle, roving, hunting, warlike mode of life which they have so long adopted, can, I fear, never be changed with but few exceptions, and the government and its agents must look to the future for the improvement of the rising generation of male and female of the Sac and Fox people.

Their reservation is composed of a district of country thirty-four miles long and twenty miles broad, watered by the River Osage and tributaries, and contains some of the finest land in Kansas Territory, with some fine tracts of timber bordering the streams. In the month of April last, I passed round the entire reservation in company with the principal chiefs of the tribe to find if white settlers were depredating on the timber, or making any settlements within its limits. I found that in many places a great deal of timber had been stolen from the Indian lands, and owing to the north line of the reservation not being definitely marked between the east and west corners as established by McCay, and recorded in this office, several farms have been improved by white settlers, and a great deal of valuable timber taken from within its limits. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the attention of the department be called to this subject, and recommend that the north line of the Sac and Fox reservation, be definitely marked between the east and west corners as established by McCay, and prevent further difficulties. The Sac and Fox

Indians suffer much from the depredations of horse thieves by whom they are surrounded, and if some means is not devised to protect them the only property on which they rely will soon all be taken from them. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a small company of dragoons, should be stationed in or near the reservation to protect them from such depredations. A state of war still exists between the Sac and Fox Indians and the Comanches; I have used my influence to prevent them from going on a war expedition against the Comanches the past summer, and I am happy to say have succeeded. I would be glad to communicate with an agent or commissioner who has the control of the Comanche tribes, so as to meet a delegation of Comanches and their agent with a delegation of the Sac and Foxes, so as to have a treaty of peace between these warlike tribes, which I think would advance their civilization. The Sac and Fox Indians have returned from their summer hunt, and report to me that they have had great success, and have killed a great number of buffaloes; they have also fine crops of corn and other vegetables on their reservation, and are well supplied with provisions; they have better health this season than in former years, with the exception of chills and fevers which prevail among them to some extent. It is reported to me that they are better in condition, more temperate in their habits, more contented than in former years, and more disposed to aid their agent than formerly to improve their condition and cultivate the earth; and it is worthy of remark, that although the Sac and Fox Indians are continually being plundered by white men of their property, I hear of no complaints whatever against these people by white men. The Chippewas which belong to this agency, number between thirty and forty; they own a reservation of thirteen sections of good land watered by the Osage river, well timbered, and joins the Sac and Fox reservation on the east. They are quiet, industrious, domestic people, have good farms and cultivate them well. They are at present in great need of a school and are very anxious to have one, but as their annuities are small, they say they are too poor to employ such a teacher as they could wish. At a council held at this agency on the 25th of August last, their chief who is a worthy good man and by nature very intelligent, claimed for his people back standing interest and other money due from the sale of lands to his people from the government. I assured him that the government at all times would do him justice, and settle any claim with his people that was just. I would therefore respectfully recommend that this subject be presented to the department, and carefully investigated and to aid them as far as in its power to gain the knowledge and refinement which they so much desire. This tribe has in general good health and good crops this season on their reservation, and seem to enjoy peace and plenty.

The Ottawa tribe which belongs to this agency, has a reservation of eleven miles square, and adjoins the Chippewa reservation on the east; it contains a beautiful district of country, watered by the Osage and its tributaries, with some fine tracts of good timber along the streams. These people number over two hundred and fifty persons and well deserve the fostering care of the government and the admiration of their surrounding neighbors. I called a council of chiefs and head men of the tribe, on the 25th of August last, to meet at this agency to consult their wants and wishes, and a full council attended. This council was composed of forty or fifty men of different ages, and would have reflected credit on any community. They were all genteelly dressed as white men, intelligent, attentive, and thoughtful in their looks; a few of their number understand the English language, but their chiefs do not. This tribe follow agriculture for their living; are industrious and domestic in their habits. Many of them have good farms and cultivate them well, but like all communities, there are exceptions. With the exception of some chills and fevers there is good health among these people this season, and they have raised fine crops on their farms. It is a pity that the mechanic arts are not more disseminated among them, such as saddlers, shoemakers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. Both the Chippewas and Ottawas are opposed to missionary establishments, as they think them too expensive to maintain, but are in favor of common schools, of which at present they stand in great need. Could the department aid them in any way it would be a great advantage to their people. They complain of the ministers of religion for not being more attentive to their spiritual wants, and for not disseminating, more freely, the Divine precepts of the christian religion among them "without money and without price," the neglect of these to do so has impressed many of them with the belief that money alone is the object of these men and not religion. The Ottowa people are very desirous to live like white men and have the same privileges; and to promote this, their leading men are in favor of a treaty, the provisions of which would divide their money and land equally among the tribe, and place them in the same condition as citizens of the United States. After due consideration on this subject, I advised them against such a treaty. If they could be associated with a good and worthy white population it might end in good results, but the bad as well as the good would mingle among them, and although beneficial to a few, it would bring about the ruin of many who in their present condition are protected, and when further advanced may become happy and prosperous. They are anxious to have individual rights inside of their reservation; to make their individual selections of land and have the fruits of their labor and improvements, and to protect their timber from depredators. For this purpose they ask the department for the privilege of sectionizing their reservation by competent surveyors, at their own expense, so that their selections will not interfere with each others rights. I would therefore respectfully recommend them to be granted that privilege.

The condition of the three Indian tribes under my charge, and the contrast they exhibit in their advancement to civilization, although apparently belonging to the same Indian family, is worthy of remark. But, after due reflection, the cause can be easily traced. In the associations which these Indians have had with the white man since the first settlement of our country, there appears to me to be as great a contrast as there is in the improvement of their tribes. The Sac and Fox Indians have undergone more frequent changes in their location, and at each change have been surrounded by a degraded, wicked white frontier population, and who are despised and hated by these Indians for their deception and vices; while the Chippewas and Ottawas were surrounded by good and worthy people, worthy of their love and admiration. Thus these three tribes have been made what they are by the circumstances in which they have been placed, and the objects by which they have been surrounded.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS TYMONEY,
Indian Agent.

Hon. A. M. Robinson,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 37.

Kansas Agency,
September 15, 1858.

Sir: In submitting this my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge, I would again revert to the fact that there is not as yet any school in operation here, the school having been discontinued in 1854 for reasons unknown to me, and never having been renewed; this fact having been frequently stated to the department, and remarks and suggestions on the subject having been submitted without any further efforts apparent being made to re-establish the school, I would reiterate, that nothing in my humble judgment would tend so greatly to abolish the natural inclination of the younger Indians to follow the chase and to engraft in their youthful minds a knowledge of usefulness, as a good school conducted on a scale of liberality and decorum.

The free use of intoxicating liquors prevails to a great extent, and whilst such is the case, it is utterly beyond my power to prevent and effectually crush this great evil, which if allowed to continue for a few years longer will greatly diminish this very unfortunate and neglected tribe of Indians. The laws enacted by the United States Congress for the suppression of the sale of "spirituous liquors" to Indians are not amply sufficient for the purposes for which they are intended; and so long as the "intercourse laws" remain unamended or unchanged, they will to the "whiskey seller" be perfectly evasive.

This season the Kansas are abundantly blessed in the products of the soil. Materially aided by the numerous buffalo and antelope near at hand and upon which they heretofore mainly depended for the support of life, they will be enabled to pass the coming winter in comfort, peace, and plenty.

The desire of a majority of the Indians under my charge to till the soil, live in comfortable dwellings and adopt generally the modes and customs of the white people, has become of daily manifestation; but words of encouragement and kind solicitations from your humble servant are not the entire means of impressing their untutored minds with a knowledge of the arts of civilization, and finally producing in them the great object as laid down in the policy of our government respecting the Indian tribes—a complete change from a life of vicious barbarity, immorality, and dissipation, to that of happiness, industry, and general usefulness. They must have pecuniary aid from the general government; without this an Indian will be an Indian still. They must have a constant practical demonstration of the advantages arising from civilization and at the same time be free of all evil temptations and embarrassments.

The agency dwelling is now in course of erection and in a few weeks will be completed. There should be a farm of at least twenty or twenty-five acres, and a suitable habitation for the benefit of the interpreter attached to this agency; such things would greatly inspire the indians with a feeling of interest in their own welfare.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
Indian Agent.

A. M. Robinson, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 38.

Osage River Agency, Kansas Territory,
Paola, September 18, 1858.

Sir: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian Department, I herewith submit my first annual report of this agency.

I arrived here and took charge of this agency on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, receiving from my predecessor, Major M. McCaslin, all the necessary books and other property, as by you directed, and proceeded at once to make arrangements for the safe transportation of the money intrusted to me at St. Louis, Missouri, for the payment of the Miami annuity. According to instructions, the payment was made at Miami village, on the 17th day of June, 1858; all of which will more fully appear by reference to my letter of July 21, 1858.

The next subject which claimed my especial attention was complaints almost daily made by the Indians of the several tribes against white persons for cutting and hauling away their best timber. Similar statements were made by well disposed white persons, protesting against such a course of procedure in violation of treaty stipulations and of common justice, and suggesting that some action should be taken in the premises by the agent.

Upon investigation as to the truth of the complaints made, I find that prior to, and during the winter and spring of 1858, the destruction of valuable timber has been immense. The timber taken is principally first class, such as is usually appropriated for building and fencing purposes. The trespass has been committed, not only upon the lands selected as head rights and occupied by Indians, but upon head rights, occupied and unoccupied, of widows and orphans, and of those who are deaf, blind, afflicted, and helpless. No respect appears to have been shown to any condition of life. Trespasses have been committed on the Wea ten sections, as well as on the Miami national reserves.

The trespassers are numerous, and embrace nearly every grade of character; are generally men accustomed to a frontier life, bold and reckless in disposition, seizing every favorable opportunity to accomplish their own individual purposes. These trespassers are generally squatters who reside in the vicinity of the reserve, on land purchased by the government from the Miami Indians, under the treaty of 1854, and have disregarded all notices served by Agent McCaslin and frequent warnings given by others, and in several instances have threatened the lives of persons who might inform on them or attempt to institute proceedings against them.

There is another class of these trespassers who reside in the State of Missouri, several of whom have committed trespasses on Indian head rights, and upon the Miami and Wea reservations.

There is a class of intruders, numbering about seventy-five families, who for the last two or three years past have occupied and are now occupying large tracts of land on the Miami Indian national reservation. They have during this time cut timber, built houses, made rails, fenced and farmed large bodies of land. The timber in many instances is manufactured into rails, plank, boards, shingles, and square timbers for building purposes, and sold to people in the State of Missouri, by which it is said they are not only making comfortable livings, but are accumulating money by the operation. They claim to hold these lands under the pre-emption laws, as squatters, and that there is no Miami Indian national reserve in this Territory, and a large majority of them allege that they have assurances from leading and distinguished men in the State of Missouri that they have a clear and indisputable right to occupy, buy, and sell these squatter claims and improvements, without let or hindrance, and in defiance of the government or its agents.

There is a class of co-operating intruders and trespassers residing in the State of Missouri, who consider themselves beyond the limits of territorial laws, and come on the Miami reservation and stake off such claims as suit their purposes; cut, destroy, sell, and haul away large quantities of valuable timber, and often sell claims and improvements to innocent and unsuspecting persons, at prices ranging from two hundred to one thousand dollars a claim, thus realizing large profits from small investments.

A number of persons living on the reserve are equally and like censurable for a similar course of reprehensible conduct. Considering the relationship of the deceiver and the deluded, it is not surprising that the notices served by my predecessor on these intruders have passed unnoticed and unhonored. No punishment is too severe for the intriguing, designing, and avaricious deceiver, while the execution of justice without mercy would seem too severe for the deluded.

With the assistance of the proper authorities, under the instructions of the Indian department severally dated in July and August last, I hope to correct the evils complained of, provided always, I should be clothed with sufficient power to do so, without further legislative enactments in the premises. I promise all diligence to arrange the preliminaries necessary to a cautious commencement of legal proceedings, so as to fairly test the validity of existing laws bearing upon the subject-matters to which I have referred.

The Indians in this agency number about four hundred and fifteen. Two hundred and fifteen belong to the Miami tribe, and two hundred to the confederate tribes of Piankeshaws, Kas-kas-kias, Peorias, and Weas. The general condition of the Indians in this agency, will compare favorably with any like number in any other locality; over one-half of the population occupy their head rights, have erected small but comfortable dwellings, and improved a fair proportion of land, and raised sufficient corn and vegetables for sustenance, and are well supplied with farming implements. They succeed very well in raising horses, ponies, cattle, hogs, and poultry; owing to the natural advantages of the country and its climate, stock of all kinds will do well without much care. Women, orphan children, trading men, a few industrious and worthy mechanics, and a large portion of lazy loafing topers doing no good for themselves and a curse to their tribes, constitute the other portion of the Indians of this agency. The number of sick, blind, and helpless, would bear a fair comparison to a like number of whites in an old settled country, with the difference as to the means provided for their care, comfort, and support. From the best information I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that durring the next year, more than two-thirds of the whole Indian population will occupy their respective head rights.

Those Indians who are habitually intemperate, will generally be found loafing about groceries, doggeries, or any other point where whiskey can be obtained—for whiskey they will spend all their money, or sacrifice the most valuable property they possess, while certain white men are about, who are always ready and willing and anxious to take advantage of a paying business under any circumstances however dishonorable.

The liquor traffic is carried on in various ways among the Indians. One novel mode has been communicated to me, which I will here relate. It is called a patent gutta-percha moveable doggery or prairie bar. By this mode drugged whiskey is conveyed by white persons in jugs, bottles, flasks, vials, and gum elastic snakes or belts, to different parts of the country, and concealed in the woods, on the prairies, or about their persons; and whenever an occasion may offer by night or day, is dealt out at places and in quantities to suit the Indian purchaser, at the most exorbitant prices.

Whatever power may be vested in me by territorial laws or congressional enactments will be exercised to punish such unprincipled men as willingly rob the Indians of the means of a livelihood, and only fail to villainize the white man for the want of ability to do so.

I would recommend the propriety of ascertaining the names of the intemperate Indians, and arranging so that the cash annuities payable to this class of Indians be deposited in the hands of the agent, or some reliable and judicious person in the neighborhood, with instructions that the same be expended only for the actual necessaries and comforts of the Indians to whom the money annuities may belong.

There have been no schools in this agency for the last two years. A subject of so much importance to the Indians will require further investigation to mature a recommendation that would be calculated to advance the educational interests of the Indians of this agency. In a short time I will make this the subject matter of a special communication to the Indian department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SETH CLOVER,
Indian Agent.

Dr. A. M. Robinson,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 39.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, October 26, 1858.

Sir: Since the transmission to your office of my annual report for 1857 I have, as you have already been fully advised, visited Florida, accompanied by the United States agents for the Creeks and Seminoles and a delegation consisting of forty Seminoles and six Creeks, the result being the peaceable removal to the Seminole country west of the principal leader of the hostile Seminoles, Billy Bowlegs, and one hundred and sixty-three of his followers, male and female, at an expense to the government of $70,352 14.

Soon after my return I was ordered to Washington, and again reached this place, with moneys for the several tribes in my superintendency, on the 27th day of September. I have now just returned from the seat of government of the Choctaw nation, at Boggy Depot, having delayed this report until I should inform myself in regard to the difficulties among the Choctaws and receive the report of their agent.

I transmit herewith the reports of George Butter, esq., agent for the Cherokees, Andrew J. Dorn, esq., agent for the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws and Osages, William H. Garrett, esq., agent for the Creeks, Samuel M. Rutherford, esq., agent for the Seminoles, and Douglas H. Cooper, esq., agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which, with the accompanying reports from teachers, &c., will give nearly all the information in regard to these tribes possessed by myself.

The condition of the tribes within my superintendency continues very much as at the date of my last report. Most of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, cultivate the soil to a small extent; but having no individual proprietorship therein, they are continually on the wing, moving from place to place; and one sees, in travelling through their country, more deserted than inhabited houses.

They are generally poor farmers and poorer livers, without gardens or orchards, with plenty of cattle, but no milk or butter, caring to surround themselves with few of the luxuries or even comforts of life.

The country possessed by them, picturesque and fertile, must at some day become a State of the American Union. It is useless for white man or Indian to shut his eyes to that fact; and the only problem worth considering in regard to it is how it can be effected with a due regard to the rights of the Indians and the honor and good faith of the United States.

The country is equal in size to one of our largest States. Within it are the rich alluvial valleys of the upper Arkansas, the Canadian and its branches, the upper Red river, the Neosho, the Verdigris, and many smaller streams; vast extents of the most beautiful and fertile limestone prairies; ranges of mountains abounding in minerals; lovely valleys between; incalculable wealth of coal, limestone, and marble; salt springs, water power; everything in short that is needed to make a great and flourishing State, a great grain-producing, stock-raising, vine-growing country.

To this country these tribes have patents giving them title in fee simple, but without the right of sale or alienation of any part of the land; that is, nominally a fee simple but *really* a right of usufruct. This title the United States must always respect, and could not without dishonor, force or cajole the Indians into parting with it.

But necessity is the supreme law of nations. All along the Indian border the country is now populous, and the railroad will soon reach their frontier. Necessity will soon *compel* the incorporation of their country into the Union, and before its stern requisitions every other consideration will give way, and even wrong find, as it ever does, in necessity its apology.

This ought to be effected by making the Indians citizens of the United States, by giving them the title in fee and right of disposition of their lands, and securing to them the right of selling them for their own benefit in such quantities, for such prices, and to such persons as they please. An ample quantity of land ought to be reserved for every individual of each tribe, with prohibition absolute against alienation or lease for thirty years, in order that speculators and swindlers might have no temptation to prey upon the improvident. If this were done there is not now nor ever was on the face of the earth a people as fortunate, prosperous and wealthy as these Indians would be. What prouder position could they, as individuals, seek to occupy than that of citizens of the United States, with privileges and rights equal to those of any man in the whole great republic? In comparison with that how insignificant their petty nationalities and half independencies, and quasi ownership of the soil which they cannot alienate! Citizens of the United States their rights could be asserted in the national courts; their lands, over and above ample reservations for themselves and for schools and railroads, would, if judiciously sold, make them all wealthy; and their descendants would sit, perhaps, in the high places of the nation.

One would think that these Indians would be eager to attain this great prize of admission into the Union, to emerge from the humble condition of aliens and dependants into that of citizens and free men.

Besides the immense advantages of the change, it is, as every reflecting man must see, the only possible way by which they can be saved from ultimate dispersion and extinction; and yet it is among them that the greatest opposition is to be apprehended. They will not now hear to any proposition for parting with any portion of their land, and cannot be made to see the advantages of retaining part and selling the residue to individuals. And their aversion to parting with their land, of which they do not need one acre in a hundred, and their strong feeling of nationality, are played upon by the more intelligent, who find it well enough for them to use without price as much land as they want, and pay no taxes; and therefore do not care to have an *equal* division of the land or a State government.

The Congress of the United States ought, I think, to take some steps towards inducing these people to open their country for settlement, and become citizens of the United States; and every proper means ought to be used to enlighten them on that subject, and to convince them that to endeavor to perpetuate their fancied nationality is absurd, and that their prosperity and happiness depend upon their becoming an integral part of the great American Union.

That this may be effected in a manner consistent with their rights and the honor of the nation, must be the wish of every just man; and although I can well foresee that obstinacy on one side, and necessity and the haughtiness of power on the other, may cause it to be effected otherwise by force or craft, certainly I should not approve or rejoice at, but regret and condemn it; but that makes it none the less inevitable, in that mode or some other.

The government of the Cherokees proceeds with its accustomed regularity. The common schools are well maintained and attended, but the higher schools or seminaries, male and female, are closed for want of means. This is to be regretted. I notice that fifteen graduates of the high schools have during the past year, been employed as teachers in the common schools; and that fact strongly attests the value of the former.

The Cherokees own eight hundred thousand acres of land between Kansas and Missouri, commonly known as the neutral land. The United States sold it to them in 1835, in lieu of paying $500,000 in money. The Cherokees, I believe, offered, some two years since, to sell it for that sum and interest from the date of its acquisition by them, which was certainly not an unreasonable proposition; but the then commissioner would offer no more than that sum *without* interest.

It occurs to me that this land, lying where it does, is likely to become daily more valuable, and that it might be wise to acquire it, before its value becomes doubled or trebled. The Cherokees have been advised not to sell it at present, but to wait a time for a higher price. I believe, however, that to pay their national debt and support their seminaries, they would sell it now. If the government does not choose to buy it, it would be well to give the Cherokees the fee simple, and authorize them to have it surveyed and sell it in parcels on their own terms.

And this would, no doubt, be the wisest course; because many whites are already settled on it, in violation of law, waiting to establish pre-emptions, so soon as the government buys it from the Cherokees; and the United States would, in all probability, lose by the purchase. If the Cherokees are invested with the right to sell and make titles, these squatters, to whom government owes so many of its Indian difficulties, and the treasury so many of its depletions, would probably receive a salutary lesson. If no such step is taken, and the land remain as it is, these trespassers should be swept from it at the point of the bayonet, if the good faith of the United States cannot be otherwise preserved.

The Creeks are quiet and peaceful. The treaty of 1856 was wisely framed so as to make permanent peace between them and the Seminoles; and with one exception, they have no further claims upon the United States.

By that treaty it was agreed that $200,000, a part of the million due and payable to them, should be *retained*, bearing interest until the Seminoles should be removed from Florida. This provision was made in order that they might have a sufficient inducement to send a delegation to Florida, in compliance with their stipulation to that effect in the treaty. They have done so, and it is not desired that they should furnish another delegation. Most of the Seminoles have removed, and the rest are peaceful and no doubt will remove this winter. They are but a handful and unimportant. The war so many years continued is ended, the volunteers are discharged, and the regulars ordered away. The Creeks claim that they are entitled to receive the $200,000 and interest, and I do not see how their right can be denied. To delay its payment would create great dissatisfaction; and I strongly recommend that the department ask the necessary appropriation from Congress at the ensuing session.

I also again call your attention to the only subject of discontent among them; the disposition of the proceeds of the twenty sections of land reserved for orphans by the treaty of 1832. There can be no doubt *to whom* these moneys belong, and that they are now denied to those entitled to them. The agent of the Creeks has so fully stated the matter, that I need do no more than allude to it, and suggest that it is evidently a serious denial of justice to withhold these moneys while the United States is really not all interested in doing so, inasmuch as they are already invested in stocks and the interest thereof is now wrongfully paid to the nation.

The Seminoles lately removed from Florida are entirely peaceful and quiet; and the whole tribe is much better satisfied than it expected to be with its new country, which turns out to be a much finer country than was supposed.

The mass of the Seminoles having removed from Florida, it becomes indispensable for Congress, in order to keep the promises made in the name of the United States, to provide for the payment of the interest on the additional sum of $250,000, which, by the treaty of 1856, was to be paid the nation after those in Florida should have emigrated. If that should be delayed, great trouble and discontent would follow.

I also again recommend that all sums on which the government is bound to pay interest to the Creeks or Seminoles, be invested in safe six per cent. State stocks, by which the Indians may receive a much larger rate of interest. They are perfectly aware that their money is worth more than five per cent., and how much it would pay invested in Louisiana, Virginia, or Missouri stocks at current market rates.

I cannot concur in the recommendation of the agent for the Seminoles, that the sum of $3,000 per annum, for ten years, to be appropriated to educational purposes among the Seminoles, be put in the hands of the superintendent of schools for disbursement. I do not think that such a step would be either wise or prudent.

With the subject of the political difficulties existing among the Choctaws your office is familiar. The "Department of the Interior" has decided that the constitution adopted by a convention of delegates legally elected, and who met at Scullyville on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1857, is the supreme and paramount law of the Choctaw nation; and that those who resist it and set up organized opposition to it are rebels and traitors. Soon after its adoption, persons opposed to it met in Blue county, and specified sundry objections thereto. The lawful authorities at once held an extra session of the legislature, adopted the amendments suggested, and provided for their submission to the popular vote in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

Still discontented, the malcontents held a convention at Doaksville, framed a new constitution, and have elected a legislature and chiefs under it. The lawful legislature has over and over offered to consider and submit to the people any amendments to the constitution which these people desire, but they insisted on a new convention. The authorities have, in order to conciliate them, created the office of district chief in each district, and tendered that office, in two districts, to the leaders of the opposition. The agent is of opinion that this step will settle the existing difficulties, and in that opinion I concur, and think that they may be regarded as at an end.

It is certainly to be hoped that such will be the case, inasmuch as no less than five counties in the nation remain unorganized and without law, and murders on account of political animosities have become numerous and common.

The lawful authorities have, I think, done all that they can with propriety be required to do, to conciliate the malcontents. They have promptly taken steps to submit to vote of the people all proposed amendments to the constitution, amendments obviating all objections formally made to it, and they have lately, by a formal resolution of the legislature, given me assurance that they will submit to the people any other practicable and reasonable amendments desired by any portion of the people.

They are unalterably opposed to calling a convention, because they say that it is unnecessary, expensive, and would create great excitement and confusion, and cause disorganization and anarchy. I advised them to do so, thinking it the only means of bringing about peace, but as, of course, it was entirely optional with them whether they would do so, I could but admit that they were the sole judges of the propriety and expediency of the measure.

The object of the leaders of the malcontents was, I am satisfied, to return to the old system of chiefs, and put the nation back where it was twenty years ago. I believe they regarded the present constitution as a step towards a State government, and for that reason were opposed to it. The Scullyville constitution is unquestionably the supreme law, and the executive and legislature elected under it are the lawful authorities of the nation, and if opposition and rebellion can be put down in no other way, the United States should promptly interpose with a military force and *compel* obedience. The rebellious have been warned that this would be the result if their difficulties were not settled, and of the disastrous consequences that might flow from such an interposition. I hope and believe that the wise action and conciliatory policy of the lawful authorities have now obviated the necessity for such interposition.

The Chickasaws are peaceful and quiet, and their government is proceeding with regularity and order. At present there are no open dissensions between them and the Choctaws; but the germs of discord exist, and cannot, after a time, fail to be developed. The treaty of 1855 with the two tribes, guarantied to those Choctaws who might choose to remain within the Chickasaw jurisdiction, all the rights of citizenship, and the Choctaws understood that to include the right of voting. But the Chickasaws by their constitution, have excluded them from that right, and the Attorney General has affirmed their power and right to do so. As the two tribes jointly own all the land occupied by each, while they have independent municipal governments, it is evident that to deny a Choctaw, living on land to which he has as much and the same title as any Chickasaw, the right of voting, must be a fruitful source of dissatisfaction and quarrel.

It is indeed an anomalous condition of things for two nations, with separate governments, to own all their lands in common, and I do not believe that it and peace can long exist together.

By the treaty of 1855, also, the United States *leased* from these tribes the country between the 98th and 100th meridian of longitude. This lease not being for a term of years, but perpetual, has already been treated by individual senators as a *cession;* but certainly such was not the intention or understanding of the Choctaws. To claim it as such would create great uneasiness. In that country, also, the Choctaws and Chickasaws are at liberty to live, and it remains a part of their territory, and so under the laws of the one or the other of them, of which it might be difficult to determine. How far the Wichitas are subject to their laws, and what rights they and the other Indians there settled may have, political and otherwise, are questions that must some day be debated.

In addition to this the Choctaws are now uneasy in regard to their eastern boundary. The treaty of 1855 adopts the line defined by that of 1830, beginning at a point one hundred paces east of Fort Smith, and running due south to Red river. When this line came to be run under the last treaty, the initial point was easily determined and agreed upon; but it was discovered that the old line between Arkansas and the Choctaws, intended to run due south, had not done so, but had been run considerably west of south. It was thereupon ordered that, instead of running the line due south according to the treaty, the old erroneous line should be retraced. By this the Choctaws lose about one hundred and sixty thousand acres of land, on which are valuable salt springs, all of which has been always included in the State of Arkansas, and the lands therein disposed of by the United States.

It would perhaps be hazardous for any person or party to propose to release the claim of the nation to this land for a sum of money, so great is the prejudice against disposing of any part of their territory; and yet it is manifest that Arkansas will never consent to give up a foot of it.

It deserves consideration whether it would not be well to settle all these matters by a new treaty between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws; and it is also to be desired that the just claims of the Choctaws, submitted to the arbitrament of the Senate by the treaty of 1855, may soon be settled and paid. There are many reasons that make it extremely desirable for that people and the Chickasaws to be satisfied of the justice and liberality of the United States.

I found the Choctaws somewhat excited on the subject of the apprehended incursions of the Comanches, with whom the troops under Major Van Dorn had just had a severe fight. The agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws is of the opinion that a serious Indian war on the frontier of Texas and the Choctaw and Chickasaw country is to be apprehended.

The Wichitas, I have just learned by advices from Fort Arbuckle, have abandoned their homes and are congregated at that fort in great distress. I have taken steps to preserve them from starvation.

The cause of this is the apprehended vengeance of the Comanches. I learn, from what I have full assurance is a reliable source, that the Comanches had taken some horses from the Wichitas, and, on complaint being made to them, they promised to return them, and to come in and have a friendly talk as brothers with the Wichitas and the tribes on the Arkansas border. They were accordingly invited to come in and do so, and their purpose in coming was known to an officer of the regular force stationed at Arbuckle, but unfortunately was not communicated by him to Major Van Dorn. The latter officer, supposing the inroad a hostile one, made a forced march and reached their camp in the night, and at once attacked it with a force of near four hundred men, including Texans and Indians. In the Comanche camp were several Wichitas, four of whom were killed. In this unfortunate attack the Comanches lost some sixty lives, and of course believe the Wichitas to have been guilty of treachery towards them, and will not rest until they have satisfaction.

It will be necessary to convince them that the slaughter of their people was the consequence of an unfortunate mistake, or we may expect a long and bloody border war, the entire interruption of the overland mail to California, and great dissatisfaction and disturbance among the tribes on the Arkansas frontier.

The fort in the Wichita country should be immediately established and that people settled on reserves, cabins built for them, seeds and implements furnished them, and farmers supplied to teach them how to cultivate the ground. I am assured that so soon as this is done, the southern Comanches, for whom there is no rest in Texas where they are hunted like wild beasts, will seek to be settled in like manner, near the Wichitas, to engage in agriculture, and I advise that preparation be made for that contingency also. The necessary supplies should be purchased at once and placed in store here, to be issued as occasion may require, and a contingent fund of limited amount ought to be placed at the disposition of the superintendent, to be used in such unexpected contingencies as may arise.

Of the condition of the tribes and bands under the charge of the Neosho agent, his report gives full information; and as his suggestions are always thoughtful and well considered, I invite your especial attention to them. In regard to the Wyandotts settled on the Seneca lands, and to the New York Indians on the little Osage river, in Bourbon county, Kansas, surrounded by whites, it concerns the good faith of the government to afford them the proper relief.

His suggestions in regard to the Osages deserve serious consideration. The fact that two hundred horses have been stolen from that people by *white men*, in eighteen months, is suggestive of much; and it is certainly very much to be desired that they should be induced to settle on reserves, sell the residue of their lands, and devote themselves to agriculture. Cattle, swine, and farming implements should be furnished them, and farmers employed to instruct them, and the strong hand of government should fully protect their reserves.

The subject of manual labor schools among the Osages and elsewhere, deserves much consideration, and they should receive, I think, the fostering care of the government. What an Indian wants to be taught first of all, is that which will make him a moderately intelligent farmer, and not that which makes him aspire to be at the head of affairs. The practical farmer, and the teacher of the rudiments of education and morals are of more value to him than teachers of theology.

I hope it will not be deemed improper for me to refer to my last annual report, and invite your attention to the suggestions made therein in regard to the "intercourse and criminal laws" in force in the Indian country. Those suggestions were thought worthy of notice by the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and I had hoped would have attracted the attention of the Committees of Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives and Senate. It seems to me that the subject is important enough to require consideration by those committees. It is a pretty serious thing when it is judicially determined in the last resort, that there stands a law on the statute book which will devote an American citizen to the penitentiary for an act done ignorantly and involuntarily, and without any guilty intention; and when American citizens are fined and imprisoned, and their property confiscated for an act in which there was no conscious guilt. If the intercourse law is to be administered according to its letter, and as judicially construed and interpreted, a citizen of the United States has in some important respects less rights and liberty in an Indian territory than the serf of a noble has in Russia.

I also again urge the establishment of a fort or military post at Frozen Rock on the south side of the Arkansas, as indispensable, (I can find no stronger word,) to the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the laws of the United States; also of one in the

Seminole country, as due to the good faith which the United States owe that people, and essential to their protection and to the peace and quiet of the frontier ; and the speedy erection of the one determined on in the country assigned to the Wichitas ; because without it no agency can be maintained there, nor the obligations of the government complied with. The presence of troops in the Choctaw country would have saved many lives. It is essential to the maintenance of order, the enforcement of the laws, the respectability of the agents, the influence of the United States.

I also advert to the suggestions in my former report in regard to administration of the estates of deceased persons; to making each agent a commissioner with power to admit to bail, to take depositions, &c.

And I again call your attention to the subject of the district court at Van Buren, and renew my recommendation that courts of the United States be established in the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw country. If that is not done, it were far better for the peace of the Indian country that the court at Van Buren were abolished. I again recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject of allowing to the Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, each a delegate in the House of Representatives. The Cherokees and Choctaws are each entitled to one, by treaty ; and it will be a very wise step to allow them their right.

I again recommend the entire abandonment of the system of *per capita* payments to the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws. I have in my previous report assigned the reasons for this; and the late commissioner did me the honor to endorse my opinion on this point. Longer experience and more reflection have more thoroughly convinced me of its correctness. Annuities and *per capita* payments destroy all feelings of self-dependence, and are standing sermons against industry, thrift, and exertion. The annuities of these people, and at least of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, should be capitalized, and the capital paid them at once; and all their funds held by the government, be invested in State stocks and turned over to them. Then, if an act of Congress was passed empowering each of these nations to survey and sell such portions of their land as they pleased, to individuals, and to make complete and perfect title in fee by patent, we might hope to see this fine country opened to settlement; for when the common Indian once found that the land which is now worthless to him, would put in his pocket gold, and that those who wanted it would have to buy it and could not cheat him out of it, the instinct of interest would soon lead him to insist on having his share of the surplus, and turning it into cash.

I have the honor to be sir, your very obedient servant,

ELIAS RECTOR,

Supt. Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 18, 1858.

SIR: The subject of the difficulties at present existing among the Choctaw Indians in regard to their government, having been submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, he has directed me to communicate to you the instructions contained herein.

It appears that in consequence of the dissolution by the treaty of 1855, of the political union previously existing between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the different departments of the Choctaw government became so far deranged, as to render it expedient and necessary to provide for its reorganization. An act was therefore formally passed by the Choctaw council, and approved by the executive authority of the nation, providing for an election of delegates to meet in convention to amend their old constitution or to frame a new one. The delegates having been duly elected, they assembled in convention as provided for in the act of council, and framed a new constitution for the government of the Choctaws. The necessary elections for the executive and other officers provided for by it, were ordered and held, and a new government thus put into operation. The Choctaws being invested with the right of self-government, these proceedings were entirely free from any supervision or interference on the part of the department or its officers.

The first occasion for anything like a formal recognition by the department of the new Choctaw government, arose out of the payment last year of the moneys due to them for that year, and which were paid to the proper functionaries, in office under their new constitution. This was done without any protest or objection being made to it by any of the Choctaws. From information recently received, it appears that there are a considerable number of Choctaws who are dissatisfied with their new form of government, and refuse to recognise it or those holding office under it; and that they have held a convention, framed another constitution and are attempting to put it into operation. These proceedings are wholly irregular and cannot but be regarded as factious and treasonable.

If persisted in they can end only in strife if not bloodshed; a result most deeply to be deplored by every true friend of the Choctaws, who have heretofore so honorably distinguished themselves by their uniform regard for law and order.

These proceedings, moreover, are unreasonable and unnecessary. The constitution in force provides an easy and convenient mode whereby it can be amended or entirely changed; and if, as is alleged, a majority of the Choctaw people are opposed to it, by a resort to that sort of proceeding they can readily make such changes in it as they desire, or annul it altogether and form a new one. This unfortunate state of things among the Choctaws devolves upon the government the duty of some interference, in order to prevent difficulties of a serious character and to preserve peace among them. You will therefore take the earliest opportunity in your power to make known to the Choctaws that the constitution now in force, known as the "Scullyville constitution," having been regularly formed by a convention of delegates duly elected for that purpose, and acquiesced in until it went fairly into operation, must be regarded as the permanent law of the Choctaw nation until changed or superseded in a regular and legal manner, in conformity with its provisions, and by proceedings for that purpose duly instituted by those in authority under it; and further, that any attempt otherwise to change or supersede it can only be regarded as unlawful and factious, if not treasonable. You will also counsel the principal men of both parties to adopt and pursue a mild and conciliatory course, in order that peace may be preserved and serious difficulty of any kind prevented, so as to relieve the government from the disagreeable necessity of interposing by military force for the purpose of preventing domestic strife among the Choctaws. You will likewise urge upon the present authorities of the nation to afford, as soon as possible, a fair opportunity for any desired amendments to be made to the constitution, or, if necessary to meet the wishes of a considerable number of the Choctaws, to provide for a convention to revise the present constitution, or to form a new one. No doubt is entertained that these suggestions will be readily and cheerfully complied with; and if so, it will be all that any person or party in the nation can reasonably require or expect.

In regard to the moneys due to the Choctaws for the present year, if the authorities of the nation adopt the course which you are above required to urge upon them, you will pay said moneys over to them, as was done last year; otherwise you will retain them in your hands, subject to the further orders of the department, as their detention may, in that case, be necessary to prevent needless controversy about the propriety of their payment, and may operate as a means towards restraining the Choctaws from domestic strife, from which the department is bound by the treaty of 1855 to protect them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner.*

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 41.

OFFICE UNITED STATES NEOSHO AGENCY,
Quapaw Nation, I. T., September 9, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with a regulation of the department of Indian affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the several Indian tribes entrusted to my care.

All the Indians within this agency have enjoyed their usual good health for the past year.

From the present appearances their corn crop is about to be a failure, or at least they will not have more than half a crop, caused, first, by having a very late spring season, it being very wet and cold until quite late, and then before the crop could mature it was very much injured by severe dry weather, which continued through the months of July and August.

The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws may get through the winter by using great economy, but the Osages are now destitute of provisions, their little corn crops or patches having failed, and they having returned from their summer's hunt without procuring any buffalo meat.

If the government should desire to purchase a portion of their country, a favorable treaty could now be made with them. The sooner their country is reduced in size, I think, the better for them; for as they are now situated, they are very much exposed to the intrusions of white people on account of their northern boundary line not being visibly marked.

The Osages have suffered much the past year from the loss of horses taken by the whites residing north of them on the New York Indian tract. From the best information I can gain, they have had nearly two hundred head of horses and mules stolen from them by the whites within the last eighteen months, and it is impossible to prevent it as they are now situated.

The Osages expected to make peace with the Comanches during this past summer hunt, and renew their former quiet lucrative trade with them, but the latter were not disposed to hold council with them; on the contrary, when they met upon the plains during their late hunt, the Comanches killed one of the Osage hunters, which caused the latter to retaliate, and they killed four of the Comanches and took one woman prisoner. This being the case, hostilities will continue most likely for sometime between them.

The small band of New York Indians which live on the Little Osage, Bourbon county, Kansas Territory, are completely surrounded by the white settlers, and require some special legislation for their benefit by Congress, as I have indicated in several communications to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the past three years.

I would also recommend that some action be taken by the department in relation to the removal of some two hundred Wyandotts from Kansas river, who are settling upon the lands of the Senecas within this agency; as regards the particulars of the cause for their removal the Indian office is advised.

The able report of Rev. John Schoenmakers, superintendent of the Osage manual labor school, is herewith enclosed, and will speak for itself.

This institution is worthy of the most kind and fostering care of the government; it has had much to contend with, notwithstanding it has gradually improved and grown in popularity with the Indians from year to year. The school buildings have been added to almost yearly, and still they are not adequate for the accommodation of the increased number of pupils.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. DORN,
United States Neosho Agent.

Col. ELIAS RECTOR,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 42.

Osage Manual Labor School,
September 1, 1858.

Dear Sir: Our Osage school which commenced as an experiment in 1847, has gradually and yearly increased in number of pupils; it is no hard task to train up new comers under the discipline of our school, or to accustom them to the use of the English language; the example of the older scholars being naturally followed by such young Osage pupils as are fit to receive education.

The full blooded Osages begin to see that the time is at hand in which they will find themselves obliged to exchange their mode of living for a more civilized life; the animal love for their children, so common and so intense to the red man, gives way visibly at the example of the half-breeds; many a father and mother do promise to send us their children, some do so from motives of flattery, others because they are daily more and more convinced that education leads to a happiness which they themselves have never known. During the past year the average number of pupils has been forty-seven Osages and ten Quapaw boys, and in the female department forty-eight Osage girls and fourteen Quapaw girls.

After opening the school in 1847, we could prevail upon but very few full-blooded Osages to send female children to school, even the very energetic Rev. J. B. Bay, who at that time had the control of our school and who was loved by the whole nation as a father, a friend, and a benefactor, so much so, that many a drunken Indian would do all in his power to escape his notice, not to grieve his heart or to receive a deserved rebuke, could not induce them to send females to school; the mortality from measles in June, 1852, having almost ruined both the schools, the said Rev. J. B. Bay used all his influence and talents to obviate false rumors scattered by enemies of our school; he sunk at last under the weight of exertions, and died on the 5th of August, 1852. It seems, however, that after his death he speaks more forcibly to the memory and hearts of the Osages than when alive; his memory cannot be forgotten.

Of late years we have made but slight exertions to increase the number of pupils and have refused admittance to some few Quapaw children.

Provisions selling at very high prices, we could not make the ends of the years meet except by liberal donations and great self-sacrifices. We never had taste or thirst after gain by speculating on the simplicity and ignorance of the red man. We would much rather assist him in his distress to gain his affection, and thereby ultimately to obtain our final end.

Many of our Osages at this time are in favor of education because they see from experience that our first female pupils, few as they were, are more gracefully stationed in life, while our first male scholars find employment at the various posts of Indian traders.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, and Christian morality, are the branches of learning principally taught in both schools, because more useful and most adapted to the Indian capacity. We train up the pupils to manual labor according to age and propensity. We only imitate common schools in the teaching of history, grammar and geography; the females learn also all kinds of needle work, knitting, and house-keeping.

We regret that many of our grown pupils, after leaving school, cannot be more usefully employed during the greater part of the year, all being without means to help themselves and without friends that can encourage them in the pursuit of an honest and energetic life. It is time, high time, that government should hold out encouragement to these youths, and to all such Osages as are willing to enter upon the cultivation of land and to abandon the game, which makes them waste much time, causes every kind of maladies, and after all, the Osages find only a starving support.

They have just now returned from the summer hunt, and are obliged to sell horses at reduced prices to calm the cry of their hungry children.

Some few families have already fenced in fields, gathered a crop, and have been very successful in raising hogs and cattle, in spite of the great discouragement with which they meet from lazy Indians, perhaps relations.

Some of the Osage chiefs and principal men having heard of my last year's report, seem pleased with the idea of national improvements, and have requested me to persevere in asking from government paternal assistance. They could not speak of the cattle, hogs, and farming utensils due to the nation.

As I do not wish to exceed the limits of my position, I simply repeat what I have suggested in my report of last year.

Mechanics and artists to instruct the Osage youths should be cautiously restricted to a small number, because the Osage parents will unanimously object to their usefulness, and abuse which might easily creep in, will do more harm than the government intends to do good. Should the government recompense the industrious families, and pay them the whole value of the fields they make and the crops they raise thereon, with laws that can restrain indolent and mischievous Indians, to protect the industrious or well disposed families, then the better part of the Osage tribes will not only approve, but thankfully accept the favorable opportunity of bettering their condition ; above all, the laws against intoxicating liquors should be enforced. The example of those who are thus liberally paid for their child-like industry will awake the emulation of others, and without loss to the government, or great plans or speculations, the Osages will receive the benefit of their own moneys.

I conclude with an apology. During your late examination of our schools, you could not but have observed that our buildings are too small, particularly the dormitories, in proportion to the number of pupils. My excuses are full of weight. When in St. Louis last June, to lay up eight months provisions, I was restricted in my purchase, because my accounts of first quarter 1858 had not been paid as regularly as usual. Should my creditors call upon me at this moment I can only satisfy them with fair promises. However, should money come in, I will make this winter temporary additions, because to undertake buildings that could comfortably accommodate pupils and other inmates is beyond my present means, and might endanger the schools, or perhaps cause a total failure.

Very respectfully yours,

J. SCHOENMAKERS.

Major A. J. DORN, *Indian Agent.*

No. 43.

TAHLEQUAH, C. N., *September* 10, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, and common usage, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Cherokees during the last year.

The amicable relations which exist between the Cherokees and the neighboring tribes, as well as with the general government, certainly merit its fostering care and protection, for already do they evince much interest in all questions that concern its welfare; and every day they feel more strongly that they are a part of this great republic. The majority of them are strongly national, or democratic, in their sentiments. I regret to say, however, that there are a few Black Republicans, who are the particular fondlings of the abolition missionaries that have been, and still are making themselves very officious upon the subject of slavery. But I have referred to this subject on former occasions and deem further notice of it at this time unnecessary.

The educational interest in this nation, so far as the common school system is concerned, continues in a flourishing condition. It is directly under the care and management of a talented and public spirited superintendent, H. D. Reese, esq., a man of education and indomitable energy, who is very careful in the selection of teachers, as to qualifications, morals, &c.; therefore this system of education is in a flourishing condition. The different schools (with two or three exceptions) are taught by native teachers. I cannot but think that the policy of the superintendent will have a decidedly beneficial effect, not only in keeping a considerable sum of money in the country that is paid them for their services, but in stimulating the youth of the country to improve their qualifications for teaching. I was invited to attend the examinations of two of these schools, taught by native and qualified teachers, Miss Sarah Hicks and Mr. Spencer Stephens, and regret that indisposition prevented my attendance. I was informed by the directors and others who were present, the result was very creditable to both teachers and scholars.

I regret to say that the seminaries or higher schools, are still closed, and are likely to remain so for want of necessary means to keep them in operation.

The agricultural interest is not in so flourishing a condition as reported in my last, owing to the protracted droughts during the summer. Crops will be very short generally, though in some portions of the country, where the soil is better able to withstand dry weather, very fair crops have been raised. Owing to the rust which prevailed during the spring, the yield of oats was a perfect failure, very few attempting even to harvest. Wheat suffered from the same cause, and did not yield more than half a crop. The growing corn has also suffered much. The farmers are, however, curing large quantities of prairie grass, which this year is unusually fine. They are also cutting and shocking their corn; and by using proper economy, there will be sufficient to supply the wants of the people. Several attempts at cultivating the Chinese sugar cane have been attended with complete success. Two of my neighbors, Messrs. M. M. Schrimsher and D. M. Gunter, presented me with a sample of molasses which they extracted from this plant, grown on their own farms. It is a very superior syrup, with a flavor equal if not superior to the celebrated golden syrup. Being provided with only a temporary mill, the yield was not so large as it would have been had they had the necessary means of extracting it from the cane. By the end of another year, however, they purpose to not only supply their own wants, but to export a considerable quantity.

The Cherokees are turning their attention to stock-raising, for which their country seems admirably adapted. Many of them are settling on the western frontier, in order to secure the winter and summer range.

The general health of the country has not been so good as last year, but much better than several years previous. The most fatal and prevalent diseases are those of a malarious character. Many prominent citizens have died during the year, and I think a greater fatality is observable among the more advanced in years than during any previous year. This nation is as well supplied with physicians as any country within my knowledge. There are several natives who are graduates of the most celebrated medical institutions in the United States, beside a great many other followers of Esculapius who have married here and become citizens of the nation.

The national council convenes in this place on the first Monday in next month, and may enact some law in reference to the sale of the neutral ground, though this is doubtful, as their general election takes place next year, which may have some influence on their legislation.

Fort Gibson, the abandoned military post, has been laid off into town lots and sold exclusively to citizens of the nation, the sale amounting to about twenty thousand dollars. During the close of the last session of the council, an act was passed to remove the capital from this place to Ca-too-wah, the name given to Fort Gibson. The principal chief, however, retained the bill, and unless he return it within three days after the commencement of the next session of the council, it becomes a law. It is thought by many that the bill will be vetoed; in which event, a majority of two-thirds will be necessary to make it a law.

I regret to say that citizens of the United States are yet intruding upon the neutral land. I have used every effort to remove them peaceably, but without success; the only way they can be compelled will be to use forcible measures.

I would here suggest to the proper department the propriety of removing the United States district court from Van Buren unto the different nations within its jurisdiction. This course, besides materially lessening the expense, would be a very grateful change to the Cherokees.

I herewith submit the report of the superintendent of public schools, the only one I have received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BUTLER,
Cherokee Agent.

Major E. RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 44.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION, *September* 11, 1858.

DEAR SIR: According to your request I send you a brief statement of the general condition of the public schools of the Cherokee nation. There are twenty-one of them, located at the following named points:

Caney Creek—Number of scholars, 70; Mary B. Adair,* teacher.
Boots Chapel—Number of scholars, 67; Sarah Hicks,* teacher.
Pleasant Valley—Number of scholars, 50; S. S. Stevens,* teacher.
Post Oak Grove—Number of scholars, 60; E. M. Bushyhead,* teacher.
Requah—Number of scholars, 49; Benjamin W. Trott, teacher.
Delaware—Number of scholars, 41; Thomas W. McGhee,* teacher.
Spavineau Vale—Number of scholars, 46; Joseph Vaun, teacher.
Baties Prairie—Number of scholars, 40; Wm. H. Davis,* teacher.
Honey Creek—Number of scholars, 50; Jas. L. Thompson,* teacher.
Mount Cleremont—Number of scholars, 39; Nancy Ryder,* teacher.
Batist Mission—Number of scholars, 76; W. P. Upham, teacher.
Peavine Creek—Number of scholars, 66; Esther Smith, teacher.
Oak Grove—Number of scholars, 57; Louisa M. Ross,* teacher.
Muddy Springs—Number of scholars, 50; Carrie E. Bushyhead,* teacher.
Sugar Valley—Number of scholars, 52; Martha J. Dameron,* teacher.
Forest Hill—Number of scholars, 40; E. J. Ross, teacher.
Gunters Prairie—Number of scholars, 45; Victoria S. Hicks,* teacher.
Sweet Springs—Number of scholars, 41; Sarah E. Walker,* teacher.
Salisan—Number of scholars, 48; Moses E. Frye,* teacher.
Green Leaf—Number of scholars, 46; Emma Williams,* teacher.
Canadian River—Number of scholars, 45; Eliza Holt, teacher.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there are nearly eleven hundred scholars in our schools.

The studies are, spelling and reading, grammar, history, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, latin grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy.

---

[*] Graduates of our high schools, which are suspended.

I may here add that I have visited all over the nation twice since last November, and find quite a change for the better since 1855. More acres are in cultivation; there is an improvement in buildings; much more attention is being given to the rearing of stock of all kinds; there are fewer cases on the criminal calendar; the schools are well attended, and are in a prosperous condition; and everything wears a cheering aspect to every lover of his people.

With my best wishes for your well being, I remain, very respectfully,

H. D. REESE,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

Colonel GEORGE BUTLER,
Agent for Cherokees.

No. 45.

CREEK AGENCY, *September* 14, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following as a report of the condition and affairs of the Creek Indians:

No material change in the form of the government of the nation has occurred since my last report. With the exception of some slight alterations, they adhere to their primitive form of government, which is well adapted to the wants and capacity for self-government of the great body of the nation. Many of the principal men are moral in their conduct, and do much by their example to advance their people in the arts of civilization. They are rapidly advancing in the science of government, and are anxious to establish a form of government similar to that of our States. This feeling will be gradually diffused among the uneducated Indians, which will gradually incline them to a change, and the influence that education and association with the white man is exerting will prepare them, at no very distant day, for a more complicated form of government.

The drought this year has been very excessive in many parts of the nation; but I think the Creeks, by their industry, will make a sufficiency of breadstuffs for their own consumption. They are becoming quite an agricultural people, and have learned that it will not do to look to their annual dues from the United States, but to the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of stock. A large number of them have numerous herds of cattle and ponies, the reputation for which has attracted the attention of dealers in the neighboring States, who annually visit the nation to make purchases of the Indians, paying them just and remunerative prices. This is encouraging to them, not only stimulating them in their laudable emulation to improve their circumstances and condition, by relying on their own exertions, but it exerts a moral influence, because no people can be either moral or contented without employment.

As I remarked in my last report, the Creeks are well satisfied with their late treaty with the government of the United States, though they were conscious that the treaty did not do them full justice. They believe a larger amount was due them, but in view of the great lapse of time since the origin of their claim, and the difficulties and expense attendant upon the prosecution of it, they concluded it best to compromise for a smaller amount and turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. They are anxious that the two hundred thousand dollars stipulated to be paid to them by the 6th article of the treaty of the 7th August, 1856, be paid as soon as practicable. They conceive that the object of the government of the United States in making the payment of the two hundred thousand dollars contingent upon the removal of the Seminoles from Florida to their country west of the Mississippi was to secure their cordial co-operation, and inasmuch as they have complied with the wishes of the government in sending a delegation to Florida, and with the aid of others were successful in effecting the removal of the Seminoles under Bowlegs, which comprised the larger portion of them, and did all that was possible to induce the remainder to accompany them, and that those that remain in Florida are powerless, and cannot harm the citizens of the United States, that it would be but just that the department will make application to the next Congress for the two hundred thousand dollars with the interest accruing on it, so that it may be paid to the nation as soon as possible. In the meantime, if the government think it advisable to send another delegation to Florida to assist in the removal of the Seminoles remaining there, they pledge themselves to fully co-operate with the government in doing all in their power to accomplish so desirable an object. The Creeks think it unnecessary to refer to the benefit the government has derived from the exertions of Major Rector, the Creek and Seminole delegations, and those who accompanied them in visiting Florida to induce the Seminoles to remove to the west. They feel it proper to say, that as soon as the Seminoles that were induced to emigrate left Florida the Seminole war was immediately closed, all of the volunteer force in the service of the United States was mustered out of service, and since then most of the regular United States troops have been ordered to other posts where their services were more needed. This of course has saved to the government hundreds of thousands of dollars, and established peace and quiet in Florida. With this view of the facts, and believing that the few Seminoles remaining in Florida can soon be induced to remove to the west, and as the government is paying interest on the two hundred thousand dollars, and the dissatisfaction that would be produced should the payment be deferred, I think it advisable that the money should be paid as soon as practicable.

With few exceptions the Creek claims have all been adjusted by the United States. One claim, which is not properly a claim against the United States, is not yet adjusted and is producing some dissatisfaction among the claimants. This claim grows out of the treaty of 1832, the first article of which contains a provision that twenty sections of land should be "selected under the direction of the President for the orphan children of the Creek nation, and divided and retained or sold for their benefit as the President may direct." The course pursued in regard to this fund seems not only unjust but contrary to the treaty, which, after setting apart one section of land for every principal chief, and one-half section for every other head of a family, sets apart twenty sections for the orphan children of the nation, meaning of course those who had no father or mother. By the 19th section of the treaty between the Choctaws and the United States, ratified February 24, 1831, a provision was made for the protection of the orphan children of that nation, a quarter section of land was set apart for each family of orphans, and which land has since been sold and the proceeds paid the orphans at the date of that treaty. The orphan children and the authorities of this nation cannot comprehend why the money was paid to the orphans in one case, and has not been paid in the other. The object of both treaties was the same, to compensate those who had a like interest in the land ceded, and who had no one to represent them; for a time the interest on the amount arising from the sale of the twenty sections of land was sent out and paid to the then orphans, and not to the orphans at the date of the treaty who were obviously entitled to receive it. This misapplication of the fund having caused much dissatisfaction it was stopped, but the Creeks consider that a greater misapplication of it has continued to be made, the interest having been taken and used for a general school fund without the consent of either the orphans or the authorities of the nation. This question has been discussed by the authorities previous to and since the ratification of the treaty of 1856, and it was unanimously agreed that the fund belonged to the orphan children at the date of the treaty, and in view of the understanding that the fund was to be paid to the orphans, the Creek delegation set apart two hundred thousand dollars out of the money allowed by the above treaty for educational purposes, which they conceive with the eight thousand dollars the nation annually receives for that purpose is amply sufficient.

The authorities of the nation have twice memorialized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon this subject, setting forth the fact that the interest was improperly paid when paid to the orphans who were orphans at the time of the payment, because, as they allege, they were the children of those who had received all that they were entitled to under the treaty.

The Creeks have in successful operation two manual labor boarding schools—one for each district of the nation—that in the Arkansas district being under the charge of the Rev. R. M. Loughridge, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and that in the Canadian district under the charge of the Methodist church, superintended by the Rev. T. B. Rubles, each educating eighty pupils. In addition to these they have numerous neighborhood schools, being under the supervision of certain parties annually appointed by the general council of the nation. Although I have called upon the superintendents of the schools for their reports, none have as yet been furnished to me.

The subject of religion is one that is exciting a lively interest among the Creeks. There is scarcely a settlement of the nation in which there is not a church under the visitation of white missionary preachers of the various denominations, and under the direct ministry of native preachers. The Baptists appear to be the most numerous and successful, numbering among their converts some of the leading and most influential men of the nation. The Methodists have also made numerous converts, and they too regard their labors as successful, and speak hopefully of the future. I am informed that even the Mormons have some believers in their teachings. They however, are evidently in disfavor and are quite unpopular.

The cause of temperance too, has its defenders. The authorities of the nation have exerted themselves to the fullest extent in suppressing the trade in whiskey. The light horse are instructed to destroy all spirituous liquors, and a law has been enacted inflicting the penalty of four dollars a gallon upon all liquors introduced by natives into the nation, which is strictly enforced, and is effectual to a great extent in suppressing the traffic, which, considering the absence of any military force on this frontier, the importance of which I adverted to in my last report, is much less than might be expected. I however again repeat what I have already advanced in favor of the establishment of a military post adjacent to this country as being altogether essential in fully enforcing all the requirements of the intercourse law.

This season has been somewhat remarkable for the prevalence of much sickness throughout the nation. The diseases, however, are not malignant in their character, and generally yield to the influence of proper remedial medicines.

No census of the nation has been taken since my last report. According to that they number about fifteen thousand souls, the sexes not being designated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. GARRETT,
United States Agent for Creeks.

Major E. RECTOR, *Superintendent, &c.*

No. 46.

CANE CREEK, *September* 19, 1858.

DEAR SIR: As it is usual for missionaries to report to the agent the state of the church in their charge, permit me to inform you of the condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

We have four missions and one school in the bounds of the Creek district; twelve missionaries employed, including interpreters. The amount for their support appropriated by the Southern Missionary Society, $3,050; the number of church members seven hundred and forty-eight; blacks, forty-eight.

Our congregations are large, orderly, and attentive, and are improving (some at least) in Christian knowledge, as well as in other respects. The missionaries report the church in a better condition than some years past.

I am yours, respectfully, D. B. CUMMING.

Colonel W. H. GARRETT,
Creek Agent.

No. 47.

NORTH FORK, *September* 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with my office, as superintendent of the public schools in the Arkansas district of the Creek Nation I herein send you my report.

There are in attendance upon these schools (seven in all) one hundred and seventy-two pupils.

Of this number there are ninety-eight boys and seventy-four girls.

Thirty-seven are studying arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, and writing, with the minor branches.

Twenty-three are studying reading, arithmetic, and geography, with the lesser branches. Forty-nine are spelling and reading, fifty are spelling, and thirteen are in the alphabet.

The past year has been one of improvement in many respects, *particularly* though in the regularity in attendance of the scholars. Teachers have heretofore always complained that the scholars were so irregular in their attendance, parents permitting their children to attend or not as they chose.

The people seem to be awakening to a more lively interest in their children's welfare and improvement.

The teachers employed have been as efficient as could be procured, and have proven to be faithful and diligent in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully, yours,

G. HERROD.

Col. GARRETT.

No. 48.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, CREEK NATION,
September 24, 1858.

SIR: I much regret that owing to absence and other causes over which I could have no control, my report could not have reached you at the proper time.

The school under my care, taught by W. C. Munson and daughter, progressed through the past session of ten months with its full complement of pupils. For some part of the term over the stipulated number were in attendance. The number of the boys exceeded that of the girls by from ten to fifteen. The former ranging from forty to over fifty; the latter from thirty to forty. As to their ages, they ranged along from eight to sixteen years. Some of the smaller ones made very commendable improvement—others did not. The advancement of the larger boys and girls I believe was every way satisfactory.

The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, English grammar, geography, drawing, etc. Considerable time was devoted to vocal and instrumental music, the latter on the melodeon only. Some of the boys declaim well on the stage.

Composition was not neglected, but did not receive, as we thought, the attention it demands in a school of Indian youth, in which, with the larger portion, it is so difficult either to speak or write the English language with any tolerable degree of accuracy.

We have two shops connected with the school, but only some four or five of the boys have worked much in either of them. There is one boy now connected with the wood shop who will no doubt make a good workman, if he only continues long enough. We cultivate about seventy-five acres in corn, oats, millet, potatoes, turnips, etc. We have also been making some experiments with the Chinese sugar cane; it grows finely here, and will we think prove a profitable crop to us.

During the fall and winter the boys help gather in the crop, chop wood, make fires, etc.; in the spring they assist in repairing the fences, cleaning up the grounds for cultivation, and do the most of the hoeing in the fields and garden. Besides this, they grind nearly all the meal we use on steel mills; for this we pay them, as an inducement, ten cents per bushel. It may be proper here to remark that while a goodly number in all these varied exercises prove themselves both reliable and industrious, there are others—not a few at that—too much like the Indian's white man, "*very uncertain.*"

The girls assist in the care and cleaning up of their own rooms, also in their own washing and ironing, sew, and work in the dining room. The girls as a general thing are more industrious than the boys; but, in a moral point of view, not more reliable. Much we humbly conceive yet remains to be done by the means and friends of education in this nation before the Christian religion, with all its solemn sanctions, will be regarded other than as a common thing—a mere matter of convenience—to be repudiated as men do their wives, or their wives them—not regarding the thing more than they do that which constitutes an essential part of the morality it enjoins.

Some repairs and improvements are now much needed on the main building, in order to the comfort and convenience of the school. The annual cost of keeping up the school is about six thousand five hundred dollars, as the books will show, making the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South responsible for two thousand five hundred of this amount. Still, sometimes it is said the Methodists are getting too much; again, by others it is more than hinted that we use the government appropriation for other than the purposes specified in the contract. This we need but say is false, as any one who *will* see *must* see. Surely the Methodist pay well for the privilege of having a preacher as superintendent. His salary is six hundred dollars, and has been, and may have to be again, much less. This salary is fixed by a committee of the conference. The church requires of all her school superintendents regular annual exhibits of all receipts and expenditures whatever. I feel it is due myself to say that since my connexion with this school, I have indulged in no individual speculations of any kind, but only upon my salary for support. I have no property worth naming about the institution.

Yours, most repectfully,

THOMAS B. RUBLE,
Superintendent.

Col. W. H. GARRETT,
United States Agent for the Creeks.

No. 49.

NORTH FORK, CREEK NATION, *September* 24, 1858.

SIR: By your request, I beg leave to submit the following report, in regard to the neighborhood schools in the Canadian district of the Creek nation, under my superintendency, commencing September 1, 1857, and ending September 1, 1858.

I will first refer you to the different points in which the several schools under my charge are located, by setting forth each town or settlement in which there is a school, viz:

North Fork village;
Tuskega town;
Hillabee town;
Thlob Thlocco town;
Tuckabatcha town, on Wewoaker creek;
Tallissee town, on Little river;
Hillabee town, on North Fork.

According to the reports of the teachers of the neighborhood schools, the whole number of pupils who have attended the schools, amounts to two hundred and thirty-one. Of this number thirty-three are females, and one hundred and eighty-eight are males, making an average of thirty-three scholars to each school; yet it must be remembered that not all are regular scholars throughout any one session, for the true state of the case is, that many of the scholars are only of one day's attendance, and this from my own personal observation. The teachers have undoubtedly honestly reported their respective number of scholars, without distinguishing, however, between those whose attendance has been regular, and those who, perhaps, did not see the inside of a school-house more than once during any one session. Fifty pupils, I would say, would be about the accurate number whose attendance at school has been very regular. The studies pursued consist principally of the following, viz: Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, McGuffey's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Readers, mental arithmetic, geography, writing and cyphering. The general progress of the scholars has been good, and among those whose attendance has been regular, it has been fully equal to that of any children; which, considering that many were entirely ignorant of the English language, induces great hopes for the future.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES M. C. SMITH,
Superintendent of the Neighborhood Schools, Canadian District.

Col. W. H. GARRETT,
United States Agent for the Creeks.

No. 50.

TALLAHASSEE, M. L. SCHOOL, *October* 7, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request and the regulation of the department, I beg leave to present the following report of the Presbyterian mission and school among the Creek Indians.

I am happy to inform you that in *our* estimation the manual labor school, under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at this place is in a prosperous condition.

During the session of nine months, which closed on the 15th July last, one hundred and two pupils had been in connexion with the school, viz: ninety-six Creeks, four Cherokees and two whites; of whom fifty were boys, and fifty-two girls. One of the Creek girls was a day scholar, all the others boarded in our family.

The average daily attendance of the *Creek boarders* during the session, was eighty-two and a half. The exercises of the pupils were very similar to those of past years. The boys are required to work two or three hours daily in the garden, farm or work-shop, or in cutting wood, drawing water, &c. The girls, in like manner, are employed in knitting, sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, milking, &c. They are required to devote the usual time to study, viz: from nine o'clock a. m. to four p. m., allowing one hour at noon for refreshment and recreation.

The studies pursued are spelling, reading, writing mental and practical arithmetic, algebra, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, Watts on the Mind, history, composition and declamation; a small class of three boys is engaged in the study of the Latin language.

Owing to the important fact that most of the pupils of the previous year returned and took their places in school, a much larger proportion of the scholars were engaged in the higher branches of study, than in any former year. Their improvement generally has been good, that of some has been very good. At the close of the session, the school was publicly examined before a large audience, in which were many who were capable of judging as to the progress of the pupils. The reading of original compositions by the girls, and declamation by the boys, formed a part of the public exercises. Three of the Creek boys delivered original speeches, in which they gained for themselves much applause. The health of the children during the session, with a few exceptions, has been very good.

As to my labors in a *ministerial* capacity, I would remark that there is much that is encouraging. The people are generally favorable to religion, and are attentive hearers. An interesting church of forty-five members has been built up here, of which eight of the pupils are members. At the Kowetah station we have a church of thirty-nine members.

With the aid of interpreters, we have prepared several *books* in the Creek language. The translation of the Gospel of Matthew, printed and circulated some time ago, is doing a good work. It is read with eagerness by a great many, and with a very few unimportant exceptions, is approved by all.

During the past year, the second edition of the *Creek Catechism*, and a religious work entitled, "*Come to Jesus*," translated into Creek, have been published and partly circulated among the people.

The anxiety thus aroused among all classes to read these books, but especially *the word of God* in their own language, is so great, that this may be truly marked as *a new and important era* in the history of the Creeks. There is a growing interest also manifested in the education of their children.

I am happy, also, to report that but little *drunkenness* has been witnessed in our part of the nation for some years past.

This is doubtless owing to a three-fold agency, viz: *the enforcement of the United States laws* against the introduction and sale of liquor in the Indian country; *the efficiency of the Creek light horse company* in spilling the liquor when introduced; and the influence of the temperance society in discountenancing the use of all intoxicating drinks, and in moulding public opinion to sustain the laws.

Hoping that these indications of improvement will become brighter and brighter, and that the actual advancement of all classes in civilization and christianity may be commensurate with the great necessity of the case,

I remain, very respectfully, yours truly,

R. M. LOUGHRIDGE,
Supt. Presbyterian Manual Labor School.

Colonel WM. H. GARRETT,
United States Agent.

No. 51.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *August* 18, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following reports showing the present condition of the Seminole Indians, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian bureau.

I received my appointment as agent of the Seminoles on the 21st of November, 1857. I was immediately qualified, and on the 27th received of Major Rector, superintendent of Indian affairs, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the annuity then due these people; being the 13th of fifteen instalments under the 4th article of treaty of January, 1845; with which I proceeded to this place where I arrived on the 4th of December, and immediately caused a council to be called for the purpose of taking the census, preparatory to the payment of the annuity, and also to settle the preliminaries for the selection of a delegation to proceed to Florida, under the direction of Major Rector, superintendent, and to induce, if possible their friends yet remaining in Florida, to emigrate to their new homes in the west. The result of which has since been reported to the department by the superintendent, to which more reference is here made.

On my arrival here on the 4th as before stated, I found the Seminoles in the highest state of excitement owing to the unequal and unjust distribution of the improvement fund, turned over by Major Rector, superintendent, to James Factor, who had been appointed treasurer of the nation, for the express purpose of receiving and paying out this fund. The Indians had called a council, which met about the 1st of November to investigate the alleged abuse, and had continued in session up to the last of the month, only a few days before my arrival. They had caused a considerable amount thus unjustly and wrongfully paid out to be returned. Still there was a considerable deficiency to satisfy those who had been either overlooked or designedly neglected. In order, therefore, to enable the national council to carry out their views of right and justice, they by unanimous consent agreed to make the three instalments due under the treaty of January, 1845, a national fund. As soon as they heard of my arrival, I was called upon by the national committee, and notified that the funds in my hands had been appropriated by the national council as a national fund, and that they were required so to inform me. I informed them if the amount was paid them it would have to be paid as annuity; that it would require the assent of the department before it could be regarded as a national fund, and that I would make known their wishes upon the subject, and recommend the application of the two remaining instalments for the objects to which they had been appropriated above referred to; which I do most cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of the department. Should the amounts above referred to be withheld by the government from the object to which they have been appropriated by the Seminole council, it would be the means of reproducing the excitement that prevailed among these people in 1857, and perhaps would lead to acts of violence. For I believe if they should become excited upon this subject again, nothing short of the lives of some of their principal men would appease their vehement exasperation and indignation. I would most earnestly recommend to the department, that the two payments yet due under the treaty of January, A. D. 1845, be authorized by the department to be turned over as a national fund. I would remark, that the payment made in December last, although made to the head of families by me, was turned over by them to the national committee as soon as received.

On the 28th day of May I reached Fort Smith, in company with Major Rector, superintendent, and the emigrants from Florida. On the 1st of June, Bowlegs and his party numbering one hundred and sixty-four persons, were placed in my charge by the superintendent, with instructions to proceed with them to their country west, I immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for transportation, and was enabled to leave on the 3d. We had to encounter a great deal of disagreeable weather with bad roads and high water. We reached this place on the 16th of June, having lost four of the emigrants by death; a large number also being sick. I was instructed by the superintendent to furnish competent provisions to the emigrants up to the 5th of July, after which period it would be furnished under contract. The supplies furnished by contractors are of good quality. The emigrants have preferred receiving the larger portion of their meat ration in stock cattle which has been encouraged by me, believing that it was much better for them to receive stock cattle than the beef slaughtered. The emigrants continue to suffer considerable from sickness; several of them have died since they reached this neighborhood; nor is the sickness confined to the emigrants alone, for the old settlers appear to suffer almost to as great an extent. The disease with which they are afflicted has assumed the typhoid character, and in many cases terminates fatally.

There appears to be the best feeling now existing between the Seminoles themselves and the neighboring tribes.

There is, however, very considerable excitement now existing on the frontiers of the Chocktaws and Chickasaws, in consequence of the depredations perpetrated on them by the Comanches. This is a subject which has, no doubt, long since been reported to the department by the United States agent for those people, and also by the military commanders on the frontier.

I have just returned from the new Seminole country. I spent several days with Mr. Jones, United States surveyor, who was at the time of my visit, running the line dividing the Creek and Seminole nations. I found upon a personal examination, that the prejudice of these Indians heretofore, in regard to their new country, was not very well founded. It is true that in many places timber is scarce and indifferent, but I found plenty of timber except such as was suitable for boards, which is rather scarce. The soil is generally of a very good quality.

The number of Seminoles according to the census of last fall, including the emigrants who arrived from Florida the present season, is two thousand and sixty; of that number eight hundred and eighty-seven are females. They are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. Many of them have fine stock, from which in a few years they will receive a handsome profit. The change of their homes will for a short time operate somewhat against them. But the advantages of a fresh range for their stock, which they will secure by their removal, will, to a great extent, remunerate them for the loss they may sustain in their removal. The Seminoles are an industrious and well disposed people, when free from the baneful and pernicious influence of ardent spirits which I am sorry to say, they are not entirely exempt from. The use and abuse of intoxicating liquors is, however, of not very frequent occurrence lately, there being a manifest improvement in this particular among these people.

I regret that I cannot speak so favorably of the growing crops as I would wish. Owing to the almost continuous rains in the forepart of the season, by reason of which the usual and necessary amount of labor could not be bestowed on them, and the almost unparalleled drought since about the 15th of June, will cut crops of every description very short. Still I think, with proper economy in the use of the supplies that will be raised, with the assistance of a good mast, of which there is a fine prospect, together with the amount of hay secured by almost every one having a large number of stock, there will be no want of supplies for home consumption. There is a very evident improvement in the disposition of the Seminoles as regards the educational and moral condition of themselves and children. They evince generally a great desire to have their children educated, but have only one school to which they can send them, that is the mission at Oak Ridge, established by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1848, under the superintendence of the Rev. John Lilley, who by his industry and Christian example, has gained the confidence and good will of many of the most influential men of the nation ; in fact the principal chief is one of the elders of the church, as well as one of the most liberal patrons of the school or mission. For the progress and other particulars of this institution I refer you to the report of the Rev. Mr. Lilley, which accompanies this.

The educational fund provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of August, 1856, being three thousand dollars annually for ten years, to be applied to those objects as the President shall direct, I would recommend its appropriation for the establishment of two manual labor schools, one for males and the other for females ; giving to each half of the annual appropriation of said fund ; and I would also recommend that the Rev. John Lilley should have charge of the female mission to be thus established. He is from his long and intimate acquaintance with the Seminoles and their language, well calculated to supervise and render the service required of the superintendent of such schools. I consider the habits of industry, morality and knowledge imparted to students at schools of this character, when properly controlled and conducted, of far more value than all other educational knowledge that can possibly be imparted to an Indian. I would recommend that the Rev. John Lilley should have the management and oversight of the school for the education of the males, unless it should be thought advisable to have it conducted by some other denomination or society. This, I think, however, would tend to diminish the usefulness of the school, and greatly increase the expense of its establishment. The Seminoles as far as I have learned, are very much in favor of Mr. Lilley, and I think he would be preferred to any one else.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the necessity of a speedy selection of a site and the erection thereon of suitable buildings for an agency, and also a council house for the Seminoles. This would, it is believed, be the means of causing them to remove and settle in their new country sooner than anything that could possibly be done. They frequently speak of this subject, and say that as soon as the site is selected and the buildings commenced, they must select their homes. I have no doubt but that, as soon as this is done they will immediately move. The emigrants are likewise desirous that the assistance provided for by treaty may be furnished. In regard to the application of the means for that purpose, I would recommend that the funds be placed in the hands of the superintendent, subject to draft of the agent, in such sums as might be necessary in the progress of the work. I do not think the houses can be erected with due economy as regards the means or with security to the contractor, for the following reasons : first, the uncertainty at what time the labor would be required ; secondly, scarcity of building materials in some localities, which must necessarily cause some of the cabins of the same dimensions to cost from one-fourth to one-half more than others. In view thereof, I would recommend that authority be given the agent to contract for, separately or otherwise, the erection of such cabins as might be required. This could only be done after the site was selected by the Indians, and the materials for the construction personally examined. The objections here suggested do not so fully apply to the erection of the agency buildings, as almost all the materials except some heavy timber, will have to be procured either at Fort Smith or some other point equally remote. The Indians are desirous for the establishment of blacksmith shops provided for by treaty. I would recommend that authority be given for the selection of suitable sites, in order that they may be completed by the first of January next.

The military bounty land warrants forwarded to this office in January last, were not received until June, owing to my absence in Florida. They have not as yet been paid out in consequence of the general indisposition of the Indians. I understood while at Fort Smith, that the goods for the thirteenth and fourteenth instalments, under treaty of January, 1845, had been received and in store, in charge of Messrs. Sutton and Spring; but owing to the want of funds to pay charges already incurred, as well as those that would be made in transportation, I deemed it advisable not to receive them until I had received the funds for that purpose.

It is very desirable that the guns and other articles provided for by treaty; to all who should emigrate, be forwarded at the earliest convenience of the department. Major Rector, superintendent, who is now at the seat of government, has I have no doubt, furnished a list of the number of warriors, and also of the women and children, so that I deem it unnecessary to forward one. This is a subject I would not have mentioned in this report, were it not for the almost daily importunity of the emigrants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD,
United States Seminole Agent.

Major ELIAS RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 52.

OAK RIDGE, *August* 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I submit the following report of the manual labor school among the Seminoles at Oak Ridge. This school though not receiving its main support from government, yet being the only institution of the kind among the Seminoles, deserves on that account, if for no other consideration to be noticed and reported. The school was commenced by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1848, and has been mainly supported by that board ever since. No other school has ever existed among the tribe. It has quietly gone on from year to year doing its blessed work under God, of educating and enlightening the minds of the Indian youth that from time to time have resorted here. The number of Seminole children in school during the last year was twenty-one, three Creeks, one Cherokee, one Yucha. Those who are not Seminoles pay boarding. Here I would remark, that such has been the advantages of this school over those of the common neighborhood schools of the Creeks, our neighbors, that almost constantly since this school commenced, numerous applications have been made by the Creeks to take their children in as boarders, preferring to pay for their board rather than send them to their own schools where they could go free of expense. The pupils have made good progress in their studies, which were during the last year, orthography, reading, arithmetic, English grammar, writing, composition, and speaking. At the close of the session in July, we had a public examination, at which the pupils showed for themselves their progress and improvement.

In manual labor the boys, nine in number, together with five from other tribes, were daily instructed, principally in the garden and farm, the larger boys plowing, and the smaller ones hoeing, besides every other work necessary about such a place.

The girls, twelve in number, also were taught sewing, knitting, cooking, and all other work pertaining to housewifery. The children are for the most part talented and promising, and some of them we hope are Christians.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN LILLEY.

Colonel RUTHERFORD,
Seminole Agent.

No. 53.

AGENCY FOR CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS,
October 14, 1858.

SIR: Since my last annual report no material change has taken place in the social condition of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

They have continued to advance in civilization. Their schools are well sustained, their churches have increased, and a more lively and active interest seems to be taken in everything connected with public policy in both tribes than I have noticed since my residence in the Indian territory, a period of five years.

Among the Choctaws there has been, during the past year, an exciting political contest between two parties, both highly respectable in numbers and talents. While the excesses of party spirit are to be regretted, the general effect is beneficial, inasmuch as it arouses the attention of the people, stimulates investigation into the nature of their government, their present condition and future prospects. Party spirit, however, among the Choctaws, in regard to their organic law, has run to an alarming extent, and at one time threatened the peace of the country, and necessarily attracted the attention of the United States government. But, inasmuch as you are on the spot, and have had an opportunity to see and fully understand both the causes and extent of the disagreements between the contending parties, I deem it proper to leave you, who are so much more competent to do justice to the subject, to present it to the notice of the Department of the Interior. I must be permitted, however, to express an earnest hope that the measures taken by you under the direction of the government may happily terminate the unfortunate political difficulties in which the Choctaw people has been involved for the past year, to the regret of all who feel an interest in their welfare.

In the month of June last the Comanche Indians commenced depredations upon the Chickasaws and whites, near Fort Arbuckle, and I felt it necessary and incumbent upon me, in the absence of any United States troops, to call upon the Choctaws and Chickasaws to turn out for the defence of the frontier.

Soon after a respectable force, in answer to my call, had assembled at Fort Arbuckle; a company of United States infantry arrived at that post, worn down by a long march in the heat of summer. Being apprehensive that a considerable body of Comanches were hovering on the border, I felt justified in making a *reconnaissance* west of Fort Arbuckle, and extended it as far as the Wichita mountains. The force employed was mounted, consisting of about seventy-two men, mostly Chickasaws, and were retained twenty days.

Having heretofore reported in detail touching this subject, I deem it unnecessary to say more than that my observation, as well as subsequent events, have satisfied me there is reason to apprehend a serious Indian war upon the frontier of Texas and the Choctaw and Chickasaw country; nothing, in my opinion, can avert it, but the employment, by the government, of an active and strong military force in that direction.

I ask leave through you to renew the recommendations I had the honor to make to the department when last in Washington city, that a strong native police or constabulary force among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be paid by the United States, and subject to the orders of their agent, should be provided for; and also that a depot of arms, to consist of rifles and Colt's pistols suitable for mounted men, with a sufficiency of ammunition, be established on the border (say at Fort Smith) for the purpose of arming the Indians of this agency for defence against the Comanches, should such a step become necessary. It is well known that the Choctaws and Chickasaws for many years have abandoned the chase. They are consequently poorly armed and almost destitute of ammunition, for which reason I now think, as I then thought, it would be prudent to have suitable arms and ammunition within reach in case of an invasion of their territory by hostile Indians.

My observation among the Indians has led me to the belief that *per capita* payments among them have a tendency to discourage industry, promote idleness and vagrancy, and demoralize and blunt their moral sense, by holding out inducements to trade upon the faith of their annuity at different places to the full extent of it; and that, in my opinion, the department should by all legitimate means endeavor to induce the tribes entitled to this class of payments to relinquish them and apply their funds to educational and useful purposes, under direction of their national council and legislature.

Referring to accompanying reports by superintendents of schools and missionaries for information in detail, upon educational and religious subjects,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ELIAS RECTOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation.

No. 54.

GOODLAND, CHOCTAW NATION, *October* 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Sickness and recent bereavement in my family have prevented my reporting to you at an earlier day. My time is occupied in preaching the gospel and missionary labor in the bounds of the Goodland church, which embraces the two neighborhoods of Goodland and Bok-Chito. At each of these places there are good, comfortable houses of worship. The one at the latter place has been completed within the past year.

The whole number of church members is about two hundred and eighty. Seven have been added since my last report. We cannot say of all this number that they are consistent Christians. There are cases of defection, and that these have been more frequent of late is not strange, considering that for more than a year our people have been under no restraint from law and government. The state of their political affairs has been such as to draw off the minds of many from serious things; it is matter for gratitude, however, that the effect has been no worse; our meetings are still well attended and our congregations seem thoughtful and attentive. In addition to the Goodland church we have had the care of the church at Good Water, fourteen miles distant. This church numbers sixty-nine members. Seven have been added to it since my last report. The neighborhood school at this place is still sustained. It has been taught the past year by Miss Mary Ann Greenlee, from Fredericktown, Ohio. The number of children in attendance has been on an average larger and more regular than the year previous. I mentioned in my last report that we receive nothing from any source for the support of this school. We commenced the last year with the understanding that those who enjoyed its privileges should pay a nominal sum to make up the salary of the teacher and incidental expenses. The whole amount received for this purpose is $40. The majority of the children speak English, so that those who understand only Choctaw are in a manner compelled to learn the English. The studies pursued are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, the shorter catechism and singing.

The school at Bok-Chito, formerly taught by Mr. J. E. Dwight, has been suspended, he having removed from that place.

I am sorry to report that intemperance has increased among us very much of late. This is owing mainly to the fact that there are no laws or officers to suppress it. Moral suasion or religious influences have but little power over men who are recklessly indifferent to their own and the welfare of others.

In this immediate neighborhood there is more of the spirit of industry than formerly; but there is still a large class of young persons, particularly orphans and those who have grown up subject to no control, who are addicted to habits of idleness and dissipation. Two serious obstacles exist to prevent any great improvement in this respect. The first arises from their holding their lands in common. They are at liberty to move from place to place as inclination or their interests lead them. I have known families to move four and five times in the course of a year. This state of things has the effect to perpetuate habits of vagrancy and idleness, and to counteract the benefits which, in other circumstances, they might derive from the establishment of churches and schools among them.

Another serious difficulty arises from the low estimate in which the marriage relation is held. Separations of husband and wife are common occurrences, and the effect upon children is disastrous. They are left uncared for with no home, to wander about and grow up addicted to the worst of vices.

I must advert to one thing more before closing my report. We have been implicated here and elsewhere with the present political difficulties of this people. For one, I have not thought best to notice what has been said on this subject. I feel it to be my duty, however, in my report to you to deny the charges. Some of our stations, as the one at this place, are public places—too much so. They are made so contrary to our wishes and much to our annoyance. The election ground for this county is within one hundred yards of my door. Public men of both parties are often here. We invite them to our house and entertaim them at our table; but for all this we have no more to do with their public affairs than the missionaries in China. We have been accused too of being abolitionists, and the emissaries of abolition societies. Public men ought not to betray so much ignorance of missionaries and missionary operations so near home, and with so many sources of information within their reach. The position of the Choctaw missionaries on this subject is so well understood in the religious community that we cannot believe those who make these charges to be honest in doing so.

With great respect, I remain very truly yours,

O. P. STARK.

Douglas Cooper,
United States Agent.

No. 55.

SPENCER ACADEMY, *June* 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I send you with pleasure the report of Spencer Academy for the year ending June 29, 1858. The whole number of pupils connected with the academy during the session just closed was one hundred and twenty. The largest number present at one time was one hundred and ten. There were present at the close of the session one hundred and two. No new scholars are received after the commencement of the last quarter of the term. The plan of instruction and government adopted nine years ago continues unchanged. The teachers last session were the Rev. James Frothingham, the Rev. H. A. Wentz, and Mr. Robert J. Young. Mr. E. Evans had the charge of the boys during work time.

The *first division* or *school*, composed of our oldest and most advanced boys, was under the care of Mr. Frothingham. The whole number connected with the first division last session was forty. There were four geography classes, two grammar, two arithmetic, one algebra, one latin, three reading, and two spelling classes, reciting daily.

The first class in geography went nearly through Cornells' Primary and Smith's Quarto Geographies. The second and third classes went once through Cornell's Primary, and the fourth class went half through the same book.

The first class in arithmetic went nearly through Davies' Arithmetic, and the second class to federal money and reduction, in the same book.

The class in algebra went some ways in equations of the 1st degree; one boy entered quadratic equations.

The latin class went through the conjugation of verbs and commenced the reader.

The first class in reading *read* and part of the time carefully *studied* Ackerman's Natural History. The second class read McGuffey's and Goodrich's Third Readers and the Pictorial Definer. The third class also read the Second and Third Readers. The boys in this division have attended diligently to their studies, and have made good progress.

On Saturdays they were all required to write and hand to their teacher for correction original compositions. The school was always opened with scripture reading by all the boys and with prayer by the teacher. They thus read the four gospels and the books of Genesis and Exodus during the session.

The *second division* was under the care of the Rev. H. A. Wentz. The whole number of boys connected with this division was thirty-nine. These were arranged in six classes. All attended to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music. The books used were McGuffey's Readers, Cornell's Geography, and Colburn's and Davies' Arithmetics. The teacher in his report to me at the close of the session remarks: "The general progress of the boys has been highly satisfactory to me and would, I think, compare favorably with white boys of the same age. Their deportment has generally been good, and their improvement in manners and morals very satisfactory and encouraging."

The third division was under the care of Mr. R. J. Young. This is the primary department of the academy. The whole number of boys connected with it last session was forty-one. These were divided into eleven classes. Their studies were, of course, wholly elementary, reading and spelling, with a little arithmetic and geography. Mr. Young has taken a very lively interest in his youthful charge. In his report at the close of the session he writes: "I have had a very interesting school this time. My pupils, with one or two exceptions, are as bright a set of boys as could be found anywhere, and I think they have made good progress in their studies. Thirty of them can now read in the New Testament, the greater part of whom did not know a letter when they entered school at the commencement of the session. One boy who could not read a word at the beginning of the term has improved so rapidly that he is now ready to leave the primary school and enter the second division. Another boy who began his letters only five months ago can now read in McGuffey's Second Reader. The general behavior of the little fellows has been very good; much better than the behavior of the same number of white boys would have been."

During the session Captain Dukes, one of the trustees, visited the school three times. Captain Robert Nail, superintendent of the board of trustees, visited the school once. Both these gentlemen expressed themselves very well satisfied with the progress of the students, and with the general condition of the institution.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER REID.

General D. H. COOPER,
United States Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 56.

IYANUBI FEMALE SEMINARY, EAGLETOWN, CHOCTAW NATION,
July 16, 1858.

DEAR SIR: By the order of the trustee our school closed on the 6th. We have received during the term thirty Choctaw girls to find a home with us. The number of those permanently with us has been about twenty-five. Ten have been received as day pupils.

Misses Gaston and Dada have been most faithful in the discharge of their duties. They have been very successful in securing the affection and the willing obedience of those under their care.

As we review the year we have the pleasure of feeling that our labors have in a good degree given satisfaction to the trustee under whose care the school has been placed, as well as to those who have committed their children to us.

Yours, truly,

J. D. CHAMBERLAIN,
Superintendent.

General D. H. COOPER.

No. 57.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION, *August* 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with my duty I herewith transmit you my annual report. I closed my session on the 1st of July in the presence of many of the patrons and friends of the school, and I flatter myself to the satisfaction of all. I am happy to say the boys made commendable progress in all their studies, which were as follows: Four in Webster's Spelling Book, exclusively; fourteen in Webster's Dictionary; fifteen in McGuffey's First; fifteen in McGuffey's Second; seven in McGuffey's Third; ten in McGuffey's Fourth, and eight in McGuffey's Fifth Readers; ten in Smith's Grammar; six in Mitchell's Geography; sixteen in Smith's Arithmetic; one in Davies' Algebra; and I am happy to say that the improvement was equal to that in any previous session. Circumstances made it necessary to make changes in my principal teacher and farmer. I closed with Rev. J. M. Jones as principal teacher, and Mr. J. P. Newton as farmer. Those gentlemen discharged their parts well, as did all others connected with the institution. My mission family consists of myself and three children. Mrs. Laviny Smallwood, matron, and Miss Harriet Folsom, seamstress. We are progressing slowly with our new building. We expect to complete it during the fall, the same when completed will compare favorably with any building in the western country; it is large and commodious; the workmanship is being well executed.

I have about ninety acres of corn that will yield about thirty bushels per acre; about four acres in vegetables; made a failure in oats, from rust; I have preached as often as was in my power; usually had good congregations with quite a religious interest. There has been much dissipation in the country, owing principally to the political excitement and unsettled state of the government. I anxiously hope and confidently expect a speedy terminus to confusion and vice, as the government is now moving on quietly. There have been three courts held in this neighborhood, at which many offenders have been tried and punished according to law. I am happy to know that the legislature of the State of Texas has passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to a native of the nation, which, if enforced, will result in much good. If the State of Arkansas would pass similar laws we might expect very beneficial results. The people are gradually improving in industrious habits; fine crops are being raised, surpassing those of any previous year. I think we have much to encourage us, and by a faithful discharge of duty and the blessing of a Merciful Creator, that the Choctaws will soon become a prosperous and intelligent people.

Yours, with respect,

W. R. BAKER,
Superintendent of Armstrong Academy.

General D. H. COOPER,
Indian Agent.

No. 58.

GOOD WATER, *August* 30, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The following is the report of Koonsha Female Seminary for the year ending July 1, 1858.

The whole attendance during the session was *forty-nine*. Of these, *forty-four* boarded at the institution, the remainingg *five* were day scholars.

The school was arranged in two divisions; each division under the instruction of *two* competent teachers, one of whom taught in the schoolroom, the other instructed in needle work, knitting, &c., and trained them to habits of cleanliness, industry, and good behavior; the scholars also receiving daily lessons in various departments of household industry and economy from the former matron, Mrs. Balentine, and since her departure from Mrs. Ainslie.

The first division, comprising twenty-two boarding and two day scholars, and under the instruction of Misses M. E. Denny and E. Diamond, had regular daily exercises in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, and vocal music, and a weekly exercise in English composition.

The second division, comprising twenty-two boarding and three day scholars, and under the instruction of Misses J. Hitchcock and N. Morehead, attended daily to reading, spelling, penmanship, mental arithmetic, vocal music, and English composition. The scholars of this division were less advanced than in the first.

All the scholars made commendable progress in all departments of study.

The whole school was carefully trained in the knowledge of religious truth, daily by the teachers, and on the Sabbath by the superintendent.

We acknowledge thankfully the goodness of God in preserving throughout the year the health of the teachers, and generally the health of the school.

Rev. H. Balentine and family left the mission on the 11th of May. His departure was deeply regretted by all, as his long experience and superior abilities rendered him eminently qualified for the important post he occupied. The session closed on the first of July. The examination held on that day was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils, and by others interested in the school. All were highly pleased with the progress and proficiency manifested by the school. The people around us are generally industrious, civil, moral, and temperate. I have not seen one case of drunkenness since my arrival, a period of more than four months.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. AINSLIE.

General D. H. COOPER,
Agent for the Choctaws.

No. 59.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: As superintendent of Wheelock Female Seminary, Choctaw nation, I submit to you the following report for the year ending July, 1, 1858.

The number of scholars has been as follows:

Boarders	27
Day scholars	25
Total	52

Average attendance, about forty.

The instruction in books has been given by Miss Mary W. Lovell and Miss Mary J. Semple, who have discharged well their duties. The scholars have made good improvement under their instruction. The studies have been about the same as heretofore.

The boarding pupils have all been in the family of Mr. S. T. Libby, steward of the school, who, and his excellent wife, Mrs. H. E. Libby, have labored assiduously for their good.

Miss Lucy E. Lovell has had the direct care of them out of school hours, and has labored faithfully in giving them instruction in sewing, knitting, and other manual labor connected with a family. This we regard as a most important part of their training.

I have been permitted, in God's good providence, to spend most of the year at the station, preaching to the people, and translating the bible into their language. I am conscious that I have done but little, much of my time being occupied with efforts to relieve the sick. Still I hope that good has been done, and that my labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN EDWARDS.

General D. H. COOPER,
United States Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 60.

PINE RIDGE, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 13, 1858.

SIR: The time has come for my report of the Chuahla Female Seminary for the year ending June, 1858.

Miss Child has continued to give instruction in the school room; and Miss Dwight, a full Choctaw and sister of Mr. J. E. Dwight, has had the care of the girls out of school, and instructed them in plain sewing and in other domestic labors. Mrs. Kingsbury, now in her seventy-fifth year, though feeble, has been able to superintend the dining room and kitchen departments.

The whole number of scholars has been twenty-seven. Three of these did not enter at the commencement of the term. With this exception, the attendance of all has been uninterrupted through a nine months' session.

The deportment of the scholars has been unusually pleasant and submissive.

The studies of the pupils have been similar to those reported in former years.

Seventeen studied geography; seven made good progress in English grammar; eleven were in arithmetic, &c.

The school closed on the 30th of June. About one hundred neighbors and friends were present, including the trustee of the district and the attorney general of the nation; all of whom, according to custom, were provided with a plain dinner. I heard no complaint, either as to the school or the entertainment.

I have preached three-fourths of the time at Dooksville and the other fourth of the time in the neighborhood of Spencer academy and at Wheelock.

Six have been added to Pine Ridge church on examination—two by letters; and two have died. Total number of communicants, fifty-five.

A weekly prayer meeting has been attended at Pine Ridge, and another at Dooksville. A monthly collection has been taken up through the year. The aggregate of these collections, together with some individual donations, has amounted to $350. This sum has been applied to various objects of Christian benevolence.

We would acknowledge with gratitude the kind providence of God in preserving, to an unusual degree, the health of our numerous family.

The moral condition of the community around us has been better than could have been expected, considering that there have been no officers to execute the laws and that every one has done that which seemed good in his own eyes.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. KINGSBURY.
Superintendent Chuahla Female Seminary.

General Douglas H. Cooper,
Choctaw and Chickasaw Agent.

No. 61.

Lenox, Choctaw Nation, *September* 8, 1858.

Dear Sir: I have the honor and pleasure of submitting to you the following brief report:

Our neighborhood school, in charge of George H. Morse, closed the 2d day of July, in the presence of all the parents and almost all the friends within twenty miles. And although the weather was extremely warm, recitations, interspersed by singing, were listened to for more than four hours, and speeches for two hours, without apparent weariness.

Number of pupils, 47; average attendance, 28. Number who read tolerably well, 29; number who study Choctaw definer, 34; number who study arithmetic, 25; number who study geography, 15; number who study grammar, 17; number who study history, 6; number who were learning to write, 26. We use McGuffey's series of readers, Davies' and Greenleaf's Arithmetics, Mitchell's Geography, and Fowler's Grammar.

We have somewhat to do with eight other schools: two English, kept all the week by natives, with very good success, and six Choctaw schools, kept Saturdays and Sundays. These I visit in turn, speaking on Saturdays upon temperance, education, and industry, and preaching on the Sabbath.

Very much interest is manifested in committing the Scriptures and reciting in the Sabbath school; men thirty, forty, and even fifty years old recite ten, twenty, and some thirty verses each Sabbath. One girl of twelve years, full Choctaw, in our family, commits one chapter every week and recites it in the Sunday school.

Our church numbers one hundred and nine. Eighteen have been received since the 1st of January. Twenty-two children received baptism, twelve births, and one death.

More than two hundred have joined the Temperance Society, which now numbers four hundred and sixty in our field of labor.

The increased demand for books in the Arkansas district is an encouraging fact.

Within six months I have disposed of, by gift or otherwise, more than one hundred Choctaw Testaments, one hundred and twenty hymn-books, sixty volumes of Bible history, one hundred and forty Choctaw spelling-books, and a quantity of tracts upon vital piety, family government, temperance, and industry.

A new house of worship is being finished here, built wholly by our people, who are the pure blooded and noble hearted Choctaws; another, fifteen miles east, greatly enlarged, and another, thirty-six miles from us, to be erected after harvesting.

Our farmers here in the mountains will realize less than one-third of a crop of corn of most remarkably good quality, notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the government the past year and the troubles in other parts of the nation.

Here, in Wade's Settlement, there has been the same order, peace, and good will to men as heretofore; no drinking, fighting, killing, or even litigation, or ball-playing, within twenty-five miles.

Education, religion, and industry have occupied the heads and hands of our people to such an extent that little room was left for *savage customs*.

The great rains in the winter and spring, causing the Chiowichi river and other small streams to be often not fordable, beyond which many of our scholars live, caused the low average attendance the past session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, truly,

S. L. HOBBS.

General D. H. COOPER,
Agent of U. S. for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 62.

CHICKASAW M. L. ACADEMY,
June 21, 1858.

SIR: In reporting the condition of the Chickasaw M. L. Academy for the past year, it affords me great pleasure to acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of the Supreme Being in blessing us with general good health. We have had but one death at the institution during the year, (which was caused by inflammation of the brain,) after a very short illness.

The blessing of peace has rested upon us. Our number has been full most of the year, and much of the time considerably over. The scholars have been contented and orderly in their conduct, cases of transgression occurring but seldom; even when they do they are of a mild character.

By an act of the legislature, in view of myself and family visiting our friends in Kentucky, (after an absence of more than seven years,) the school was closed one month earlier than the usual time.

We had no public examination, but some days previous to the close the superintendent, Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by Governor Harris, Mr. H. Colbert, the national secretary, and the special trustee of the school, Major Humphries, spent two days in thorough examination of the different classes, taking the books themselves and examining them on the ground they had passed over, as pointed out by the teachers, which embraced, first, the elementary studies, as spelling, reading; second, primary geography, and first lessons in arithmetic; third, advanced arithmetic, Mitchell's School Geography, and English Grammar; fourth, Davies' Elementary Algebra through equation of the second degree, and penmanship for about two-thirds of the school.

The examiners expressed themselves not only satisfied but surprised at their progress and proficiency in the various studies. Their advancement otherwise is as marked as their progress in books. In short, they are a peaceable, decent, orderly set of boys that we would be proud of anywhere. In addition to instruction in the common school, they have also been carefully taught in the Sabbath school in the various ways used in that department; many of them are much interested in it, and have committed large portions of Scripture to memory; quite a number of them are deeply religious, and we trust afford grounds of encouragement for future usefulness both in church and nation.

We are still giving considerable attention to agriculture, endeavoring from year to year to enlarge and improve our farm, with a view of benefitting the institution and improving our youth in the knowledge of that important department. We have this year seventy-five acres in corn, fifty in wheat, forty in oats, and eight in the Chinese sugar cane.

We are also cultivating the different kinds of grasses, or many of them, as clover, blue grass, timothy, herds grass, lucerne, and millet; all of which, so far, are doing well.

Our crops (except the wheat and oats, which have sustained injury from the rust) are very promising. For the purpose of facilitating our improvements and the mechanic branches to be connected with the institution, we have a saw-mill, driven by one of Hoard & Sons' superior eight-horse steam engines, to which we have also attached a flouring mill. We are now erecting out buildings, as barns, sheds for cattle and sheep, corn-house, and stabling. Our object in all is to teach, not only our scholars, but the nation, not the knowledge of books only, but of things practical, profitable, and useful; and to place before them the advantages of useful machinery and farming implements: as reaper, thresher, corn-sheller, cob-crusher, cultivator, roller, as well as the most approved of those more common. And with the same object in view we take at the institution and seek to circulate among the people those most excellent agricultural periodicals the Cotton Planter and Soil of the South, and the Valley Farmer, which, I think, are doing great good.

I am yours, respectfully,

J. C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Gen. D. H. COOPER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 63.

WAHPANUCKA INSTITUTE, *July* 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I send you the report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1858.

Taking up the items of information in the order mentioned in your circular of July 14, 1857, I give—

1. The number of scholars, &c.

By reference to our account, forwarded to the department in January last, you will find that we had during the third and fourth quarters of 1857 sixty-eight full scholars and ten irregular ones. The times of the ten were equivalent to four full scholars. Our allowance from the department for those two quarters was $2,700. The actual expenses of the school for the same time were $4,640 75. Our account for the first and second quarters of 1858 contains the names of ninety-four full scholars and eleven irregular ones. The times of the eleven are equivalent to six and a half full scholars. We are entitled therefore to the full allowance for one hundred scholars, which is $3,750. The actual expenses of the school for the same time amount to $4,005 50. This will answer your inquiries as to the amount of money expended and whence derived.

In their studies these scholars are divided into three schools, primary, middle, and third.

Our primary school contains the names of forty-seven girls. These were arranged in four classes. Nearly half of these entered school for the first time this term. All of them can read a little. The highest class read pretty well in the Second Reader. All of them have committed portions of Scripture and the Catechism. This school was exercised constantly in giving the sounds of the vowels and the simple powers of consonants, and could read and spell very accurately.

Our middle school contained thirty-five girls, arranged, also, in four classes. The lowest class were reading in Second Rreader; had been over about forty-five pages of geography, through Child's Catechism, and had committed in all three chapters of Scripture. The highest class have gone through "Smith's First Book in Geography," the first three rules in Smith's Inductive Oral Arithmetic, the Assembly's Catechism, and four chapters of Scripture. The other two classes were intermediate.

Our third school contains twenty-four girls, arranged in three classes. The lowest class have gone through the elementary parts of written arithmetic, embracing the four ground rules, have finished about half Smith's Quarto Geography, and are exercised daily in reading, writing, and spelling. They learned one verse of Scripture each day. The highest class have a familiar knowledge of geography, having gone through and reviewed carefully "Smith's Quarto." They have memorized the whole of Tower's Grammar, and have a good knowledge of analyzing and parsing sentences. In arithmetic they have carefully reviewed the more difficult parts previously learned, have gone nearly over the last half of Ray's Arithmetic, part third, and reviewed as far as through interest. Eight chapters of Scripture have been memorized during the last two quarters, besides hymns and catechism.

The other class is intermediate. All in this school are exercised daily in reading, writing, and spelling.

Each of these schools is in charge of a separate lady. But apart from this division of the school, and having no reference to it, there is another division into families. In each family there is a proportionate number of large and small girls. Each family is, also, under charge of a separate lady. Here they are taught domestic work, sewing, washing, ironing, and housekeeping generally. I give the report of one of the ladies engaged in this department of labor:

"The girls have been so obedient and kind, have manifested so great a desire to keep the rules of the school and improve, that I cannot hand in my report without a few words of their general deportment. In sewing they have been very industrious, and some of them excel in the use of the needle. Several of the smaller ones can, and have made any article of clothing neatly. In housekeeping they have made great improvement in tidiness and order. The number of articles made, altered, and mended, show their industry. They have appeared during the whole term contented and happy.

"On the Sabbath their conduct has been particularly good, making that day the most pleasant of all.

"There has been much labor and much accomplished, but their readiness to learn, their obedience, their desire to keep themselves neat, their rooms in order, and their respectful kind manner, have lightened the work much, making the term pass off rapidly.

"Their uninterrupted health has been a source of great thankfulness. Whilst in temporal things they have done well, we must rejoice that in spiritual things God has not been unmindful of them. Some have already united with the church, and others are asking an interest in the prayers of God's people.

"I parted with them all with great regret, feeling somewhat as an older sister parting from many kind sisters, hoping soon again to see them. This department of missionary labor I have found very pleasant."

The above will give you a pretty correct idea of what we desire and strive to accomplish in this department.

2. Number of teachers, &c.

The above division of labor shows that we require six ladies for the two departments already mentioned. We have employed, altogether:

C. H. Wilson, superintendent, South Carolina; J. C. McCarter, farmer, &c., South Carolina; Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. McCarter, boarding department, South Carolina; Theodore Jones, gardener, Kentucky; Mrs. Jones, Miss Eddy, Miss Barber, teachers, New York; Miss Stanislaus, teacher, Canada; Miss Mathers and Miss Lee, teachers, Pennsylvania.

We have also seven colored servants hired, to wagon, to cut wood, to wash, and to cook; these we hire at the usual prices. Our salaries are, for married men, $200 in money and board for self and family, with $25 additional for each child. You ask whence this compensation is derived? Our board receives from the Chickasaws, through the department, $75 per scholar. This sum usually covers about three-fourths to four-fifths of the expenses of the school; whatever is needed more than this the board appropriates.

3. We have two good gardens of an acre each, and about ten acres of farm now in cultivation. The produce of this is all consumed here.

4. We are in the employ of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, O. S. We have two organized churches among the Chickasaws, embracing seven preaching stations and nearly two hundred members. Including the scholars at this institution, there are about two hundred children and about seventy adults in Sabbath schools. Our board expends annually for this institution about $2,500 over and above the allowance from the department, and for Sabbath schools, &c., about $250. Of the latter, about two-thirds come actually from the funds of the board, and one-third from the teachers and native members here.

5. In reply to your fifth requisition, I have to say that—

(*a.*) In religious matters we have great reason to be encouraged—encouraged by the godly lives of our church members in general; by the peaceful and happy frame of mind of some of them, even in death; and also by the numbers who are coming out decidedly on the Lord's side. The spirit of God seems to be poured out in some measure upon our scholars and upon the people around. We hope for yet greater blessings to come in answer to prayer.

(*b.*) In temporal matters they make slow but steady progress. In this county there is, I believe, less drinking than in either of the others, and I believe there has not been a murder in it since I have been here. I cannot now call to mind one.

(*c.*) I fear that many will be discouraged in regard to crops this year. First, the floods of May did serious injury, and now corn is suffering for want of rain; but unless the drought be very long, I think most of them will make their bread.

I notice quite a number of fields owned and tended by men who three years ago made no pretensions at all to labor.

With feelings of regard for yourself, and earnest desire for the good of this people,

I am yours, very truly,

C. H. WILSON.

General D. H. COOPER.

No. 64.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY, C. N., *September* 2, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Until a few days since I knew not where to address you; hence the backwardness of my report.

Our school closed its past session June 22—time fixed by Mr. Mitchell, general school superintendent.

Mr. Mitchell was not present to witness the public examination at the close; Captain Kemp, local trustee, with others, however, was, and as far as we know were satisfied.

There has been, we think, more than ordinary interest in the school during the past term, manifested by both patrons and students.

Fifty-four scholars were received into the school during the session; average attendance from forty to forty-five.

A good degree of religious influence has prevailed in the school the most of the time. Ten of the students were admitted into the church. Of our farm of about fifty acres we cultivate about thirty, from which we realized the past year 210 bushels of wheat, about 240 bushels of oats, and from 400 to 500 bushels of sweet potatoes, with fruit and vegetables sufficient for our use.

A respectable number of our neighbors are experimentally religious, (we judge from fruits,) and all respect the Gospel.

Our community is industrious, enterprising, generous, kind, and seem to have for their motto, in everything good, "Onward and upward."

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. CARR.

General D. H. COOPER,
United States Agent for Chickasaw and Choctow Indians.

No. 65.

COLBERT INSTITUTE, CHICKASAW NATION,
September 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of ill health, together with necessary absence from home, I have neglected to this late moment to forward to you my annual report for Colbert Institute.

The last session of this school opened in November, 1857, and closed by appointment of Mr. Mitchell, the superintendent of public schools for the Chickasaw nation, on the 7th day of July last.

Mr. Mitchell was not present at our examination, but Captain Winchester Colbert, the local trustee, together with a large number of the people, was present, and nearly all the patrons of the school manifested an interest in the exercises of the occasion. There were nearly sixty students in constant attendance during the entire session; true there were some vacancies that occurred during the session, but those were promptly filled by new selections made by the assiduous and indefatigable trustee, Captain Colbert. Our students in the main (boys and girls) demeaned themselves well during the session.

We have, during the past session, added to our farm about forty acres, most of which we only partially cultivated, in consequence of the unfavorableness of the season for farming operations. Our oat crop was an utter failure, as was the case with all who planted in this section of the country. The corn that we planted early has yielded well; our late planting is a complete failure in consequence of the protracted drought.

With the exception of a few cases, the students, teachers, servants, in a word, the entire mission family, have enjoyed, during the entire term, general good health, for which we feel thankful to Almighty God. Many of the students are members of the church, and bid fair to make exemplary and useful members of society soon. There has been quite an interest manifested by many of the people of this neighborhood on the subject of religion; a goodly number have been baptized and received into the church, and, in connexion with this, we have observed a *marked* desire upon the part of even the uneducated to understand and obey the civil law of the nation; no drinking of whiskey or disorderly conduct in this neighborhood; a general feeling of kindness and sociability prevails throughout the community, and upon the whole the firm conviction of our mind is that morally, socially, and politically, the Chickasaws of this vicinity are on the upward and forward march of improvement.

Very respectfully yours,

F. M. PAINE.

General D. H. Cooper,
United States Agent for Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.

No. 66.

TEXAS AGENCY.

San Antonio, Texas,
September 16, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian bureau, to submit the following as my annual report:

From time to time during the past year, under instructions from your department, all changes and incidents worthy of note, occurring with the Indians under our charge, have been regularly reported by myself and the agents under my supervision.

Enclosed with this you will please find the annual report of special agent Leeper, with the report of the farmer at Comanche reserve, &c., to which I would respectfully refer you for all the particulars of that agency.

I regret to state that up to the present date I have not received special agent Ross' annual report nor its accompanying documents; I consequently have to rely upon his last quarterly report and census roll, &c., for the condition, numbers and prospects of the Indians at Brazos agency.

By reference to the census rolls of the agents, you will perceive that there are on the two reserves, viz: three hundred and seventy-one Comanches, against four hundred and twenty-four last year, showing a decrease of fifty-three souls; and that there were on the 30th June, at Brazos agency, one thousand one hundred and twelve, against one thousand and fourteen last year, showing an actual increase of ninety-eight souls, making a total on both reserves of one thousand four hundred and eighty-three souls. The Comanches have made much better progress this year than they did last, although they have been much harrassed, as set forth in the agent's report, and have cultivated their farms with commendable success, and have now a school of forty scholars in successful operation, and the children are making considerable progress.

The Indians on the lower reserve (Brazos agency) have also been much harrassed by the hostile bands of Comanches, &c., and have on frequent occasions been compelled to join the troops in pursuit of parties of depredators, in one of which they acquitted themselves with much credit, and are spoken of in the highest terms by Captain Ford, of the State troops. They on that occasion rendered important services, and proved themselves true to our people, and to their agreements with the government.

In addition to the considerable loss of stock by attacks from the hostile bands on our borders, as reported from time to time, their progress has been considerably checked and much valuable stock lost, from the strong prejudice against them produced on the minds of many of our citizens, by the frequent forays of the unsettled Indians, which have been used freely by designing men to influence the public mind against the reserve Indians. The consequence is that they been compelled to confine themselves strictly to the reserves, and could not venture out a sufficient distance to reclaim their lost stock.

As long as this state of things is permitted to last the reserve Indians of Texas will and must make slow progress in civilization. The necessity of their having to carry on a desultory warfare with the border tribes for their own protection keeps alive the natural roving spirit of the Indian, and renders him restless under the restraints necessary to advance him in civilization. Had the Indians on the Texas reserves been protected in their lives and property, as was contemplated when the settlement was first made, they would by this time have lost all taste for war; as it is now, although they have made considerable progress in agriculture and educating their children, there is still a considerable war spirit kept alive in all the tribes now settled.

I am happy to state that those prejudices against the reserve Indians have now almost entirely subsided, as the citizens on our frontier have become convinced, by the success of the troops in pursuing the depredators, and the good behavior of the reserve Indians during the past summer, that their suspicions were groundless, and recent investigations convince me that there is no respectable party on that portion of the frontier who will sustain the reserves.

There is now a good school opened at Brazos agency, with an average of thirty scholars, and the children are making considerable progress.

It is to be regretted that the general government could not in this have consummated the contemplated policy of settling all the bands of northern Comanches, Kioways, &c., on the new reserve, east of Red river. This, in my opinion, is the only practicable mode of relieving the government from the expense of a continued border warfare with them, or of giving efficient protection to the frontier of Texas. It is also believed that as soon as the reserve is opened and settled west of the Pecos river, the mail routes now being established to the Pacific will be protected, and those roads rendered safe for travel. The depredations recently committed by Indians on those roads through Texas have been of a very serious character, and have resulted in the death of four citizens and the loss of a large amount of property.

The chastisement inflicted on the northern Comanches by the State troops under Captain Ford and the reserve Indians, in May last, has, up to a recent date, relieved our frontier from the frequent attacks of marauders on our borders. But from the threatening attitude assumed recently by them much trouble is to be apprehended this fall, unless the measures (now very forward) taken by the commanding general of this department are successful.

Learning that our frontier was seriously threatened, General Twiggs has ordered four companies of the 2d cavalry into the Indian country for the purpose of making a campaign against them. At his request a small company of the Indians from Brazos agency will accompany the troops as spies. It is hoped that this force will be able to restrain those Indians; but this, which is all the disposable force that could be sent without exposing our whole frontier, is believed to be entirely inadequate to control so large a body of Indians as, report says, are threatening our frontier.

I have endeavored during the year to act fully in concert with the military authorities, and can now state that a good understanding exists between the officers of the army and the agents of Texas, and that the measures now being pursued with our Indians (both those on the reserves and on our borders) have been freely canvassed between the commanding general of Texas and myself, with satisfactory results.

For the support of the Indian service in Texas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, you will perceive that $62,186 50 is required, against $61,655 25 last year. This estimate is based upon the fact that much of the stock, both horses and cows, has been lost or stolen during the last year, which has greatly reduced the means of subsistence, and for the establishment of a school for the Comanches. I estimate $25,000 as an amount probably required for a reserve west of Pecos river, should that reserve be established.

Notwithstanding the many discouraging influences operating upon the Indians on the reserves during the past year, there is a marked improvement both in their moral and social condition; and the increased quantity of land brought into cultivation, and additional dwellings, and the patience displayed under many threats of extermination hurled at them by reckless or designing men, show clearly the strong attachment to their new mode of life; and I hope and trust that the general government will, at no distant day, adopt the colonizing policy for all the tribes on our borders. I rely fully upon the results obtained with the Comanches now settled to prove conclusively that, with proper management, they and all other wild tribes are capable of arriving at a high state of civilization.

I would again call your attention to the importance of extending the Indian laws over the reserves of Texas. It is difficult to restrain whiskey sellers when we have to rely on the State courts, as the prejudices are on all occasions against the Indians.

Commending this report, with accompanying documents, to your favorable consideration,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. NEIGHBORS,
Supervising Agent Texas Indians.

HON. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 67.

COMANCHE AGENCY, TEXAS,
August 20, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the requisitions of the department I have the honor to offer the following as my annual report:

There are three hundred and seventy-one Indians located on this reserve, showing a decrease of twenty-nine since my last annual report. The cause may be traced to a train of untoward circumstances; some have died, but the most of them have abandoned the reserve. During last winter and spring very many depredations and some murders were committed on this part of the frontier, which naturally produced the highest degree of excitement and the most virulent indignation against Indians generally. Knowing this to be the case, on the 20th of January last I forbade the Indians located here from leaving the reserve, lest they might perchance meet with citizens or soldiers and be mistaken for those who are hostile, and receive treatment accordingly. The Indians, contrary to my expectations, very cheerfully and willingly complied with my injunctions. The depredations, however, were still continued, and many trails of stolen horses were traced in the direction of the reserve; some quite near, evidently to draw the attention of the community to the fact, and to cast censure upon the reserve Indians. These facts were seized upon by one or two reckless and designing men in the neighborhood, exaggerated tenfold, and circulated far and near with so much adroitness and plausibility that many honest men were induced to believe the stories; the consequence was, that the Indians on the reserve were daily threatened with extermination by the people under whose laws and government they had taken protection. They were also alike apprehensive of violence and bloodshed from the less civilized bands of their own tribe, the ties of friendship between them having been severed to a great extent on account of the treaty which they have entered into with the general government. The troops, also, who were heretofore stationed at Camp Cooper were ordered to abandon their post for a more distant point just at the time of the highest excitement; and that, too, with anything but encouraging indications of protection to the Indians by the officer in command, which was well calculated to produce much apprehension and alarm. They were also told by mischievous persons that their only chance for security and safety was by flight, and a reunion with the wild tribes. Some did leave, which will account for the decrease in number. The truth has at last come to the surface, and the Indians now stand upon as fair terms with the citizens as they have ever done heretofore, and the finger of scorn and contempt by the community is pointed at those who propagated the slanders and produced the excitement as a reward for their labors.

I entered on my official duties at this place on the 16th of May, 1857. The last of that month, or the first of June, ensuing, a reserve Indian, by the name of Jack Porter, with two or three followers, returned from a tour to Mexico with ten or twelve stolen horses; the supervising agent being present at the time, the horses were taken from them, a council of the chiefs called, and a severe lecture given to Porter and his companions, with a positive declaration that if they (or any others of the tribe) were ever known to leave the reserve again upon any such expedition they should be instantly shot. Since that time no more parties of the kind have left the reserve; no depredations have been committed of any kind, with a felonious intent, by the reserve Indians, that I am aware of.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties and threatened dangers with that these people have been surrounded during the past year, they have cheerfully and quietly followed their agricultural pursuits, and have apparently been satisfied to be confined to the narrow limits of the reserve. This, I apprehend, is the result of sound judgment and good sense on the part of the Indians more than from any management or agency of my own. Those who are here are determined to pursue a quiet, civil life, and to follow, as far as possible, the good examples of white men. Their crop of corn, which is one of the best in the country, was cultivated principally by the labor of their own hands, under the efficient instructions of their farmer, Mr. H. P. Jones, and will be amply sufficient to supply them with breadstuff during the ensuing year. Their wheat was sown too late, and amounted to but very little; but we have convincing proof that this is an excellent wheat country, and perhaps the surest crop, if properly sown. Their crop of pumpkins and melons has been cut off by excessive dry weather. On the first of January last a school was commenced which terminated the thirtieth of June. The teacher not being considered in all respects a suitable person for the station, the boys however learned remarkably well under his instructions. They vary from five to fifteen in number. Most of them learned to spell, and some to read simple sentences. They evince a great deal of sprightliness. One of them, I am sure, would compare favorably in point of talents, with the most sprightly boys of any of the surrounding schools. We have again established a school under much more advantageous circumstances, with suitable house-room, and at the Indian camp, where the attendance of the boys will be required by the chief.

Since the abandonment of Camp Cooper, the Indians have removed to that place, and by the expenditure of five or six hundred dollars in repairing the buildings, most of them will have comfortable quarters, with which they would be delighted. They say "their hearts are glad," and that they are now satisfied. In my last annual report I suggested the propriety of establishing a blacksmith shop here: permit me again, with all due deference, to direct your attention to that subject; not that I believe the amount of work necessary to be done here would fully justify the expense of a shop, but it would enable the Indians to learn something of that trade. They are anxious to learn, and would devote much attention to it. They have an idea that if they were near a shop, they could soon learn to repair their gun locks, make arrow points and butcher knives.

The health of the reserve has been quite good during the past year, with the exception of chronic diseases, which have been generally relieved by the efforts and skill of Dr. Shirley, who has been employed for the purpose.

The present detail of men who are stationed here under their instructions to act in concert with the agent, is quite sufficient to insure harmony in the neighborhood; but if it is the design of the general government to place troops on this frontier for a protection against hostile Indians, it would seem to me that this is one of the most natural positions, as it is directly in their thoroughfare from the north; and as these Indians are acquainted with their habits and manner of approach, they would be likely to make the discovery if any should pass, and by that means greatly facilitate the efforts of the military. It is made a part of my duty to use all laudable means to settle on this reserve, under the present chief, the remaining part of the Pe-na-ta-ken band. No obstacles would have been found in accomplishing the object, but for the difficulties attending the reserve during the past year, and the inducements to a settlement in the region of the Wichita mountains, which seem to have been offered by Agent M'Kisick. It will be seen by reference to Agent M'Kisick's annual report of October 21, 1857, that there are about six hundred Comanche Indians living on or near the one hundredth degree of west longitude. If so, I apprehend that they are principally of the Pe-na-ta-ken band, as a delegation from them arrived here some months since to ascertain upon what terms they would be permitted to settle here. The terms being agreed upon, I sent in company with them two Indians of this reserve to welcome and escort the party here, but they returned and informed me that the agent up there had made propositions more to their taste and inclinations, and that they would not come. If it should be the desire of the general government to locate these Indians in that part of the country, would it not be better to decline any interviews with them upon the subject here? as a conflict of action between Agent M'Kisick and myself would be well calculated to defeat the objects of both. The way they are now situated they feel that they could avoid proper chastisement for depredating upon the civilized Indians adjacent to whose country they live, by taking protection on this reserve; and the reverse, they think they could depredate here and find security there.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LEEPER,
Special Indian Agent, Texas.

R. S. NEIGHBORS, Esq.,
Supervising Agent, Texas Indians, San Antonio.

No. 68.

COMANCHE AGENCY, *August* 18, 1858.

SIR: I have entered upon the labors of an Indian school at this place, and it was truly gratifying, at the opening of the school, to see the interest that the Indians felt in having their children educated to speak the English language. On the day we opened the school there was a full attendance of all the chiefs and all the heads of families. And after Colonel Leeper, the special agent, had addressed them through the interpreter, with regard to the utility of having their children educated, and the intention of the government in so doing, their head chief made a very lengthy speech to his people relative to their future prosperity. I have been in council among the various tribes of Indians, but I never before witnessed so much concern among any other tribe, nor saw such willingness to give the names of their children as students.

There is now a great avenue open for much good to be done for these Indians, and as I have been appointed as teacher to instruct and superintend this school, I pledge myself to the agents, the Indians, and to all whom it may concern, that I will devote all my talent, skill, and undivided attention to their instruction; for all the children under my charge are very attentive to gain information, therefore I am well assured that in a short time we will be able to make as full a display of the improvement of the young in our school as in any other Indian school in the United States or elsewhere. The following is a table or list of the students.

MALE STUDENTS WITH THEIR AGES.

No.	Name of students.	Age.	No.	Name of student.	Age.
1	Baish	10	14	Thisero	10
2	McThéro	11	15	Thurin	8
3	Hogthey	9	16	Moheba	7
4	Thasbaway	13	17	Maney	11
5	Thu Cocksway	15	18	We-thib	9
6	Peck-po-wa	16	19	Howanna	11
7	Theckema	14	20	The-quass-ber-ra	12
8	Haird	9	21	Timishua	15
9	Weno-u	10	22	Opanna	11
10	Onabisth	17	23	Wa-tonaba	9
11	Tampa	18	24	Somark	8
12	Hunter	19	25	Homorequa	10
13	Sequas-sa	12			

FEMALE STUDENTS.

No.	Names.	Age.	No.	Names.	Aga.
1	Quinotah	20	7	Nemo-rockamo	25
2	To-to-quah	18	8	Cami-ra	20
3	Channan	22	9	O-ni	19
4	Yock-ca	16	10	To Pecha	24
5	Passa-yack-ca	24	11	Nema-veta	17
6	One-wan	10	12	Pe-hu-ri-ka	23

The Indian students are very attentive and spend from six to eight hours in study each day.

The following table shows the number of books in our library.

McGuffey's Eclectic First Reader	3
The Elementary Spelling Books	6
Total	9

The number of books wanted in school—

The Pictorial Spelling Books are preferred, if they can be obtained, of which we want	36
McGuffey's Eclectic First Reader	12
Total	48

RICHARD SLOAN, *Teacher.*

R. S. NEIGHBORS, Esq.,
Supervising Agent Texas Indians.

No. 69.

COMANCHE AGENCY, *Texas, August* 20, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

The Comanches settled upon this reserve have about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, of which ninety-six are in a good state of cultivation. Eighteen acres were sown in wheat about the 12th of February, which has proved to be almost an entire failure, not making over fifty bushels in all. The balance of the farm was planted in corn. The planting commenced on the 15th of March. A part of the land was bedded, and the corn planted in the water furrow at from two to four feet apart. The balance of the field was planted in checks four and a half feet each way. The bedding system has proved the best in a droughty country like this, making at least six bushels per acre more than the checked. The preparation of the land for planting was done by white labor, but the planting and cultivation was done entirely by the Indians; and it is thought by competent judges that the farm will yield an average of twenty bushels per acre. The farm this spring was divided into six parcels, varying in size according to the number of persons belonging to the head of each family, consequently they have worked with a great deal more spirit and energy than they did upon the old system of community farming.

As to the disposition of the crop nothing as yet has been done, though preparations are now under way for the gathering and housing of the crop when the proper season shall have arrived. About two hundred bushels of the corn were gathered by the Indians while in the roasting ear state, thrown upon large fires, partially heated, then shelled and dried in the sun. The corn thus prepared is carefully laid by for the black days of winter.

The economy of this plan of using corn is much to be doubted; but as they toil and sweat to raise it it was deemed prudent to let them make such use of a portion of the crop as would please them best.

As the Comanches on this reserve have determined to give up their former roving habits, and pursue agriculture as a means of subsistence, I would respectfully recommend the breaking up of the balance of the land now enclosed. For this purpose a good prairie plough is very much needed. I would also insist upon a more liberal supply of farming utensils, such as ploughs, hoes, cradles, &c.; also a small supply of carpenter's tools, to be used either by the farmer in the repairing of agricultural implements, or by such Indians as may wish to engage in any useful labor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES, *Farmer.*

M. LEEPER, Esq.,
Special Indian Agent, Comanche Agency, Texas.

No. 70.

BRAZOS AGENCY, TEXAS, *September* 6, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the present year.

The Indians of the agency, numbering in all one thousand one hundred and twelve souls, have enjoyed unusual good health during the past year, having had no serious sickness except the aged and infirm, and the very young children. You will observe by my quarterly census rolls that there have been very few deaths in proportion to the number of souls, and I think their general health will compare favorably with any other community of the same number.

All events of importance that have transpired during the past year have been brought to your notice in my quarterly reports. I deem it, therefore, unnecessary to recapitulate, but as I may have occasion to speak of those events, I shall deem it proper to respectfully refer you to my monthly and quarterly reports for particulars.

Owing to the campaign made with Captain John S. Ford, of the State troops, in the second quarter of the fiscal year, and the excitement created by frequent forays of the Northern Comanches, and other renegade Indians of northern Texas. Our young men of this reserve have made less progress in farming than I expected, having been prompt in joining any authorized expedition against the hostile Indians. From the 10th of June the Indians had no rain on their crops until they were entirely parched up by the drought; this fact and their being obliged to confine themselves to the limits of the reserve have caused a deficiency in the supplies required for subsistence, which I anticipated they would produce themselves.

I am now satisfied, by actual experiment, that the lands on this reserve are better adapted for the raising of wheat than corn, and would recommend that each tribe should sow at least one hundred acres in wheat, as the surest crop and most productive. It is also advisable to have a mill put up on the reserve to grind their wheat, as there is great loss in their present mode of grinding on steel mills, and beating in common mortars. I do not think it would be very expensive to establish a mill, and believe it would be very beneficial to put up one on the reserve.

They show considerable improvement in farming, taking good care of their tools, ready to work when called on by their farmers, and evincing economy in saving everything in the way of subsistence that they raise.

Their stocks of cattle and horses have increased notwithstanding the difficulty of securing such as have ranged outside the limits of the reserve. They are purchasing, to some extent, hogs, oxen, and wagons, and are evincing a general desire to improve their condition.

The general disposition among the several tribes to send their children to school at this agency shows their great desire for improvement, and I think by a proper expenditure for subsistence the school would be more fully attended, as at present three tribes reside so far from the school house that they cannot attend regularly. I have, therefore, made temporary arrangements to feed a portion of the scholars by an extra issue of provisions, and have obtained the services of a woman from each tribe to act as matrons and to superintend the children. From the short time since the school commenced and the progress they have made thus far, I anticipate good results, and believe the scholars will compare favorably with any school in the department. I herewith enclose the report of Mr. Z. E. Coombes, teacher, and refer you to the same.

I think it advisable, and would respectfully recommend that the services of a competent man should be obtained for the management of the several farms, instead of two as heretofore, thereby giving us more assistance for the same expenditure. I would recommend Mr. J. J. Sturm, whom I know to be a man capable to fill the position.

The blacksmith and armorer reports that he has given general satisfaction to the Indians on the reserve, which I fully endorse, and if his services can be procured another year I think they would be beneficial to the service, and I respectfully recommend the purchase of such materials as he deems necessary.

I have employed George Williams, a Delaware Indian, as assistant interpreter, at a salary of $300 per annum, to assist Jim Shaw, our interpreter, as his services are necessary for the advancement of the school, and in case of sickness one would be required. I think George Williams competent to perform the service.

The beef contractor, since June 30, has kept me well supplied with good beef, according to my requirements, and has now on hand a sufficient supply for the ensuing winter. I do not think any extra quantity of beef will be required, unless for scouting purposes in co-operation with the military department, which cannot be anticipated.

During the past year a great change has taken place in the feelings of the citizens of Texas towards the Indians of the reserve, and all good citizens assist and sustain the reserve at this time according to your instructions and by their own wish. About one hundred of the young men went out on a scout with Captain William Marlin, of the State troops, in pursuit of animals stolen from this reserve. Captain Marlin and a portion of the Indians have returned, not meeting with any hostile Indians; a party of twenty-five of the Indians are still out, and have every prospect of obtaining their horses or redress. I have also, agreeably to your instructions, arranged with the chiefs of the different tribes to furnish Major Van Dorn, of second cavalry, United States troops, the number of men he requires for his expedition, they to be commanded by their own captains, and in charge of Mr. L. S. Ross, who is instructed to co-operate with Major Van Dorn, while the Indians remain with the expedition; since the expedition in co-operation with Ford's command of Texas State troops, there have been some fifty head of horses stolen from Indians of this reserve, and they are anxious to recover their own horses, and chastise the depredators. I am satisfied the men who will go will do good service, being picked men.

So far as my observation extends, I am satisfied that the policy now being pursued by the department will be successful in the end, provided the protection guarantied to them by the treaty of settlement, is fully carried out on the part of the government, as the Indians on their part have not only manifested a desire to become settled and civilized, but have afforded great protection to our frontier citizens by their co-operation both with the troops of the State and the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. ROSS,
Special Agent, Texas Indians.

ROBT. S. NEIGHBORS, Esq.,
Supervising Agent, Texas Indians,
San Antonio, Texas.

No. 71.

BRAZOS AGENCY, TEXAS,
September 7, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with my duty as teacher of Brazos agency school, I transmit the following annual report of the condition of the same.

This school had its commencement on the 1st of June, consequently has been in existence so short a time that much progress cannot be expected to have been made by the scholars.

This being the first attempt made towards establishing a school among the Indians of this reserve, and their children being accustomed to no restraint or coercion, makes the introducing them to the confinement and control necessary to their receiving instruction a work which will require much time to accomplish.

From the commencement of this school to the present time, there has been a continued excitement among the Indians of this reserve, caused by the depredations committed on and near this reserve by the wild Comanches and their allies, which excitement has operated seriously against this school. The following is a statement of the number of scholars attending this school, their sex, and the average attendance per day, viz:

Whole number of scholars, 60; number of boys, 47; number of girls, 13; average attendance per day, 30; number of scholars spelling, 35; number learning the alphabet, 25.

The tribes who most patronize the school are the Tahwaccarroes and Caddoes, both of which tribes are manifesting considerable interest in getting their children to school.

There will be a small lot of stationery required for the advancement of the scholars.

I would respectfully recommend that an assistant teacher be employed to assist me in instructing the scholars, as there are now more pupils belonging to the school than one teacher can properly instruct.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. E. COOMBES,
Teacher Brazos Agency School.

S. P. ROSS, Esq.,
Special Agent Texas Indians.

No. 72.

BRAZOS AGENCY, TEXAS, *September* 10, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit you this, my report, as farmer for the Wacoes, Tahwaccarroes, and Tonkahuas. The three tribes have about three hundred acres in cultivation. Their wheat yields them ten bushels per acre; the Tonkahuas not so good as the Wacoes. Their corn crop made about fifteen bushels per acre. The stock given them by government looks fine, and is increasing. These three tribes are improving their farms to some extent. They have built but little this year. Their houses are good.

I must report to you that the tools and wagons belonging to the Indian farms are in good order.

All which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

H. R. MOSS,
Farmer for the Wacoes, Tahwaccarroes, and Tonkahuas.

S. P. ROSS, Esq.,
Special Indian Agent, Brazos Agency, Texas.

No. 73.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 27, 1858.

SIR: I expected before forwarding this my annual report of the Indian affairs of this Territory for the present year, to have been able to visit most of the tribes under my charge, but the unexpected delay in the receipt of the annuity goods leaves me only time to see the Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches.

The goods reached here on the 27th of August, when that portion of them intended for the Utahs and Jicarillas was immediately despatched to Agents Archuleta and Carson, at their respective agencies, and early in the present month I left the superintendency to meet the Indians and be present at the distribution of the goods.

On the 8th of September I reached the agency of Archuleta and Sub-Agent Pfeiffer, at Abiquin, accompanied by R. C. Miller, esq., agent for the Indians of the upper Arkansas. We found assembled at the agency about twelve hundred Indians, composed of the Capote band of Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches. On the 9th we met them in council. They appeared to be contented and satisfied, and seemed to have increased confidence in the friendly purposes of the government. Agent Miller desired to have a talk with the Utahs on the subject of a difficulty that now exists, and has for a long time existed, with them and the Indians under his charge, with a view to a reconciliation. The Utahs seemed not only willing but anxious to make peace with all the Indians of the plains, and agreed to meet them in council whenever notified of the time and place of meeting, provided Agent Carson would accompany them and be present in the council.

I then spoke to them about making peace with the Navajoes, with whom they are also at war. This proposition they positively refused to consider, alleging that the Navajoes had always deceived them, and they could have no confidence in their promises, even under the solemn pledges of a treaty of peace. There were some complaints against the Capotes for property stolen by them during the winter and summer, but so far as I could learn the chiefs had in every case required the return of the property stolen by their people when it could be found and identified.

The Jicarillas, like the Capotes, expressed themselves well satisfied with the kind and humane action of the government in reference to them during the past year. They have been planting corn, though not as extensively as we desired. The reason assigned for this omission was the war that exists with the Navajoes and Utahs. They did not seem to regard themselves as parties to the war, but having been so long identified with the Utahs they were looked upon as enemies by the Navajoes, and in consequence were compelled to abandon most of their planting grounds. For the same reason they were forced to fall back upon the settlements, causing much annoyance and trouble to the citizens during the summer.

On the 10th of September the annuity presents were distributed to both these bands, and, judging from all outward appearance, the presents were received in the proper spirit. They gave every desirable evidence of submission and obedience to the requirements of the agents, and seemed not only pleased but highly satisfied with the extent and liberal amount of the presents.

On the 11th we left the Abiquin agency for the Covejos to meet the Mohnaches and Tobawaches. We arrived on the 13th and found already assembled some twelve or thirteen hundred Indians On the 14th we met them in council. I had not seen any of the Tobawaches since the attempt made by the Mormons to seduce them from their allegiance to the government.

I congratulated them upon the successful resistance they had made to the evil and wicked counsels of those bad men, by which I assured them they had secured the confidence of their Great Father, and that they would be rewarded for their fidelity.

Some complaints were made against the Mohnaches of robberies committed upon the property of Mexicans, but in most cases Agent Carson had procured the return of the property to the owners.

Many thefts were also charged upon Mexicans of property stolen from the Indians. While we were in council several horses were stolen from them by Mexicans. It appeared quite evident that as many causes of complaint existed on one side as the other.

On the 15th the annuity presents were distributed and received by the Indians in a quiet and orderly manner. They appeared well pleased, and expressed great satisfaction with the quality of the goods and the liberality of the government.

On the evening of the council an express came in from Captain Duncan, in command of Fort Garland, giving notice that a large body of Kiowas and Cheyennes had passed the fort in pursuit of the Utahs. Agent Carson immediately notified the Utahs to place them on their guard against a surprise. The object of these expeditions by the Indians of the plains is plunder, and they should not be allowed to pass a military post for such an object.

The Utahs expressed some surprise that those Indians should make an expedition against them at the very time their agent was asking for a treaty of peace.

The Tobawaches, as stated in my report last year, is by far the largest band of Utahs that belong to this superintendency; they number from twelve to fifteen hundred; have heretofore lived entirely by the chase, and up to the present time have had but little intercourse with the whites, consequently they are not addicted to any of the vices that follow the contact of savages with civilized man.

Notwithstanding the good conduct of the Capotes and Mohnaches on the occasion of receiving their annual presents, it is the opinion of Agent Carson, who has been much with them in former years, that there is a growing spirit of insubordination strangely manifested among them, which he fears will have to be subdued by the military arm of the government before they can be induced to settle and become cultivators of the soil.

The Capotes have given evidence of this spirit since they received their presents in refusing to leave the settlements as directed. The morning I left the agency I met the principal chief and repeated my request that he would immediately leave with all his people.

He told me that they were then preparing to start, and would all go during the day. I have since learned, however, that they did not go, but are there still living upon the corn fields, and otherwise causing much trouble to the citizens, and it is feared that a detachment of troops will have to be sent up to remove them.

The importance of removing the Utahs and Apaches from the settlements, and confining them to small agricultural districts, is becoming every day more apparent. Their contact with the Mexicans is rendering them less submissive, and the vice of intemperance is spreading amongst them to an alarming extent. So much are they addicted to this vice, that they will sell everything they possess for whiskey, even to the last article of clothing they have on their person.

An Indian thus imposed upon, when he becomes sobered, feels desperate, and seeks the first opportunity to recover his loss, either by cheat or some act of violence; and, although the Mexicans are themselves in most cases the victims to these outrages that follow these debaucheries, it is found impossible to detect the persons engaged in the illicit sale of liquor. The Indians themselves, although faithless in almost everything else refuse to give information against these contraband traders. It is needless, however, to trouble you with an argument in support of the policy of colonizing these tribes. I will therefore simply say that if they are to be made a self-sustaining people, the work of training them cannot commence too soon; for the longer it is delayed, the less inclined will they be to labor, and especially will this be so while the government continues to feed them.

In the work of colonizing, as I stated in a former report, it will be necessary to have the co-operation of the military to check and control the spirit of insubordination that will doubtless present itself when the Indians are restrained, as they must be when colonized.

Important to the success of the plan of settling the Indians will be the severance of all communication between them and the Mexicans, and in my opinion this can never be accomplished without the aid of the military.

The truth is the success of our Indian policy in these remote Territories depends almost entirely upon a cordial co-operation among the civil and military agents of the government, and it seems to me that the mode most effectual to secure this co-operation will be by restoring to the War Department the control of the Indian service.

I beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the honorable commissioner to the report of Agent Carson, herewith submitted, who has charge of the Monache and Tobawache band of Utahs. Agent Archuleta, who is in charge of the Capote band of Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches, has not submitted his report.

The annuity goods intended for the southern Apaches, under charge of Agent Steck, were despatched to the agency early in September, and it is my intention to leave the superintendency in a few days to meet the Indians previous to the distribution of the presents.

The report of Agent Steck is so full and satisfactory with regard to those tribes, that it is perhaps unnecessary for me to say more than to recommend to the careful consideration of the commissioner the suggestions contained in that report.

It was my intention, had the annuity goods reached us at an earlier day, to have called a general council of the several bands of Apaches, that range west of the Rio Grande, with a view to some understanding as to their permanent location. We apprehend but little difficulty in accomplishing their settlement; but, to guard against subsequent complaint, they should have a voice in the condition of their settlement.

It will be seen, from Agent Steck's report, that the vice of intemperance is quite as prevalent with the southern tribes as it is with those of the north. This great evil forms one of the strongest reasons for their immediate removal, and, if possible, their entire exclusion from all intercourse with those who would be instrumental in entailing upon them such a curse.

Agent Walker, in charge of the Tucson agency, has not submitted his annual report; I however, enclose a letter from him, of recent date, which gives us some information with regard to the Indians under his charge. He computes the number far above what we had supposed them to be. It seems, however, that their resources are quite sufficient for their own support, and, with a little encouragement, they may be induced to raise a surplus for the supply of emigrants and others visiting the new Territory. The farming implements intended for them are still here, no chance to freight them down having yet offered. We will, however, forward them in time for use next spring, when it is my intention to visit the agency.

Frequent depredations have been perpetrated, during the past spring and summer, in the neighborhood of Tucson and Fort Buchanan, by the Pinal Apaches, a band that range north of the Gila, with whom our agents have not yet held any intercourse. They are a branch of the great Coyotero band, and may perhaps be induced to attend the general council that we design holding this winter or the coming spring, after which we may be better informed about the Indians in that region.

The commissioner is aware that hostilities now exist between the authorities of the United States and the Navajoes. I was anxious to communicate some satisfactory information about the progress and probable result of this war, before closing this report, but I have already delayed its preparation three weeks beyond the time that it should have been forwarded, and the war seems less likely to come to a speedy close than it did at the commencement.

From the letters of Agent Yost, which are already before the department, the commissioner will be able to form his own opinion as to the immediate cause of the present difficulty. But as the character of the Navajoes may not be well understood at Washington, I propose to submit a few facts in reference to them that have been accumulating since our acquisition of this Territory. When Governor Kearney took possession of New Mexico he found a war existing, and which had existed for many years, between the Mexicans and Navajoes, and, judging from the general's promises to the Mexicans, which were often repeated, he must have considered it an easy matter to relieve them from the war, and to protect them against all further depredations from this formidable foe. He however did not remain long enough in the Territory to find out his mistake, for mistake it certainly was. When on a visit to the settlements below this city, with a large detachment of troops, the Navajoes made a descent upon the valley of the Rio Grande, and, in sight of the general's command, drove off some of his own stock and a considerable number belonging to citizens. This, together with several other robberies about the same time, caused General Kearney to order out a detachment of men under Colonel Doniphan to move against the Navajoes. This movement was made in two divisions: one under Major Gilpin, which took the route by Abiquin, and entered the country to the north; and the other under Colonel Doniphan himself, which went in far south. They made an ineffectual march through the country, and finally met the Indians at Bear Spring, where they concluded a treaty of peace, the conditions of which, however, were never observed by the Indians, for they continued to murder and steal as before.

Early in the following year, 1847, Major Walker, with a detachment of volunteers, made another campaign against them, and penetrated their country as far as the Cañon de Chelle.

This expedition also proved a failure, only serving to increase the contempt which the Indians had acquired for the American troops.

The next year, 1848, Colonel Newby, with a much larger force of volunteers, made a third campaign against this troublesome foe, which like the two former, effected nothing but the enactment of a second treaty of peace, to which the Indians paid no attention but continued their depredations in an increased ratio.

These raids had become so alarming in 1849 as to induce Colonel Washington, who was then here as governor and military commandant, to take the field himself, which he did with a considerable force of regular troops and volunteers. The colonel like his predecessors was unsuccessful.

He however marched through the Indian country and finally met a part of them at the Cañon de Chelle and concluded a third treaty of *peace;* which, like those which had preceded it, was not worth the paper upon which it was written ; indeed, a party of the same Indians who were present when the treaty was signed, reached the settlements in advance of the colonel's command and stole a large number of mules that were grazing near this place, almost in sight of the flag staff which stands in the Plaza.

After this, in the winter of 1851–'52, Colonel Sumner of the army and Governor Calhoun met a large party of warriors and several of the principal chiefs at Jemez and proposed another treaty of peace, to the great amusement of the Indians. Many of them refused to consider the proposition, but finally, after an exciting council among themselves, they agreed to sign and make binding the treaty made with Colonel Washington, alleging that it was previously made with Indians who had no authority to treat for the nation. But the effect was the same, murders and robberies continued to increase, until Colonel Sumner was compelled in defence of the suffering interests of the citizens, to move against them which he did, early in 1852, at the head of a considerable force of regular troops. They also penetrated as far as the famous Cañon de Chelle; but the colonel believing his force insufficient to meet the enemy, concluded to retreat, which it was thought by some he did rather hurriedly. About this time Fort Defence was built and which for a time produced more effect upon the Indians than all the expeditions that had been made against them.

Early in the spring of 1853, the late agent H. L. Dodge, received the appointment of agent for the Navajoes. This was a good appointment; Mr. Dodge was well acquainted with the Indians and was able to exercise great influence over them. Depredations were for a short time considerably lessened but never entirely ceased. About the first of May, they murdered a Mexican by the name of Roman Martin and robbed his property. Governor Lane who was then superintendent, took immediate steps to recover the murderer of Martin, for which purpose he sent two special agents into the nation, who with a detachment of troops met the Indians and made a formal demand for the murderer. The Indians refused to deliver him, alleging that he was a member of an influential family and could not be given up.

After the return of the agents with this report, Governor Lane sent for Colonel Sumner and demanded the chastisement of the Indians for the murder of Martin. This was in the summer of 1853. Colonel Sumner immediately commenced preparations for a formidable campaign, and had his plans well advanced when he was relieved from the command by General Garland. Governor Lane was also succeeded by Governor Meriwether.

Soon after the new governor or superintendent took charge of the Indian affairs of the Territory, he was visited by a large delegation of the principal men of the nation, and in council with them agreed to extend his pardon for all past offences, including the murder of

Martin. This, it is believed, had a very unfortunate influence upon the Indians; they had been told in positive terms by the agents of the government, backed by the presence of the troops, that if the murderer was not given up they would be punished, and then without any known reason or explanation, to forgive the offence, showed a want of confidence in our own ability to inflict the punishment we had promised. At any rate the Indians continued to rob as they had always done.

In 1854, they killed a soldier at Fort Defiance. Major Kendrick, who was then in command at the fort, called the chiefs together, and made a similar demand for the murderer of the soldier, which was persisted in until the Indians found that something must be done to appease the outraged feelings of the troops.

The chiefs therefore came forward and told the commanding officer that the murderer would be given up, and a day was fixed for his execution by hanging. But what perhaps should have been regarded as strange, the Indians asked to be the executioners themselves, which was granted. On the day appointed for the execution, they brought forward and hung in the presence of the troops, not the murderer of the soldier, but a Mexican captive, who had been with them for many years. This imposition was of course not known at the time, but abundant evidence has since been revealed to leave no doubt of its truth.

The last and final treaty as you are aware, was made by Governor Meriwether, in 1855; but it was not ratified by the Senate, which however, was unimportant to the Indians, for they would not have observed its conditions if it had been. In 1856 more murders and robberies were perpetrated than during any one year, for several previous. In 1857, there was issued to them a larger amount of annuity goods than they had received on any former occasion, and although depredations may have been checked for a short time in consequence of the liberality of the government, it was soon forgotten, and during the past spring and summer hardly a week has passed without some theft being reported against them. And now to all this we have to add the double murder at Fort Defiance; first, the negro boy, and then the Mexican captive, who by a falsehood they attempted to pass upon the troops as the murderers of the boy. From this statement it will be seen, that these murderers, have at no time since they have been under the control of the United States ceased their depredations; and the Mexicans inform us that it has been the same for the last forty years. Their conduct has always exhibited the most palpable contempt for our authority and our government, and it is time that respect and obedience were enforced. The liberal and humane policy of the department is neither understood nor appreciated by them; and the presents which they receive are regarded as mere bribes to purchase their friendship. Their notorious bad faith has made them odious to all other Indians. The Utahs and southern Apaches are at war with them, and the people are ready to commence hostilities upon them, whenever permission is granted.

It is no doubt true, that many of the principal men of the nation are anxious to live at peace with us, but they have not the power to control the masses of their people, amongst whom are those who keep up this system of plunder and murder.

It is perhaps needless to allude to the origin of the present difficulty with the troops, but I deem it proper to say in justice to myself that I have been less anxious to secure a settlement of the difficulty on account of the bad conduct of the Indians, anterior to the murder of Major Brook's boy, than for this immediate offence.

I have long since believed that we never would be exempt from these raids until the tribe was made to feel and fear the power of the government. It is proper also to say that I differ with Major Brooks, in the course pursued after the murder of the boy. If it was deemed proper to make a demand for the murderer, it should in my opinion have passed through the superintendent. If this course had been taken, I would have gone to the nation, and used all my authority and influence to have secured the surrender of the culprit, but when the demand was made independent of the Indian department, I consider the whole affair taken out of my hands. For certainly after having made the demand, no matter from what department it came, it was proper that it should be strictly adhered to. The result would doubtless have been the same, for I have no idea that the culprit would have been surrendered under any circumstances, and I only allude to it, lest it may be supposed that the proper exertions were not made to avert a war.

Now that hostilities have commenced, my only fear is that the Indians may not be sufficiently chastised. If it is well done now, it is believed that they will give us no more trouble, and may in a short time be made a self-sustaining tribe, provided they are not too much crippled in their resources in this contest.

It is perhaps well to mention that one band of the Navajoes under the chief Sandaval, numbering about four hundred is entirely neutral in this contest. That band has always remained quiet, and acted in good faith with us. I have distributed to them a fair proportion of the annuity goods intended for the nation. The balance of the Navajo goods are still in store with the superintendent, and will remain until the close of the war.

We will have to wait further developments before we can determine upon the proper course to be pursued with this troublesome tribe. I wish to be present when the war closes, and will try in arranging the terms of peace, to bring them under a more wholesome restraint than has heretofore existed.

When I met the Utahs on the occasion of distributing their annual presents, they were anxious to make a campaign against the Navajos, to co-operate with the troops that are now in the field. I refused to give my consent, and advised them not to interfere in the contest. I am opposed to the principle of encouraging one tribe to make war against another, and especially to their being used as an auxiliary force by the American troops to fight against other tribes.

It is true, that a war already exists with the Utahs and Navajoes, but I had rather encourage a spirit of peace than to be instrumental in adding other causes to those which already exist, for the continuance of hostilities among them.

Since I returned from visiting the Utahs, Colonel Bonneville expressed a wish to employ about twenty Utahs as guides and spies for the Navajo campaign, to this I consented, and wrote to Agent Carson to assist the colonel in selecting the number required which he did, and they are now here and have reported to the colonel for duty.

The commissioner is aware that Agent Yost, who was in charge of the Pueblos, is now with the Navajoes, consequently no report will be submitted from him. But little, however, is necessary to be said about the Pueblos. They are a quiet, industrious people, living entirely by their own labor. Some difficulties occasionally arise with them and the Mexicans about the limits of their land grants. It would add much to the quiet and confidence of those Indians if their right to these grants was at once confirmed and the boundaries distinctly marked. Evil disposed Mexicans have in many cases, prejudiced the mind of the Indians about their land, by creating the belief that the government was only waiting an excuse to dispossess them. This belief has been so strongly fixed upon the mind of some of them, that they have refused to receive the farming implements sent out by the government for their use, lest it was intended to create a debt against them for which their lands would be taken.

I deem it proper to mention that the laws and regulations of the Indian department are not suited to the condition of these Pueblos, and would respectfully suggest, that in the revision of the laws and regulations, which it is greatly desired should be done at the approaching session of Congress, some special enactment be inserted, suited to the condition of these Indians. They are not citizens in the true sense of the term, and yet they are too far advanced in civilization to come under the laws and regulations that are intended for the government of the wild tribes.

I have received and herewith enclose an interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Gorman, a Baptist missionary, who has resided for the last six or seven years among these Pueblos. His letter will be found to contain many interesting facts in reference to this peculiar people, and I respectfully recommend it to the attention of the commissioner. The suggestion of Mr. Gorman about the establishment of a central school for the Pueblos, is worthy the attention of the department, and I would suggest as a beneficial arrangement for their future good, that the amount intended for the purpose of farming implements for them be applied with some additional appropriation to the establishment of a school such as proposed by Mr. Gorman. The farming implements, although certainly useful to them, seem not to be highly prized, for many of them are yet on hand notwithstanding the Indians have been notified to come and receive them.

A school of the kind proposed would in a few years qualify teachers for all the Pueblos, and would in the end lead to a general system of education among them, which is all that is wanted to make them useful and obedient citizens.

It is very desirable that some arrangements be made for disposing of the claims for depredations by the Indians in this Territory. I would not advise the payment of those claims upon the testimony now before the department, although I am well satisfied that many of them are just. But to an intelligent understanding of their respective merits, it is necessary that a commission should be appointed to investigate them, guarded by such rules for teaching the testimony as would not permit frauds upon the government, and at the same time do justice to the claimants.

In preparing these rules some provision should be made with regard to testimony already taken, for in many cases the witnesses may be dead or removed from the country. In such cases it would seem proper to allow the commission a reasonable discretion to investigate the character of the testimony on file, and, if found sufficient, to endorse it as such; or if not, to reject the claim, provided new evidence cannot be adduced to sustain it.

It seems to me improper, also, to allow the statute of limitation to apply to this description of claims in this Territory. The claimants are mostly Mexicans, who are entirely ignorant of our language and laws, and it was hardly possible for them to know anything about the necessity of presenting their claims by any given time. It may be urged, also, that they were lulled into security by repeated assurances that their claims would be paid, without being advised as to the proper steps to be taken to place them before the government for payment.

The Comanches and Kiowas still continue to pay occasional visits to the settlements east of this. Colonel Bonneville has ordered the troops at Fort Union to turn them back whenever notified of their approach. They should not be allowed to come in, for they never do so without committing some wrong to the citizens by unreasonable exactions, which have to be complied with to prevent some more serious act of violence.

The agency recommended by Agent Steck to be established at Fort Davis is highly necessary and important. A small band of Apaches, that range over the country indicated by Agent Steck, have committed many depredations within the limits of this superintendency and on the San Antonio road that have been charged upon the Mescaleros under our charge.

In this connexion, it is proper also to request the appointment of at least two additional agents for this superintendency. Since the Coyotero band of Apaches, which is very numerous, has been added to the agency of Agent Steck, it makes the duty far too heavy to be performed by one agent. If Agent Yost is to remain at Fort Defiance, in charge of the Navajoes, I design sending Agent Harley, should he return, to be stationed at Zuñi, to assist in the duties of the Navajo agency. The duties there are very important and arduous, and when the Pueblos of Zuñi and the Moquis are added to the agency, as they are now, it makes the work very heavy, entirely too much to be performed by one agent. An agent should be stationed here with the superintendent, not only to take charge of the Pueblos, but for other duties that frequently arise, to which the superintendent cannot attend. When we get the tribes all settled, as we hope to do at no distant day, the labor to be performed by the agents will be greatly lessened, and the number can be decreased nearly one-half; but until that is done we certainly should have more help.

The estimate of funds necessary for this superintendency for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1859, was forwarded September 1, which is doubtless before the department. I hope it may be considered proper to allow us the full amount asked for, which will enable us to perform the work of colonizing the Indians in a manner greatly to benefit them, and at the same time relieve the Territory from their predatory incursions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. COLLINS,
Superintendent Indian Office, New Mexico.

Hon. C. E. Mix,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 74.

Utah Agency, *Taos, N. M., August* 31, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your examination my annual report of operations, as required by the regulations of the Indian department.

In my annual report dated August 29, 1857, I stated there were within this agency, under my charge, seven hundred and fifty Indians, male and female.

The Tobawache band of Utahs have since then been attached to this agency. They number seven hundred males. It is impossible to give, as required by communication from the Department of the Interior, dated July 11, 1857, the exact number of Indians under my charge. They live in parties of ten to twenty lodges, and have no permanent residence.

In agricultural or mechanical pursuits there are none engaged; by the chase, and with what is given them by the United States and its citizens, they maintain themselves.

During the year the Indians committed few depredations; they stole some animals from the Mexicans, and the Mexicans also stole some from them. The Indians gave me the animals stolen by them, and I made the Mexicans return the animals they had stolen, thus satisfying both parties.

I have visited the Indians as often as necessary during the year, and given them such articles as they required, principally provisions. It being thought that the Utahs would join the Mormons in their opposition to the entry of the United States troops into Great Salt Lake City, I caused the allowance of their provisions to be increased, to prevent such a course being pursued by them. No Utah, as far as I know, aided the Mormons.

It would promote the advance of civilization among the Indians of this agency if it were practicable that I could live with them. They have no particular place to reside, are of a roving nature, and an agent could not be with them at all times, so I have selected this place as the most proper for them to receive such presents of food as they need;

and such will necessarily be the case until agency buildings are built. The Indians should be settled on reserves, guarded by troops, and made to cultivate the soil, because the required amount of provisions to be given them cannot be procured at any of the frontier settlements. I have purchased all the grain issued during the year as near their haunts as I could.

To keep the Indians from committing depredations on citizens, food by the government must be furnished them, and liberally, there being no game of any consequence in the country through which they roam.

I have in the employ of the Indian department John Mostin, as interpreter, a native of Clinton county, State of New York, aged 29 years, at a salary of $500 per annum. He was appointed June 1, 1857, at this agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
Indian Agent.

Hon. JAS. L. COLLINS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

No. 75.

AUGUST 10, 1858.

SIR: As the time has approached when it becomes my duty to make an annual report of the past operations and present condition of the Apache agency, I would respectfully submit the following:

Since my annual report of 1857 the general condition of this agency has been very satisfactory, and up to the present date the Apaches seem disposed to listen to good counsel, and refrain from depredations upon the property of their neighbors. The disposition to settle and cultivate the soil is gaining ground among all the bands belonging to this agency; and if a sufficient amount of means could have been placed at the disposition of the agent, and lands set apart as the permanent home of these Indians, much more good might have been done; yet, from the limited amount expended for farming operations from the contingent fund, farms have been opened under many disadvantages, with the most satisfactory results.

The Mescalero band of Apaches are still living in the White and Sacramento mountains, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Staunton, and the most friendly relations have been maintained between those Indians and the military authorities of that post during the year.

But two well authenticated thefts have been committed by those Indians during the year, and upon demand being made upon them the animals were returned to their owners. The friendly disposition of this band, it is conceded by all, is attributable to the supply of provisions furnished them by the government, although the supply is far short of what their actual necessities require. Early in the month of March the agent met this band in council, and offered to such as wished to cultivate assistance, when they unanimously agreed to plant. Arrangements were at once made to assist them, and a farm was opened at the *Alamo Gordo*, seventy miles southwest of Fort Staunton, where they have now a large amount of land planted, and a prospect of an abundant harvest. All except two of the chiefs planted at the farm, and those two say that they have planted upon their own account at the Penasco. The interest manifested by all is abundant proof of their willingness to engage in the cultivation of the soil. But until lands are set apart as their permanent homes, and an agency established upon their reserve to watch over and assist them, their progress in the arts of peace will be slow.

During the year quarrels have arisen among those Indians from that fruitful source of evil, drunkenness, that has led to jealousies and ill feeling among different parts of that band. Five or six have been killed in those quarrels among themselves, and different parts of the band now avoid each other, fearing new difficulties. For this reason they could not all be brought together to plant; and if an attempt should be made at this time to locate or remove this band, the dissensions among themselves would be the greatest difficulty to overcome.

In connexion with the Mescaleros, I would again report that the portion of this tribe living in the southern portion of the Guadalupe and Limpia mountains, belonging properly to the department of Texas, are giving us constant trouble. During the year I have had application from this portion of the Mescaleros to join those under our immediate jurisdiction, but, under instructions from the superintendent, I have refused to let them unite with the White Mountain band. This division, with their head chief, Marcus, roam over the country near Fort Davis, and frequently commit depredations on the San Antonio road and in the settlement near El Paso. Their proximity to those under our jurisdiction makes it important that steps be taken to prevent their marauding. They complain that they have no agent; much good might therefore, in my opinion, be done if the State of Texas were to send an agent to visit this band. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the superintendent strenuously urge upon the department the propriety of establishing an agency at Fort Davis to control these people. To us it is very important, as the Indians under our control are so apt to be charged with their depredations, as has already frequently been the case. For the security of the United States mail, and travellers from San Antonio to El Paso, there is no point in the country where an agency would be of so much importance as the one suggested.

With the bands west of the Rio Grande, since my last annual report, our relations have been of the most friendly character. During the year not a single depredation has been committed on the California road east of the Chilihuihui mountains, and parties of from two to five men are constantly travelling that road from the Rio Grande to Fort Buchanan undisturbed. Further west, in the vicinity of Tucson and Buchanan, depredations have been frequent. These are committed by Coyotero Apaches, who live near the Piñal mountains, with whom we have had no intercourse. The Mimbres and Mogollon bands seem willing to be controlled by the advice of their agent, and have confidence in the kind intentions of the government towards them. In their intercourse with the citizens they have suffered many impositions, have been made drunk, have been swindled out of their horses, and many of them stolen by the Mexicans at or near the agency. They have also been murdered in cold blood, (see my report of April 18, 1858, to the superintendent, of outrages at the agency by people from Messilla;) yet not a single instance is known of their having committed a murder or even stolen a horse to retaliate for their wrongs.

In a former report I urged the propriety of uniting the Mimbres and Mogollon bands, with a view of finally locating them together, and, without any instructions upon the subject, I encouraged such a union; and now many of the Mogollon band live with those of the Mimbres, and have corn planted together, and among them their old chief, Marcus Colorado. If, therefore, the proposition to locate them together should meet the approbation of the superintendent, there will be no difficulty in its accomplishment.

The interest manifested in the farming operation has been greater than in any former year. Having no lands set apart for them by treaty, they were advised to plant upon their old fields on the Rio Mimbres and upon the Rio Palmos. They have, in all, about one hundred and fifty acres planted and in a state of cultivation that will compare well with any cornfield in the country, and all by their own labor, except the breaking up of the land, digging and repairing of their acequias.

The White Mountain Coyoteros have occasionally visited the agency during the year, have remained quiet, and faithfully kept their promise that no depredations should be committed on the California road as far west as their country extended. The Coyoteros are by far the most powerful branch of the Apache tribe. They occupy the north side of the Gila and its northern tributaries, from the Mogollon mountains to near the Pimo villages. We have had but little friendly intercourse with them, and as a tribe they have never received any presents from the government. I would therefore respectfully recommend the propriety of making provisions for a general council with that important branch of the Apaches, in their own country, as soon as practicable, and that suitable presents be made to them. Friendly relations might thus be established with the whole tribe, and the depredations of Tucson and Buchanan successfully checked. These Indians are less warlike than other bands of the Apaches, have large herds of stock, and cultivate corn, wheat, beans, pumpkins, &c., extensively; and having much to lose in the event of war, would be more likely to be controlled, if once a proper understanding could be brought about between them and the government.

The Mimbres, Mogollon, and Mescalero bands of Apaches are exceedingly poor, and decreasing in numbers very rapidly. As is the case, I believe, with all wild tribes, they cannot bear contact with civilization. The exercise and excitement of the chase and marauding taken from them they become indolent, and if left to govern themselves they contract vices that weaken and vitiate the system, rendering it more liable to attacks from disease, and less able to resist its influence when attacked. Hence many of them die from diseases that ordinarily seldom prove fatal.

The Mescaleros, who number about one hundred and fifteen men, and live in the mountains near Fort Staunton, have been less exposed to these contaminating influences than others. The mortality has, therefore, been comparatively small among them, yet not less than fifteen of their warriors have either been killed in their own quarrels, or died from disease during the year.

The Mimbres band have been constantly exposed to the evil influence of intercourse with the Spanish population of the country who cannot be prevented from selling them whiskey. This evil, and their exposure to the malarious atmosphere of the valley of the Rio Grande at the agency and other places, have produced a terrible mortality among them. Of the men, who numbered one year ago about eighty-five, not less than one-fourth have died during the year.

The Mogollon band, having been exposed to the same influences during the summer of 1857 in the frontier town of the republic of Mexico, in consequence of the expedition of Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville having driven them south, have suffered as severely as those of the Mimbres. The two bands, together, cannot now muster two hundred and fifty warriors, while in 1853 the Mimbres band alone could have brought into the field three hundred.

It has now become the fixed policy of the Indian department to locate wandering tribes. This certainly is the only hope for the Apaches. If they do not cultivate the soil they cannot honestly obtain a subsistence in the country they occupy, as game is exceedingly scarce, and the white man here, as everywhere else, is constantly encroaching upon his lands. Therefore, while there is a remnant of these wandering bands left, unless they are located and assisted by the government, they must continue to steal for a part of their subsistence, the result of which would be constant hostilities and their final extermination. But located, and means provided to relieve their wants, their condition is at once ameliorated and the necessity of their stealing for a subsistence removed, and security given to the lives and property of their neighbors, with a prospect of saving them from utter ruin, and being able to maintain themselves at no distant day.

The bands best prepared for the change are the Mimbres and Mogollon. In my report for the year 1857 I urged the location of these bands upon the waters of the Gila, west of the 109th degree of longitude. There is no place in the country so well adapted for permanent settlement. Here they have farming and grazing lands enough for the whole tribe, and in the centre of their best hunting grounds. The Mescaleros, if at a future day it might be thought best to remove them, might also be located in the same valley.

But while I earnestly recommend the valley of the Gila as the most suitable place for these Indians, I would state that, without the co-operation of the military department, it would be unsafe and injudicious to attempt a settlement upon that river. A military post in the immediate vicinity of the agency, large enough to enforce obedience and command the respect of the bands located and those who would visit the agency from a distance, would be absolutely necessary, not only to control the Indians, but to prevent improper intercourse with the citizens. And as no law of Congress giving the superintendent power to extend the intercourse laws over any portion of the Territory of New Mexico exists, allow me to suggest that, in the event of a post being established with a view of settling Indians near it, the department commander be respectfully requested to extend military surveillance over a distance of at least twenty miles in each direction from his post, until a law of Congress be passed declaring the same an Indian reserve.

With the co-operation of the military, and means to assist them, the Mimbres and Mogollon bands can at once be removed to a reservation; and until they have lands set apart for them, and the agency established among them, their progress must be slow. The Mescalero and Mimbres bands have at this time corn enough under cultivation to subsist the bands for five months if it was suffered to ripen and properly preserved; but having entire control of their fields, a large portion of it will be eaten green, and for want of storehouses much will be wasted.

If the policy of farming is to be continued, I earnestly hope that steps will be taken to avoid these evils next year by the establishment of the agency upon the Gila. The results cannot be other than advantageous to all the parties concerned, and will more than warrant the trifling expenditure for its accomplishment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK,
Indian Agent.

Col. JAMES L. COLLINS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 76.

PUEBLO OF LAGUNA, *New Mexico, October* 2, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I write you in respect to the condition and wants of the Pueblo Indians, and to what seems to us to be the best method of meeting and supplying those wants on the part of our government.

In their domestic relation, they are *communities* that hold their land grants, and church property, and old town-houses, which were erected under the Spanish government for the civil magistrates, in common. All other property is individual. All cultivated lands, all dwellings, and all kinds of personal property, are held and owned by individuals, and are bought, sold, and used by the proper owners, just as among other people.

Any person of the community can take possession of and cultivate any of the common lands not previously occupied or cultivated by others; and after he once cultivates it, it belongs to him, and descends to his heirs as individual property.

All acequias or water courses, for irrigating their lands, are worked by the communities, who are called out to do the work by the officers of their respective pueblos when the work is needed; and in the same way do they perform all work that pertains to the community as a whole.

But every person has to attend to his own individual labor and private concerns. Their stock of every kind is kept and herded by the respective owners, sometimes singly and sometimes in companies. The herd of horses is generally kept by persons chosen by the war captains, who guard them a week at a time. Having no fences, it is necesssary for all owners of stock to guard their stock.

Their civil officers are elected about the first of each year, for twelve months, by the voice of the people of the communities in council general assembled. And they are generally chosen without regard to wealth or other outward circumstances.

Their officers are a governor and two assistants, a fiscal mayor or associate officer with the governor and his two assistants, the war captain and his two associates in office, and the cacique or head chief. This last officer *only* is elected for life. He is chiefly engaged in matters pertaining to their ancient Indian religion, but often has a controlling voice in civil affairs.

In their judicial councils all of these officers sometimes participate, but generally the governor and fiscal mayor and their assistants only participate in common civil cases.

The right of inheritance is held by the females generally, but it is often claimed by the men also. Not having any written laws, the will of the officers is the only rule of their courts.

The Pueblo Indians have two religions; their ancient one, in which they worship the sun, moon, and stars, fires, rivers, &c. This religion is interwoven with and exercises a controlling power over all thoughts and actions with few exceptions.

The people are required by their officers to perform the rites and ceremonies of this religious system in connexion with almost every act of life, and even for the dead long after they have blended with their "mother earth." A great deal of time and strength are wasted by the whole people in these customs. And not only by official power, but by that deeply seated attachment and zeal for this religion, the people are strongly induced to resist all attempts to enlighten and improve them. Attempts of this kind, which we have made most industriously for the last six years, have been looked upon with a jealous eye. They say that if they become educated they fear their people will forsake their ancient customs, to which they cannot consent.

At the conquest of these Indians by the Spaniards they were compelled to receive the Roman Catholic religion, in the observance of which they were kept by the force of civil, military, and ecclesiastical power by the Spanish and Mexican governments up to the cession of the territory to our government; and even up to the present the civil officers use all their authority to compel the people to attend the services in the Roman Catholic church. On Saturday and Sabbath of every week, and on feast days, the officers go about the town, even to the third story of their houses at times, and drive the people, with commands, threats, and even blows, to the Roman Catholic church, and sometimes chastise them at the church for former delinquencies. We have seen forty thus whipped in a single hour for this cause alone. And these measures are required at the hands of the officers by the Roman clergy. They tell the Indians that no power can control the Pueblo authorities, and that the officers must keep the people in the Roman church, and not let them hear any other preachers, nor even let them preach in their towns or teach their children in schools. Thus have we been annoyed for six years in our efforts to get up a school in Laguna, where we have established a mission station. But with all these hindrances we have collected a small congregation, have a church edifice dedicated to the worship of God, and a hall for daily instruction.

And we have a native Indian teacher and preacher who is a strong advocate for Christianity and the institutions of our government. His law book and Bible lie side by side on his little table.

Beside the religious oppression exercised by the officers of this people, they often use other kinds also. People are whipped by them often for selling their own private property. They will sometimes compel old men to divide their property among their children before they can do without it for their own support.

But to remedy these evils, and to promote the prosperity of this interesting people, we suggest the following measures, viz:

1st. That the general government establish a central school of this character—*agricultural, mechanical, and literary*. That said school be entirely under the control of an executive board, appointed by the department.

That they select a suitable spot away from any Indian pueblo, suitable buildings be erected, and teachers secured in each department. Then let the agent of the Pueblos be empowered to require of each Pueblo to select, say, six promising, healthy, active boys, and send them to the school and keep them there, subject to their teachers and the executive board, till the prescribed course be completed, and they be fully qualified to pursue one or other of the branches of industry taught in the school.

And that when the Pueblos shall have been thus qualified for such a change, our government be established in all these communities. For, by our long and intimate acquaintance with this people, mingling with them in their councils and customs, we are fully satisfied that, with their present form of government, and under their present circumstances, centuries might roll away, and the posterity of this people would remain essentially the same ignorant, superstitious people that they now are.

And especially do we earnestly hope that effectual measures will be employed to deliver this people from the galling yoke of religious bondage in which they now are groaning and toiling.

For which we ever pray and entreat; and ever remain,

Yours, with great respect,

SAMUEL GORMAN,
Missionary to the Pueblo Indians.

Hon. J. L. COLLINS,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

No. 77.

WASHINGTON, *November* 4, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in conformity to your instructions, a memorandum of such facts as I have been able to collect in reference to the Indians in the so called Territory of Arizona; though I regret to say that, for the reason hereinafter mentioned, it is not as full as could be desired.

I left San Francisco, on my return home, on the 7th September, and travelled express up the San Joaquin valley, and by Fresno, King's river and Fort Tejon, where I remained a day and a half, to Los Angelos, expecting to procure there a conveyance to Fort Yuma. I hoped, by reaching this point in advance of the first overland mail stage, by which I intended returning, to have sufficient time to hold a "talk" with the Yumas and Cocopas, and to distribute some presents among the Pimos and Maricopas. I found it impossible, however, to procure a conveyance at Los Angelos, and was compelled to wait there until the arrival of the mail party, which I joined and accompanied to St. Louis.

As my orders to return to Washington by the first of October were peremptory, I did not feel at liberty to lay over either at Fort Yuma or the Maricopa Wells; and as the stage stopped nowhere except to change horses, I had no time to ascertain, by personal observation, the actual condition of the Arizona Indians. I have therefore been compelled to obtain my facts, in great measure, from other sources. I was fortunate, however, in meeting several gentlemen well acquainted with Arizona, from whom I obtained much useful information, and I am under special obligations to Captain J. H. Davidson and Lieutenant A. B. Chapman, first dragoons United States army, for copies of their reports, which I have freely used in preparing this communication.

The Indians of Arizona consist of the Pimos and Maricopas, the Papagos and the Apaches. The Yumas and the Cocopas are not, strictly speaking, Arizona Indians, though connected with some of the tribes on the Gila. The Cocopas live on the Colorado, south of the boundary line; the Yumas occupy the country around Fort Yuma, and are chiefly within the limits of the State of California. I have no information in respect to these Indians to add to that already in the possession of the Indian office.

The Pimos and Maricopas, one of the most interesting tribes of Indians within our limits, occupy a strip of land, some fifteen miles in length, upon the Gila river, their principal village being distant one hundred and eighty-one miles from Fort Yuma, and ninety-nine from Tucson. Originally distinct tribes, they have become so intimately allied by intermarrying that they may now be considered one people. According to a census table, furnished me by Lieutenant Chapman, a copy of which (marked A) accompanies this report, they number altogether four thousand six hundred and thirty-five, of whom one thousand three hundred and forty-four are warriors.

These Indians are partially civilized, and have some knowledge of agriculture. Lieutenant Chapman, in the report before referred to, describes their settlements as follows:

"Their pueblos extend along this stream (the Gila) some fifteen miles, some of them at a distance from the river proper of more than five miles, these being supplied with water by acequias. This valley, occupied by the Pimos and Maricopas, is, to a great extent, cultivated, and I have never seen richer soil or more beautiful fields. The acequias of crystal water, running from pueblo to pueblo all over the valley, make it present an appearance of beauty and civilization that is truly pleasing. The principal products of their labors are corn, wheat, pumpkins, beans, peas, and melons, &c., in great abundance."

Although engaged in agriculture, and naturally peaceable, the Pimos and Maricopas are still a brave people, and formidable in the field. This is partly the result of their proximity to the Apaches, with whom they wage an unceasing war. I was informed, while passing through their territory, that they keep a force constantly in the field, and that three hundred of their young men were then absent on an expedition against their hereditary enemies.

These Indians have strong claims upon the consideration of the United States government, the prompt recognition of which not only justice and humanity, but sound policy, renders a matter of prime necessity. From the time they refused to assist the Mexicans in cutting off Colonel Cook's command, in 1847, they have ever been loyal to us; supplying grain and forage to emigrant and mail parties; aiding them in recovering their cattle, strayed or stolen by the Apaches, and manifesting in every possible mode their desire to maintain friendly relations with us. Their chief recently boasted that "the Maricopas had not yet learned the color of the white man's blood," a remark which could not, I think, be predicated of any other tribe on the continent. This alone should entitle them to a participation in the largesses which are annually distributed with no unsparing hand among their red brethren; but so far they have been more blessed in giving than receiving, and have looked in vain for a recognition by government of the many kindnesses they have rendered our people. This tardiness and indifference on our part have excited some dissatisfaction among them, and, if persisted in, may induce them to throw off an alliance from which they have derived no benefit. Some idea of their feelings on this subject may be gathered from the following extract from a letter published in the "Alta California" of June 28:

"About ninety miles from Tucson, and directly on the route from Fort Buchanan to Fort Yuma, are the Pimo villages, occupied by the Pimo and Maricopa Indians, who number some fifteen hundred warriors. These Indians, even before their country came into possession of the United States, were exceedingly friendly to the Americans, and being upon the direct route of the southern emigration, they were constantly called upon to aid in relieving the sufferings of the emigrants; they furnished grain and other provisions for reasonable prices, and bestowed charity with more than Christian generosity.

"They were assured from time to time that when their country came into the control of the United States they would be bountifully rewarded, and provided with abundant agricultural implements. Trusting to these specious promises, they remained satisfied, and since the year 1849 they have acted in the capacity of, and with even more efficiency than, a frontier military. They have protected American emigrants from molestation by the Apaches, and when the latter have stolen stock from the emigrants, the Pimos and Maricopas have punished them and recovered their animals; yet, in all this time, nothing has been done for them by our government. No one has stepped forward to urge their claims. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, year after year, have been drained from the government for the expenses of the Indian department, and applied wisely or unwisely, expended here or there, or perhaps found its way into the pockets of agents and sub-agents and speculators, but not a dollar has been bestowed upon these tribes, perhaps the most worthy and deserving of all the Indian tribes within our borders. In January last, however, an Indian agent, Mr. Walker, visited them, and was furnished with an escort of troops, under command of Lieutenant Chapman. An interview was had with their chief. The agent said he had come among them, at the request of the United States government, to ascertain the number and the wants of their people. He assured them that the government was prepared to furnish them with ploughs, spades, shovels, axes, and every article necessary for their comfort. The Indians were rejoiced; they saw the fulfilment near at hand of all the long-made promises. They awaited month after month, but the goods and farming utensils, which were to have been sent immediately to them from Santa Fé, did not come. They became disheartened and disgusted. A short time ago, when companies B and K were on their way from Fort Buchanan to Fort Yuma, they halted at the Pimo villages. While there the old chief, Juan José, visited the tent of Lieutenant Chapman, whom he recognized as having accompanied the Indian agent when the unfulfilled promises were made.

"After conversing carelessly about indifferent things, the chief stated that he would like to purchase from the lieutenant some spades and axes, as his people were in need of them, and, exhibiting a handful of gold, he offered to pay three dollars apiece for them. Lieutenant Chapman informed him that all the property in his possession belonged to the government, and was only intrusted to him as an officer, to be used in the service. The chief then offered five dollars apiece for a few spades, shovels, and axes. The lieutenant repeated that he had no authority to part with them. Assuming an air of dignity, the old chief waved his hand and said, sternly: 'Sir, I wish to hear no more of this; I have heard enough. I believe your people are a nation of liars, and *you are a liar individually*. You came with your agent and you heard what he said; you sanctioned it. You are an officer, and you knew he lied to my people. I trust you no more.' The lieutenant sat and listened to the indignant warrior; he felt humiliated and ashamed for his government, and his blood heated at the personal insult offered him, but he aknowledged the justness of the complaint and was silent."

I have the authority of Lieutenant Chapman and of Captain Davidson who acted as interpreter on the occasion, for saying that the account of the interview between the Maricopa chief and the officers is literally true.

But it is necessary to do more than conciliate these Indians by presents. They must be secured in the possession of their lands. Their richness and their advantageous location will excite the cupidity of a class of settlers not over nice in their regard for the rights of the Indians, and trespasses will be committed which will surely be resented and punished. Domestic in their habits, occupying fixed habitations, attached to the soil they and their ancestors have cultivated for ages, these are precisely the people who will least brook an invasion of their territorial rights. Formidable in numbers, courage, and position, it is in their power to do us incalculable injury, certainly to cut off for an indefinite period our communications through Arizona with the Pacific. Sound policy, therefore, would suggest the necessity of preventing any cause of complaint on this score, *and of doing so at once.*

There is yet another reason why government should cultivate an alliance with these Indians. They are a barrier between the Apaches and all western Arizona, and while their present relations continue, travel between Fort Yuma and the Maricopa Wells, will be as safe as in the settlements.

I would respectfully recommend for these Indians—

First. That the land they occupy should be confirmed to them and their descendants by patent, with a proviso, however, that the same shall be inalienable except to the United States.

Second. That a reasonable amount of agricultural implements, seeds, and clothing, should be annually distributed among them.

Third. That an agent should be appointed to reside among them to protect their interests, and to assist them in the management of their affairs.

Fourth. That they should be supplied with arms and ammunition. Their loyalty has been sufficiently tested to show that they may safely be trusted, and their efficiency as a frontier militia, in keeping the Apaches in check, would be greatly promoted by arming them with serviceable weapons. At present their principal weapon is a short club.

I would further recommend that a commissioner should be sent out to visit them to ascertain their wants and wishes, and to report a detailed plan for carrying out the policy indicated.

Of the Papagos I could learn but little; they are allied with the Pimos and Maricopas, whom they are said to resemble in many particulars. They occupy an unproductive tract of country lying west and southwest of Tucson, their principal village being in the vicinity of San Xavier del Bao, and number, according to a table furnished me by Lieutenant Chapman, a copy of which (marked B) is herewith submitted, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, of whom seven hundred and thirty-four are warriors. These numbers are only approximate, and are probably much below the truth. They are represented as being very poor, and indeed destitute.

The term "Apache" seems to be generic, and is applied indiscriminately to all the tribes living on or near the 33d parallel, from the Tontos on the west to the Mescaleros on the east. The number of these Indians is not known with accuracy. Mr. Bartlett (Pers. Narrative, vol. 2, p. 386) puts them at five thousand; Mr. Schoolcraft estimates them at eleven thousand five hundred, which is probably not far from the truth. Captain Davidson, who made a reconnoissance in the Piñal country in March last, estimates the Piñalenos and Coyoteros at five thousand, of whom eight hundred are warriors. The several tribes or bands, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, are the Tontos, Garroteros, Piñalenos, Coyoteros, Mogollons, Mangus Colorados band, the Apaches of the Mimbres, and the Mescaleros. There is yet another tribe of Apaches, the Jicarillas, but they belong to the northeastern part of New Mexico, and seldom or never range south.

The testimony of all who have any knowledge of the Apache concurs in pronouncing him the most rascally Indian on the continent. Treacherous, bloodthirsty, brutal, with an irresistible propensity to steal, he has been for years the scourge of Mexico, as the depopulated villages and abandoned fields of Chihuahua and Sonora too faithfully attest, and grave doubts are expressed whether any process short of extermination will suffice to quiet him.

They are not a purely nomadic race. They have for the most part permanent villages in the mountain valleys north of the Gila, where they cultivate the soil to a limited extent, and where their women and children are beyond the reach of attacking parties. From these fastnesses they descend at pleasure into Arizona and northern Mexico, and carry off with impunity whatever is worth stealing. A part of the Mimbres Apaches passed Stein's Peak shortly before I reached it with several hundred head of cattle which they had stolen in Mexico. A portion of this band went with the cattle to the mountains, the remainder proceeded to Fort Thorne, where, as I was informed, they were to receive rations from the United States. The amount of property stolen annually by these Indians is incalculable. According to the returns of the United States marshals there were stolen, in New Mexico alone, between August 1, 1846, and October 1, 1850, twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven mules, seven thousand and fifty horses, thirty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-one horned cattle, and four hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-three head of sheep.

In view of the magnitude of the claims for indemnity, under the act of 1834, for these and similar losses, now waiting the decision of Congress, the necessity of adopting some vigorous measures to bring these Indians under control becomes of the first importance. Apart from the drain upon the treasury that will result from a recognition by Congress of the principle that government is the insurer of its citizens, there is another strong reason for the adoption of an energetic and decisive policy. It is idle to expect that settlements will spring up along the recently opened or projected routes to the Pacific if the settlers are liable to be systematically despoiled of their property.

Looking to the welfare of the Indians alone, I would have no hesitation in recommending that they should be restrained from leaving the mountain slopes and valleys of the thirty-third parallel; but in view of the interests of our own people, I feel constrained to urge the adoption of this course. It could be effected with less difficulty than might at first be anticipated. While there are various passes by which the Indians may descend into Arizona and northern Mexico, there are, owing to the scarcity of water, but few trails by which they can return with their booty. If these be blocked up by cavalry posts, thieving south of the Gila will be rendered unprofitable, and the Indians will cease to steal cattle, which they cannot drive to their homes. The result would possibly be that the Indians, reduced to a starving condition, would come in, make peace, and settle down on a reservation. Three posts, in addition to Fort Thorne, would suffice—one at the mouth of the Arivaypa, one at the crossing of the San Pedro, and one at or near the site of Fort Webster. It might be objected that the plan proposed will be expensive. I am satisfied, however, that it would be cheaper to keep up double the number of posts than to pay for the depredations committed by the Apaches. Besides, expense is a small consideration in a case of this kind, where the lives and property of our citizens are at stake.

I have indicated the localities of the posts solely with reference to the Indians and without any knowledge of their advantages in a military point of view, in respect to which, of course, I have no suggestions to offer. I have been assured, however, by competent military authority, that the mouth of the Arivaypa is an eligible site for a military post, and that it is the key to a large portion of the Apache country.

The meagre amount of the materials at my command, and the limited time allowed for the preparation of the report, have prevented me from doing full justice to the subject. If, however, this crude and imperfect sketch shall awaken attention to the necessity of adopting a policy for the Indians of Arizona, I shall have accomplished all that I proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BAILEY,

Special Agent, Indian Department.

Hon. C. E. Mix,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A.

MARICOPAS.

Pueblos.	Captains.	Warriors.	Women and children.	Total.
	Juan Chevereah, head chief			
El Juez Tarado	Juan José	116	198	314
Socatoon		76	128	204
		192	326	518

A—Continued.

PIMOS.

Pueblos.	Captains.	Warriors.	Women and children.	Total.
Buen Llano	Antonio Soulé, head chief; Ojo de Buro and Yiela del Arispa.	132	259	391
Ormejera, No. 1	Miguel and Xavier	140	503	643
Ormejera, No. 2	Cabeza del Aquila	37	175	212
Casa Blanca	Chelan	110	425	535
Chemisez	Tabacaro	102	210	312
El Juez Tarado	Cadrillo del Mundo and Ariba Aqua Bolando.	105	158	263
Arizo del Aqua	Francisco	235	535	770
Aranca, No. 1	La Mano del Mundo	291	700	991
Aranca, No. 2	Boca Dulce			
		1,152	2,965	4,117

Note.—The interpreters are José Maria Espinosa, Juan Ignacio, and Francisco Lucas.

B.

PAPAGOS.

Pueblos.	Captains.	Warriors.	Women and children.	Total.
San Xavier	José Antonio Morales	40	80	120
Elogio	Cipriano	26	40	66
Del Llano	Miguel	30	40	70
Del Bajio	Juan Pedro	70	80	150
La Boco del Arroyo	Francisco	20	50	70
Santa Rosa	[*]Altanasio	50	70	120
Del Raton	Matias	60	80	140
Tnijotobar	Ochoa	80	100	180
Misquito	José Domingo	50	60	110
Del Teculote	Antonio Governez	10	120	130
Del Cumero	José Xavier	30	80	110
Anicam	Hernando	40	56	96
Del Cojate	Francisco	60	80	140
Del Arroyo Grande	José Domingo	50	60	110
Del Caca	Ignacio	30	40	70
Del Pirique	Boca de Mil	20	30	50
Sierra Blanca	Cresanto	20	30	50
Pisanomo	El Dufunto	28	30	58
Del Charco	Boca Prieta	20	30	50
		734	1,156	1,890

[*] Head chief.

Note.—José Espinosa, of San Xavia, is the interpreter.

No. 78.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, W. T.,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, September 6, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations and requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit to you a report of my doings among the Indians of this Territory.

I received my commission on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1857, and with the least possible delay thereafter commenced my journey to my superintendency. It was the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior and yourself that I could reach Fort Leavenworth in time to come out under the protection of Colonel Cook's command, but I found on my arrival at the fort that the command had left and were *en route* twelve days. I did not overtake it until it reached Fort Laramie.

My party reached Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, on the 17th day of November last, after experiencing extremely cold weather in the mountains; and it was only through the kindness of Colonel Cook (to whom I am much indebted) that we were enabled to reach the camp of the Utah army.

On account of the inclement state of the weather, and the troubled condition of affairs in this Territory, I was compelled to remain during the whole of last winter at Camp Scott, and of course was not very favorably situated to attend to the duties of my office. I had a building erected, however, and entered upon my official duties in the best manner possible under the circumstances.

The tribes and fragments of tribes with whom I had business relations during my forced residence at Camp Scott are as follows, to wit: on the second day of December last I was visited by San-Pitch, a principal chief of the Utahs, and a few of his men. I will speak more elaborately of this tribe in the progress of this report. They wished to see Agent Hurt, who was then residing at Camp Scott. I gave them a few presents; this was my first official act with the Indians.

On the 10th of December following, Little Soldier, chief, and Benj. Simons, sub-chief, of a band of Sho-sho-nes, with some of their principal men, called on me; several merchants, however, who had recently and for several years resided in Salt Lake City, and who were well acquainted with this tribe from their proximity to the Mormon settlements, regarded their visit with suspicion. It was believed by many that they were spies. I learned, however, that their reason for visiting camp was to ascertain the object and ultimate destination of so many soldiers in the Territory. All this was explained to them, and after receiving some presents they departed for their homes in Weber valley. Ben Simons understands and speaks English sufficiently well to answer for an interpreter. I visited this tribe in April last. They then encamped on Bear river. The territory claimed by them includes Salt lake, Bear river, Weber river and Cache valley. Almost all the arable land belonging to them is occupied by white settlers, and if not in actual cultivation is held by virtue of certain legislative grants as herd grounds. I can learn of no effort having been made to locate any portion of this tribe. This is to me surprising, as they have frequently solicited me to select some suitable place to enable them to raise wheat and corn. It was my intention to visit Weber and Cache valleys with this object in view, several events, however, which have lately transpired render this impossible this season. There is no tribe of Indians in the Territory with whom I have any acquaintance that have been so much discommoded by the introduction of a white population as the Sho-sho-nes. For the past few years they have been compelled to live in the mountains, (as the game has all been driven off the lowlands,) where the snow frequently falls to such depths as to be destructive to man and beast. But notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which they labor from the introduction of a white populace, I cannot learn that they have ever molested any of our citizens, but, on the contrary, have always been friendly.

About the 22d day of December last, I was visited at Camp Scott, by White-eye and San-pitch, Utah chiefs, with several of their bands. They were destitute of provisions and almost in a starving condition, while it was not in my power to procure provisions for them. I was assured by Agent Hurt that they had always been peaceably disposed towards the whites. After making them some presents I dismissed them, and they returned to their camp on Henry's fork. These Indians belong to one of the principal tribes of this Territory. There is but one other large tribe, (the Snakes,) as I am informed. Both the principal tribes are, of course, divided into a great number of small bands, but all submit to the authority of one or the other of the chiefs of their respective tribes.

The best land belonging to the Utahs is situated in Utah valley, which is well watered by numerous small streams. All the land that is susceptible of cultivation is occupied, and most of it is now being farmed. There are eight towns in this valley, with populations ranging from three hundred to four thousand souls. It was once the favorite hunting ground of the Utahs, but civilization has driven the game from the valleys; there remains, however, an abundance of fish in all the streams. Much has been done and is doing for this tribe, (the Utahs.) Three years ago Agent Hurt opened up two farms for them on land claimed by them, one on Spanish Fork creek, in Utah county, the other on Salt creek, in Sanpet valley, one hundred and seventy miles south of this city. I visited Spanish Fork farm in June last, and, together with ex-Agent Armstrong and Thomas J. Hunt, took a list of the government property on the farm.

There is quite a discrepancy in relation to the extent of this reservation between the agent who commenced it and the authorities of Spanish Fork City. Upon my first visit to the farm Agent Hurt had not returned to it. Not knowing the quantity of land he intended to include in the reservation, I marked some natural boundaries myself. Upon the return of Agent Hurt he assured me that the points I had designated were the ones he always intended as the boundaries of the reservation.

In regard to the reservation I had a personal interview with the authorities of Spanish Fork City, and it is really extraordinary to me that they have never raised objections to this reserve prior to this time. It is with extreme regret that I am forced into a controversy with them, imperative duty requiring me to take the course I do. Years ago, at the request of the then superintendent, (B. Young,) Agent Hurt commenced the Indian reservation precisely where indicated—has made improvements from time to time at a cost of from $15,000 to $20,000, and now, for the first time, is required to give an account of his "stewardship" to the inhabitants of Spanish Fork City. I am clearly of the opinion that this claim is unfounded, from the letter of Agent Hurt as well as from my own observation. I shall, therefore, proceed to have the reserve enclosed as soon as possible.

Strenuous efforts will be made to induce this tribe (the Utahs) to locate permanently, as no permanent good can ever be done for them so long as they roam about in their wild state.

I visited San-Pete creek farm last month, (August,) which is situated in the west end of San-Pete valley and county. This farm was opened about two years ago, under the directions of Agent Hurt, for a band of the Utahs under Chief Arapeen, a brother of San-Pitch. It is the second farm within the boundaries of this tribe, and is well watered and timbered, and has a sufficiency of good grazing land; for these reasons I consider it a more eligible location for an Indian reserve than that at Spanish Fork.

On this farm there are one hundred and ninety-five acres of land under cultivation, and will produce this year (1858) about twelve hundred bushels of wheat, besides small quantities of corn and potatoes.

From the loose manner in which business had been previously conducted on the farm I appointed a new overseer, who is acquainted with the Indian language.

The Indians are to perform all the work; with proper care in imparting instruction, not only this but all the other Indian farms may in a short time be worked by Indian labor.

The experiment of agriculture among the Indians of this Territory has not been as successful as might have been anticipated, when we consider the destitute condition of those for whom it has been introduced.

Indians are proverbially lazy, and only the pinchings of hunger will drive them to work, so much white labor has heretofore been employed to do work for them, and they have not been sufficiently taught that their subsistence depends upon their own labor. But notwithstanding the comparative ill success of the agricultural experiment, it is the only available means of ameliorating the condition of the Indians in this Territory, as game enough could not be found to subsist them for one year. In my opinion, reservations should be made without delay. Every acre of arable land that can be irrigated will be occupied in a very short time. I will give this subject my earliest attention. I have instructed Agent Dodge to attend to this as soon as possible in Carson valley.

A farm was commenced several years ago for a small tribe called the Pah-vants, on Corn creek, in Milliard county, under the direction of Agent Hurt. Ranosh, the chief of this tribe, visited me, and expressed a desire that some good white man might be placed upon the farm to direct them, assuring me that the Indians would do all the work. His request was not as Indians' generally are, for paint, beads, &c., but for agricultural implements. I employed a Mr. Boyce to take charge of this farm, at fifty dollars per month; no other white labor will be employed. Eighty acres of wheat were raised upon this farm this year. I will visit it in January and define a reservation.

I have visited a small tribe called the Go-sha-utes, who live about forty miles west of this city. They are, without exception, the most miserable looking set of human beings I ever beheld. I gave them some clothing and provisions. They have heretofore subsisted principally on snakes, lizards, roots, &c. I made considerable effort to procure a small quantity of land for them, but could not find any with water sufficient to irrigate it. I will give this matter my attention as soon as possible after my return from the Humboldt.

I have heretofore spoken of a large tribe of Indians known as the Snakes. They claim a large tract of country lying in the eastern part of this Territory, but are scarcely ever found upon their own land.

They generally inhabit the Wind river country, in Oregon and Nebraska Territories, and they sometimes range as far east as Fort Laramie, in the latter Territory. Their principal subsistence is the buffalo, and it is for the purpose of hunting them that they range so far east of their own country. This tribe numbers about twelve hundred souls, all under one principal chief, Wash-a-kee. He has perfect command over them, and is one of the finest looking and most intellectual Indians I ever saw.

He prides himself that neither he, nor any of his tribe, have ever molested a white, although the great overland route from the States to California passes immediately through their country.

It seems somewhat strange that this tribe has never received any attention whatever from any of the officials of this Territory. This I learned, not only from the Indians, but from other persons who have been among them for several years, and especially from Major Bridger, one of the earliest pioneers of this country.

The only portion of the country of this tribe suited for agricultural purposes is the valley of Henry's Fork, about forty miles south of Fort Bridger and opening out into Green River valley. This Wash-a-kee wished to reserve, and is very anxious I should open a farm for them. For this purpose I sent Agent Craig to Green River county; but I fear the matter will have to be postponed for this winter for want of a suitable person to take charge of the farm.

For several years an enmity has existed between the Utahs and the Snakes. My attention was directed to this soon after entering upon my official duties. I alluded to the feud during my first interview with the Utahs, in December last, but their war-chief, White-eye, did not seem disposed to talk about it, and it was not until April last that they signified their willingness to make peace with the Snakes. On the 3d day of May I received information that the Snake tribe of Indians were encamped on Green river. Reports were in circulation that they had come to make war upon the Utahs, who were encamped in the vicinity of Camp Scott. Immediately upon hearing the report, I despatched a messenger to Wash-a-kee to learn his intentions, and if he intimated hostility to the Utahs to persuade him to encamp at some convenient place, until I could have a talk with him. On the 6th day of May my express man returned, and informed me that Wash-a-kee was willing to leave the adjustment of the difficulties between his tribe and the Utahs to me.

Accordingly, on the 13th of May, Wash-a-kee, of the Snakes, White-Eye, Son-a-at, and San-Pitch, of the Utahs, with the sub-chiefs of the different tribes, and also several chiefs of the Ban-acks, (of whom I will speak further hereafter,) assembled in council at Camp Scott, when, after considerable talk and smoking, peace was made between the two tribes. After I had given the Snakes and Ban-acks some presents they left camp.

The latter tribe (Ban-acks) I had frequently heard of, but supposed they were part of a tribe of the same name who live in Oregon Territory, and consequently not within my superintendency; but upon making inquiry I learned that they were a separate and distinct people, claiming a country lying within my superintendency.

In their habits and appearance they are much like the Snakes, with whom they are on terms of the greatest intimacy. They number between four and five hundred, and are all under one principal chief, named Horne.

Immediately after I received your communication in relation to the massacre of the Arkansas emigrants, three hundred miles south of this, on the southern California road, I procured the services of a reliable person, well acquainted with the southern Indians and their language, and since the latter part of June have been in constant communication with these Indians. My endeavor to establish peaceful relations with them has proved successful beyond my expectations. This route to California is now free from all danger from Indians.

I have succeeded in recovering ten of the children remaining from the massacre of last September. It is supposed that there are more in the neighborhood; if so, they will be found.

I am now busily engaged in preparing for a trip to the Humboldt river. Having learned that the Indians in that region were committing depredations upon travellers, and, in one instance, having attacked the mail party and stampeded their stock, I will travel with an escort. In addition to which, one hundred and fifty men, (one hundred mounted and fifty infantry,) upon a requisition from his excellency Gov. A. Cumming, will proceed to the Humboldt, subject to my orders.

It is my present intention to proceed to Gravelly Ford, which is one hundred miles beyond the first crossing of the Humboldt, and if circumstances permit will proceed to Carson valley and establish Agent Dodge, who accompanied me, in his position.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB FORNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. C. E. Mix,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 79.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 20, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report, showing the condition of the affairs of this superintendency.

The accompanying reports of agents will exhibit to you a detailed statement of the condition and prospects of the different tribes and bands of Indians under their respective charge.

Since my annual report of last year nothing has occurred to change the general condition of the Indians inhabiting that portion of this superintendency embraced within the Territory of Oregon west of the Cascade mountains.

The vagabond and outlaw Indians, whom I reported one year ago as prowling about in the mountains contiguous to the Umpqua and Rogue river valleys, as well as those infesting the southwestern portion of the Territory and near the coast, have since been hunted down and taken to the reservation. They were remnants of bands that originally refused to emigrate to the reservations with the main bodies of the tribes to which they belonged, and subsisted themselves for nearly two years in the mountains by forays upon the scattered and defenceless white settlers.

The destruction of life and property, &c., occasioned by their predatory excursions, formed a constant and well-grounded source of complaint on the part of settlers, which induced me to incur the heavy expense incident to hunting them down and removing them to reservations.

The policy of collecting the Indians in Oregon, and subsisting them upon reservations, was inaugurated by late Superintendent Palmer in the year 1855, and continued by my immediate predecessor, Superintendent Hedges. At the time when Superintendent Palmer inaugurated the policy the Indians were scattered over the entire Territory, occupying the settled portion of the country with the whites, subsisting themselves by hunting, fishing, begging, and occasionally performing some labor for the white settlers.

The promiscuous occupancy of the country by the two races, while there were but few whites, and the fish and game abundant, seemed, originally, to give but little cause of complaint.

When the country came to be more densely populated, and the fish and game began to disappear, the Indians then discovered that their resources for obtaining a livelihood had been curtailed by the intrusion of the whites, and, as it was frequently alleged, began to pilfer and steal to prevent actual starvation.

The whites had frequent occasions to punish them for the exercise of their thieving propensities; each act of outrage provoked retaliation, until, in the fall of 1855, the whole country became involved in a bloody war. It was then that Superintendent Palmer adopted the plan of separating the two races, by collecting the Indians and locating them upon reservations, and giving them a subsistence until they could be taught to obtain it for themselves by cultivating the soil. This policy, inaugurated by my predecessor, had the approval of my judgment, and has been steadily pursued by myself, always keeping in view the ultimate object of benefitting the Indians by imparting to them such a knowledge of agriculture, and inculcating in them such habits of industry and sobriety, as would eventually result in at least their partial reformation from the most abject barbarism to something approaching a civilized state.

The effort of raising a savage to a state even approaching civilization is met by a thousand obstacles, and not the least among their number is their prejudice to any change from the life pursued by their ancestors. Ignorance and superstition must constantly be combated; arguments are useless; and all philanthropic efforts will be a failure until some tangible evidence can be presented to the senses of the Indians that, by adopting the manners and customs of the white man, he is really to be benefitted.

Notwithstanding the obstacles to be overcome I am satisfied, from personal observation, that the great body of the Indians located at the Siletz and Grande Ronde reservations have greatly improved, and, in many instances, have made rapid advances, and have given abundant evidence of a capacity susceptible of receiving cultivation and improvement.

The experience of the last two years has proven that the system already being pursued should be continued, and if it is expected to confer any lasting benefit on those unfortunate people the efforts for that purpose should be continuous. No spasmodic or intermittent efforts will accomplish that object.

When the Indians were removed to the Siletz and Grande Ronde reservation they were promised that farms should be made for them, and that houses should be erected for their comfort and homes, and that they should be clothed and subsisted by the general government until such time as they were sufficiently advanced to raise their own subsistence, and it never was contemplated by any rational man acquainted with the circumstances that all this could be accomplished in one or two, or even five years. It is now a little over two years since the Indians emigrated to those reservations. The first year they were wholly subsisted by the government, and nearly so last year, owing to the crops being extremely light, resulting from the ground being newly broken and the season remarkably unfavorable. The same causes have operated against their raising much the present season.

In view of the policy which has been adopted of maintaining peace in the country by keeping those Indians upon the reservations, and taking into consideration the promises which had, from time to time, been made to them, I did, during the last fiscal year, consider it my duty to give them their rations of beef and flour, and also continued the extensive system of improvements commenced by my predecessors for their benefit.

It was in the continuation of the system, and acting upon the precedents established before I came into office, that the heavy indebtedness of the last fiscal year was created, so far exceeding the appropriations for the period referred to.

Anticipating that it was not contemplated to abandon the system after great improvements had been made at such a heavy expenditure, I made my estimates for the present fiscal year, amounting to $484,700, which was, as I conceived, the least possible sum with which the Indians could be subsisted and the peace of the country maintained. I am, however, notified that the sum actually appropriated for the present fiscal year amounts only to $160,500, which, with the utmost economy, can only subsist the Indians until the first of December next, when, if I am not permitted to exceed the limits of the appropriations, I shall have no alternative left but to turn the Indians loose to obtain their living by robbing the whites, and which can only result in a sanguinary war. In this event all that has been expended in collecting the Indians and removing them at such a heavy expense to their present homes will be a total loss. The southern portion of Oregon, formerly occupied by several of those warlike tribes, and to which they will inevitably return, is, by reason of the great emigration of miners to the northward, but poorly calculated to defend itself against an overwhelming horde of returning savages; and, in the event of their return, we may expect to witness a re-enactment of the scenes of murder, robbery, and rapine enacted in 1855 and 1856.

In relation to the Indians located upon those reservations, the government must speedily choose between feeding and fighting them. If it is determined to abandon the reservation system, and thereby force the Indians to war by withholding their promised supplies of food, it is better that it should be done at once.

A few thousand dollars' worth of food, insufficient for their subsistence, doled out to them and dribbled along throughout the year, is not what the government, through her agents, has promised them, and will not restrain them from the perpetration of crime. The locations referred to as the "Siletz" and "Grande Ronde" are each small portions of arable land upon the reservations selected by late Superintendent Palmer as a permanent home for the Indians of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, in the year 1855. The reservation extends some ninety miles along the coast, from north to south, and is about thirty miles in width, embracing in its limits for its entire length the coast range of mountains, which are exceedingly rugged and heavily timbered. The Grande Ronde station is on the eastern side of the reserve, and is of easy access from the Willamette valley; at this point are located twelve hundred Indians.

It also embraces the military post of Fort Yamhill. The soil is a cold, heavy clay, and unproductive. The position is elevated and exposed to violent sea breezes which, at certain seasons, have a deleterious effect upon the growing crops.

The Siletz station is on the western side of the coast range of mountains and about thirty miles southwest of Grande Ronde. Its approach from the Willamette valley is over those mountains, by an exceedingly bad trail, impracticable for the passage of wagons. The principal portion of the supplies for the subsistence of the two thousand Indians located at this point is received by sea, and is discharged at the

Aquina bay, which affords only a tolerably safe entrance for small vessels during the summer months, but is rendered exceedingly dangerous by reason of storms usually prevalent during the winter. Supplies are transported by pack mules from the Aquina bay, nine miles, to the agency, or Siletz station.

There being no white settlements in that portion of the country, no vessels visit the bay except those under contract or charter by the Indian department, which, together with the dangers of navigation, renders the cost of transporting the supplies for the Indians at that point very great.

The soil at Siletz station, though limited in quantity, is of better quality than that at the Grande Ronde; yet it is so completely overrun with fern as to greatly diminish the crops, and defies all efforts of the farmer to exterminate it. When I visited the place in June last, fields that Agent Metcalfe informed me gave fair promise of a good yield of wheat in the early spring had become so completely overrun with fern that scarcely a stalk of the grain was perceptible. It infests all the lands there, both wild and cultivated, and astonishes the farmer by sending up shoots nearly a foot high in a single night, and continues its growth until it forms a dense mat over the entire fields to the height of two feet. The climate at the Siletz is extremely cold and frosty, and subject to strong, cold westerly winds, all of which causes combined render it a miserable selection for agricultural purposes. In fact, the entire reservation is the worst possible selection that could be made for agricultural pursuits, and was so worthless that at the time of its selection it was almost entirely destitute of white settlers, which, I apprehend, was one of the great inducements for selecting it as an Indian reserve, and was, in fact, the only portion of country not already occupied by the whites and upon which the Indians could be located. Its selection does offer good facilities for separating the whites from the Indians, but as an agricultural district it has but little value.

I have given the above details for the purpose of explaining why no corresponding benefits have been derived from the great sums of money already expended in farming operations at the Siletz and Grande Ronde stations; and the failure is principally to be attributed to the defects of soil and climate. Those two points have absorbed the greater portion of the appropriations made for the service in Oregon, yet the expenditures have not resulted in placing the Indians in a condition to support themselves. The Indians located at the Grande Ronde are principally of the Willamette and Umpqua tribes, who, by long intercourse with the whites, had learned something of agriculture. They are, consequently, further advanced in husbandry and civilization than those located at the Siletz. Those at the latter place were, at and up to the time of their removal, a fierce, warlike, and treacherous people, composing several tribes who committed great devastation in southern Oregon during 1855-'56. While they have greatly improved since their removal to the reservation, they are yet turbulent and dangerous; having but little knowledge of labor, it is difficult to induce them to perform it.

Many of them, however, are exceptions, and are beginning to see the necessity of working for their livelihood. Yet I am satisfied that the moment the government ceases issuing rations to them they will gladly avail themselves of the excuse to abandon the reservations, and returning south to their old homes, will live as heretofore, by robbing and plundering the white settlers.

If I am restricted to the appropriations already made by Congress for the present fiscal year, the calamity so much to be dreaded will be upon those settlers before the year expires, and all will be lost which has been accomplished at so heavy an outlay.

The accompanying elaborate report of Agent Simmons, together with the reports of the local agents under his immediate supervision, contains much interesting information in relation to the condition of the Indians west of the Cascade mountains in Washington Territory, inhabiting the country bordering on Puget's Sound. From my own personal observation, as well as from concurrent testimony of every agent connected with those Indians, I am satisfied that their present condition is most unfortunate for themselves, while it is not less so for the sparse and widely scattered white population, who inhabit the country almost in common with them. The anomaly, I believe, is nowhere else presented within the limits of the United States, and the fact that the present condition of things has existed in that district for years with but one general resort to arms is alike creditable to the settlers and the Indians.

Every consideration of justice to the whites, as well as humanity to the Indians, urges that the present condition of things should be terminated, that the treaties should be confirmed, and the long deferred promises made to the Indians complied with; that the whites should be relieved of their annoying presence by their location upon reservations, and the constant feuds and alarms terminated by a separation of the two races. Until this is done there can be no permanent peace or prosperity in the country. The constant state of disquietude and alarm incident to the present condition of the Indians blights and retards the advancement and prosperity of the Territory, renders life and property insecure, besides being a positive injury to the Indians themselves. In all that vast region thrown open to settlement by the acts of Congress, the intercourse laws are a dead letter and nullity, which the Indian department has long since given up all hope of enforcing.

The whites ought to be protected from the Indians, and the Indians should be protected from the rapacious conduct of the dissolute and unprincipled whites engaged in supplying them with whiskey. The trade with those people in ardent spirits has become alarmingly extensive, and is openly carried on, until the most beastly drunkenness and degradation has become the rule and not the exception.

Nothing will terminate the present unfortunate condition of things but the prompt confirmation of the treaties negotiated with those people by late Governor and Superintendent Stevens. They can then be placed on reservations where the intercourse laws can be enforced, and the peace and quiet of the country maintained. I would therefore reiterate my recommendations of last year, and earnestly recommend that those treaties be immediately ratified.

The reported discovery of rich gold mines on Thompson's and Frazer rivers have already caused an immense influx of miners at different points on the Sound, endeavoring to reach the new mines by that route. All reports agree that the effect of the present emigration has been productive of the most disastrous results to the Indians, as it has enabled them to procure supplies of whiskey with greater facility.

I desire to call your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for the constant presence of a small and swift war-steamer on the waters of Puget's Sound.

The presence of such a vessel would greatly tend to hold our own Indians in subjection, besides being indispensable for the protection of our settlers against the frequent incursions of the fierce and warlike tribes, who make descents in their large war canoes from the British and Russian territories of the north. The swiftness with which those savages propel their finely modelled canoes, capable of carrying one hundred warriors, renders anything but a steamer useless in pursuit, while their courage, numbers, and skill render them too formidable to be successfully contended with by an ordinary crew.

Since my last annual report, the great tribes of the interior east of the Cascade mountains have assumed an attitude of open hostility. The outbreak had long been anticipated, and resulted from a combination of causes, prominent among which is the non-ratification of the treaties negotiated by late Governor and Superintendent Stevens and Superintendent Palmer; this, together with a feeling of hostility which has existed with many of the Indians since the war of 1855, and with a determination on the part of some of the tribes with whom there had been no treaties made, that their country should not be occupied by the whites, or intersected by any great thoroughfare for their benefit, finally aroused them to open war. Reports of the murder of persons passing through their country were frequent during the early part of the spring. Those reports, together with the fact of the Indians having stolen and driven off some stock from Fort Walla-Walla, as it is understood, induced Colonel Steptoe, in command at Fort Walla-Walla, to make an excursion in the month of May last, to the northward of Snake river, into the country inhabited by the Pelouses and Spokanes. It appears that after marching as far as the Pelouse river, the command of Colonel Steptoe was attacked by a large body of Indians, mostly Spokanes and Pelouses, and was repulsed with severe loss, the whole of his baggage and a large number of animals falling into the hands of the enemy. Having seen no official account of Colonel Steptoe's disaster, I am unable to give you the details, but herewith transmit to you an account cut from the columns of a Portland paper, which is said to have been written by an officer who participated in the action, and is generally conceded to be correct.

The result of Colonel Steptoe's repulse has tended to greatly embolden the Indians, and from reliable reports reaching this office, it is believed that portions of the Klikitats and Yakimas, together with all the Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Pend d'Oreilles, Isle-de-Peins, Pelouses, and perhaps a small number of Nez Percés, are now making active preparations for open hostilities, and to resist the advance of United States troops into the Territory.

For detailed information relative to the feelings and conduct of the hostile tribes, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying letters of Special Agent John Owen. Mr. Owen is now supposed to have reached his post on the Flathead river, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to restrain many of the Indians from joining the hostile tribes.

It is to be regretted that he is destitute of funds, and can accomplish nothing except through persuasion. Promises are useless, and I have directed him to make none beyond his means of fulfilling; in fact the Indians of this country have so often been deceived by mere promises on the part of government officers, that they no longer pass current, and they now ridicule the idea of an officer trying to conciliate their friendship at so cheap a rate.

General Clarke, commanding this department, has acted with commendable promptitude, and has despatched two columns of troops under the command of experienced officers into the enemy's country; one column, six hundred strong, by Walla-Walla into the Spokane country, and one northward from Fort Simcoe.

It is to be hoped that the troops will be able to punish the Indians for their outrages. Of such a result, however, I have but little hope, from the fact that in their various contests with the United States troops, in addition to their great superiority of numbers, they have always possessed the great advantage of being able to select their own time and place to fight, and have in nearly every instance been victorious. A large force capable of chastising them is always adroitly eluded, while an inferior and weak one is invariably defeated. Their vast number of fleet horses, accustomed to subsist upon the natural grasses of the country, unencumbered with baggage, always enables them to keep out of the way of our troops. Their various successes, together with their ignorance of the power of the American government, has led them to conclude they can contend successfully against its entire force, and nothing but the most severe chastisement will disabuse their minds on this subject.

You will perceive, from Special Agent Owen's letters, that the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of their post at Colville is purchasing from the Indians the animals captured from Colonel Steptoe's command, and engaged in selling them ammunition.

I have directed Agent Owen to warn him against a repetition of such conduct, and have communicated all the facts to Brigadier General Clarke, and trust that such steps will be taken by the military authorities as will result in the discontinuance of such outrages, at least within the borders of our own territory.

It is a fact to be deplored that the Hudson's Bay Company have acquired an immense influence over the entire bands of Indians inhabiting Washington Territory, as well as those of Oregon east of the Cascade mountains.

This is partly to be attributed to the fact of their early and long continued intercourse with those tribes, which had continued many years previous to the time that the United States attempted to exercise any authority or influence over them.

This early acquired influence has been strengthed and perpetuated by the alliance by marriage of many of the officers and employés of the company with the native women, thus adding family connexions as an auxiliary in maintaining their influence over the tribes.

It is but natural to suppose that the long continued exertions of the company, unopposed by any counteracting influences, should result in fixing in the minds of the Indians a strong and lasting prepossession in favor of the British government and its subjects, and one which it will require generations to eradicate.

The interior tribes have been for thirty years under the almost sole influence and control of the foreign corporation. They have had tangible evidence of their wealth in the "brigades" which annually traverse this country, and in the rich display of goods at their different trading posts. They have witnessed the prowess of their arms in the subjugation of refractory tribes, and in the certain punishment which has invariably followed any infringement of the rules and regulations of the company; while, on the contrary, their ideas of the American people and government have been based upon the weak, way-worn and defenceless immigrating parties of women and children which they have occasionally seen passing through their country, more the objects of charity and compassion than of fear or respect.

The only two battles ever fought between these Indians and the United States troops were those with Major Haller in 1855, and with Colonel Steptoe last spring, in both of which, by means of superiority of numbers, they were enabled to defeat our troops and capture their baggage, while they murder our people in passing through their country and defy the power of the government in refusing to allow Lieutenant Mullen to open a military road, in pursuance of an act of Congress, from Walla-Walla to the Missouri river.

The employés and agents of the Hudson's Bay Company traverse their country and visit their villages in the most perfect safety.

I am satisfied, from every circumstance, that the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company has had and is having a decidedly deleterious effect on our management of those Indians, and the sooner it is terminated the better.

Whatever may be said of the impropriety of originally allowing a foreign government, through the influence of one of its incorporated companies, to obtain the supreme control of the great tribes within our own borders, it is a conceded fact that the policy adopted by the company in the government of those tribes is the only one adapted to their successful management. They never allowed either the murder of their people or the violation of their laws to go unpunished; retributive justice followed close upon the heels of crime. I would commend the example for the imitation of our own government.

After a careful investigation of the subject, I would recommend that all the treaties negotiated by late Governor and Superintendent Stevens and Superintendent Palmer east of the Cascade mountains be speedily ratified, and that the entire country, except Indian reservations, be thrown open to settlement.

Congress, at its late session, having authorized the survey of that region, justice as well as good policy would demand that those long delayed treaties should be confirmed, and funds appropriated, and agents appointed for their prompt and faithful execution. So long as the Indians are left to the exclusive occupancy, and allowed to roam over that immense region, subjected to the unrestrained influence of British traders on our northern boundary, it will be impossible to exercise any salutary control over them. So soon as the country is open to settlement, a hardy and enterprising population will occupy a large portion of it, and form a valuable auxiliary in holding the tribes in subjection to the government.

The country is bound, in the natural course of events, to be occupied by the white race, and the occupancy is only a question of time. It will be difficult, however, much longer to restrain our people from taking possession of it.

While a few of the Indians at the different reservations have given evidence of decided improvement in habits of industry and in the cultivation of the soil, but little or no advances have been made in the educational department. The Indians, with but few exceptions, manifest a determined aversion to schools, and in one or two instances have demanded their discontinuance. The system, however, has not had a fair trial, owing to the inadequacy of the sums appropriated for the execution of such provisions of the different treaties.

I can hardly be expected to secure the services of competent teachers to reside among the Indians for four or five hundred dollars per annum, while they can obtain double that sum in compensation for a similar but more agreeable service with the whites.

Before any benefit can be derived from the schools, Congress must make appropriations commensurate with the service, and such as the Indians have a right to demand under the different treaty stipulations.

The meagre appropriations for physicians and mechanics as well as teachers, under the provisions of treaties, have always been too small to procure the specified services within this superintendency.

When the appropriations for school purposes are sufficient to comply with the provisions of the treaties, the experiment of separating the children from the adults and giving them wholesome instruction can be fairly tested; to attempt it otherwise would be a waste of time and money.

I would again call your attention to my recommendation of last year for the division of this superintendency.

The districts should be of such a size as to enable the superintendent to visit each tribe within its limits at least once a year; a service which could not be performed in my district by constant and uninterrupted travel for the whole year.

I also desire to renew my recommendation of last year in relation to provision being made for a few chiefs of the principal tribes to visit the Atlantic States. Such a visit would tend to enlighten the Indians relative to their true condition, and forever put at rest their notions of successfully resisting the power of the American government.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. NESMITH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Oregon and Washington Territories.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 80.

BELLINGHAM BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report in regard to the condition of the Indians in my charge.

The Indians under my superintendency are the Lummi, Neuk-sack, and Samish tribes, numbering, in all, some fifteen hundred, men, women, and children included. Since the last census was taken, the increase of these tribes has been very slight. During the last winter a number of them have died from exposure and old venereal. Their condition, at this time, is anything but satisfactory. Since the discovery of gold in this part of the country, the white population has increased most rapidly, and all my care and labor have been null and void in trying to prevent the whites from selling whiskey to them. They are constantly drunk, and can buy as much whiskey as they can pay for. In two years' time, unless the treaties are confirmed, and these Indians placed on a reservation, the government will have no use for an agent here. There will not be an Indian left to tell the tale that they had ever existed.

The Neuk-sacks have been and are still in an excited state, and I have, for the last two months, been fearing an outbreak among them.

They are very jealous of the encroachment of the whites, and say that they have not been paid for their lands, and will not permit the whites to take possession of them without a struggle.

A ferry-boat has been established on the Neuk-sack river, in the heart of the Neuk-sack country, on the main trail that leads to Frazer and Thompson's river gold mines, which has caused much dissatisfaction.

According to your order, I went up into their country and pacified them by paying to the chiefs and the headmen, some $300 in goods, which you had placed in my charge to be divided among the three tribes. This satisfied them for the time, but since then they have again become clamorous, and want another "*pot-lach.*" They have threatened to cut the rope and let the ferry-boat go down the stream, and to break the boat itself; this they have not done as yet, but I should not be surprised, at any time, if they made good their threat.

I have had my assistant, Charles C. Vail, at the ferry for some time past, and he has managed to prevent any violence up to this time, but I am in constant dread of an outbreak. I will do the best I can under the circumstances. I have told them that if they behaved themselves properly, I would, before a great while, make them another "pot-lach." I concluded that I could not dispose of the Indian goods on hand to better advantage than by preserving peace.

This report is necessarily brief, as all that I could write would be but a repetition of my former reports.

Very respectfully,

E. C. FITZHUGH,
Special Indian Agent.

Col. M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Puget's Sound District, Olympia.

No. 81.

PUGET'S SOUND DISTRICT, W. T.,
Indian Agency, *Olympia*, *June* 30, 1858.

SIR: In submitting this, my annual report, I desire to enter fully into the condition of the Indians that I am supposed to exercise jurisdiction over, to lay before the department the manner in which the affairs have been administered during the past year, and to recommend such alterations and improvements as I think will tend towards benefitting the tribes, and be to the interest of the government.

My district includes all the territory north of the Chehalis river, and west of the summit of the Cascade mountains, making about fourteen thousand square miles. Scattered over this large area are about twenty principal tribes, living along the coasts and on the rivers and lakes.

Beginning at the Chehalis, and going north on the east of Puget's Sound, we find the Chehalis, Nisqually, Puyallup, Dwamish, Snohomish, Snoqualmoo, Skagit, Sawish, Lummi, and Nook-sahk tribes; also, the Green river and Lake Indians that live back of Seattle, on the mountain lakes and the rivers from which they derive their name. There is also a number living on the streams adjacent to the 49th parallel of latitude that have heretofore had no intercourse with the whites. As you come east and south along the western shore of the Sound from Cape Flattery, you find the Makah, Clallam, Chemakum, and Deewano tribes, and from Cape Flattery to Gray's harbor, on the Pacific ocean, live the Quilleyutes, Queets, and Quinaiults. These are the principal tribes now in existence, but there are many remnants of once powerful bands that have names distinct from those of the tribes they now live amongst; but as they are incorporated in the larger bands, and their separate existence lost in a great measure, I have not thought it necessary to particularize and mention each small band separately.

The aggregate number of all these tribes and bands is, in round numbers, twelve thousand five hundred; of which about five-ninths are females. They have all had more or less intercourse with the whites, except (as I said before) those living along the 49th parallel, and also those living on the Pacific.

When I speak of whites I mean Americans; the Hudson's Bay Company people may probably have traded with most of them. A residence of thirteen years among these people has given me an opportunity of becoming acquainted personally with all the principal men who live on the waters of Fucas Straits, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, and Puget's Sound; with most of the Wood or Stick Indians I am also acquainted. They can be divided into two classes—the Salt Water and the Stick Indians. Each of these classes, although divided into many different bands, possess the same general characteristic traits. Their manners and customs, superstitions, and mode of obtaining a living are similar. There are several different dialects spoken among them. The language of those on the east side of Puget's Sound appears to be derived from the same root. But on the west, the Deewano, Chemakum, Makahs, and Quilleyutes are distinct from each other, and also from those on the east. The Chehalis is a distinct tongue also.

The instincts of these people are of a very degraded character. They are filthy, cowardly, lazy, treacherous, drunken, avaricious, and much given to thieving. The women have not the slightest pretension to virtue, and the men have no hesitation in hiring their wives and daughters for purposes of prostitution. This is the general rule. There are, however, many noble exceptions; and in most instances where they have had the benefit of instruction, they have improved it. They are very apt and learn the use of tools readily. They also make good house servants, and I have no hesitation in offering it as my opinion that they can be civilized; not this generation, however, but the coming one. Much good can be done even to the present generation. By proper management, they can be made to support themselves, which will be a great step towards civilization. Upon these subjects I propose to speak in detail in another portion of this report.

There is a portion of the Indians of my district whose homes are high up on the rivers, principally on the Nisqually, Puyallup, and Snoqualmie. They are nearly related to the Yakimas and Klikatats by blood, and are sometimes called Klikatats. They are a more athletic and independent race of men, but are more closely wedded to their manners and customs, and superstitions; are less docile, and much harder to manage. They cross the Cascade mountains frequently to visit their relations, and are, to some extent, imbued with the hostile feeling that still exists among them. Part of those Indians—those living on the Nisqually and Puyallup—were the most formidable we had to contend against during the late war. The others, the Snoqualmies, were our faithful allies, particularly Son-a-wa and his band. At my instance they carried an express across into the Yakima and brought back information. They differ in appearance, in their mode of living, and in many other respects from the salt water tribes, and I do not think they can be brought to live in harmony together, at least for some years to come.

There are frequent feuds and fights among these people; but nothing, since I have known them, that has arrived at the dignity of war. They generally fight across a river, expend much powder and breath, but seldom shed any blood.

Those that live on the salt water obtain most of their sustenance from it; indeed salmon is the staple article of food for all Indians in this district. The "Stick" Indians, however, do hunt and get deer, elk and bear in considerable quantities; they also plant more potatoes than the others. Roots and berries form an important item with them, and generally there are quantities of both; but when the salmon fail to run, as was the case last fall, the starvation is terrible. When in a state of semi-starvation, the beast shows very plainly in them; they are generally foul feeders, but at such a time they eat anything, and are disgusting in the extreme.

I imagine that those Indians that I report as not having had intercourse with the whites cannot materially differ from their neighbors.

The character of the country is the same, productions the same, and consequently the mode of obtaining a livelihood cannot be very different.

In the foregoing remarks I have endeavored to show that however degraded these people may be in their natural state, yet they are susceptible of civilization—the salt water Indians more so than the "Stick" Indians.

My reasons for making these assertions are, that the men do not consider labor a disgrace, as the Indians east of the mountains do. In their natural state they divide the labor with the squaws; they are docile, and, compared with the eastern Indians, easily governed; and finally they possess intelligence to a sufficient degree to enable them readily to imbibe instruction in agriculture and the elementary branches of the English language.

The above I advance as facts, since it has been proved by those Indians that are subject to the treaty of Medicine creek, which is now being carried into effect under my supervision.

When these tribes and bands were treated with, (December 26, 1854,) their number was estimated at 650; at the payment of their annuity, last Christmas, it was ascertained to be 1,020—978 of whom were present. They consist of the Nisqually and Puyallup tribes, and the Squaksin, Squeit-letch, Stetch-as, and Chit-hutbands. They are upon three reservations, and have thus far been managed without the assistance of the military.

The Squaksin reservation is an island situated at the mouth of Budd's inlet. It is covered with timber. All the land on this reservation that is in cultivation has been cleared of the trees and brush; the stumps are still standing. To a person who has never been in this country, it is almost impossible to give a correct idea of the immense size of the timber. The fir and cedar grow to the extraordinary height of 250 feet, and are from 4 to 6 feet in diameter. The fir can be felled by boring and burning, but the cedar has to be chopped. After they are upon the ground, it requires a great deal of labor to get rid of them. The land, after it is cleared, is of good quality and produces well.

On the Nisqually and Puyallup reserves the land suitable for cultivation has also to be cleared, although at the former place there is some high prairie, and at the other there is a tide prairie or salt marsh. The high prairie at Nisqually is so sterile that it will not pay for ploughing; the tide flat at Puyallup, however, affords a good crop of hay each season, but cannot be used for general purposes of agriculture without dyking, and I am not now prepared to report upon the feasibility of that.

This treaty is being carried out under the special supervision of Mr. W. B. Gosnell, special Indian agent, and for details I refer you to his report, which is very satisfactory.

Of these three reservations, the Puyallup has most natural advantages, and is best adapted for a permanent establishment; and in my mind there is no doubt but that it would be to the advantage of government and the benefit of the Indians could they all be induced to remove there. They are superstitious, however, about leaving their old homes, where their fathers are buried, and I do not think they can be prevailed upon to leave Squaksin and Nisqually.

A manifest improvement has become visible since last year in the habits of these Indians. I must say, though, that I think it is partly owing to the severe winter they have passed through. But let the cause be what it may, it is encouraging to see them eager to work and anxious to provide against the coming cold season.

The farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith, provided by the treaty for these Indians, have each charge of a reservation, and work with and instruct them in all branches of their work.

The labors of the instructor have not been rewarded with any visible results. The gentleman who holds this position has faithfully labored in the cause; the fault is not with him, but in the system. I intend to give you my views upon this subject before closing this report.

A physician is also allowed by the treaty stipulations, but for the last nine months I have not been able to employ one. The amount of compensation is so small that no professional man will accept the position.

For a detailed account of the operations for the past year on these reservations, I refer you again to Special Agent Gosnell's report.

By the confirmation of one of the treaties, the others being held in abeyance, as is the case here, the whole system cannot be developed; neither the Indians or the government can receive justice. As you are aware one general reservation was contemplated, which was to be "head quarters" for all this district. Upon this reservation were to be the agent's house, the mill, school house, and all the work shops. The minor reserves, such as Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaksin were intended for farms, fishing stations, &c. for each particular tribe. Now the treaty of Medicine creek stipulates that they shall have a resident physician, but the salary is so small that none can be found willing to accept the position; also that they shall have a school. A very competent gentleman has undertaken the task, and worked faithfully, attempting to organize one, but finds it impossible. The causes are these: while the school is upon the reserve that the parents of the children live upon, they (the children) cannot be removed from their influence, and the consequence is that during the time they are in the lodges they forget what instructions they may have received from the teacher in the school house. I am convinced that the only way in which the intentions of government can be carried out, is to remove a number of children to the general reservation where the school should be established, there to clothe and feed them, and compel them to live decently. This can be superintended by the teacher, and the services of a respectable Indian woman or two could be made useful in looking after the girls; there are several such women that could, I think, be employed. By these means the children would be removed from the evil examples of their parents, and would be compelled to speak the English language—none other being allowed to be spoken.

I think the instructor will concur in what I say upon this subject.

That the Indians treated with care, obtain their own livelihood by their own labor is certain; but in order to insure their paying proper attention to their crops, I must have some means at my disposal of compelling them to work when it is necessary. Frequently when their attention is most required they take a lazy fit and will not work, the crops being materially injured by their neglect. If their supervisors insist upon anything that they do not fancy doing, they can leave the reservation, and have any quantity of excuses ready for having done so on their return. Whenever it has been necessary to inflict any punishment for drunkenness or riotous conduct, I have been able to do so without other assistance than from the Indians themselves; but when it comes to forcing a man to work when he is lazy, even though it be for himself he works, they cannot understand it.

Had a general reservation been established as proposed, a detachment of troops would have been stationed there, and the show of force would in almost all instances have been sufficient to insure obedience. There is no principle that Indians so readily understand as that might is right.

On the 15th day of May last I left this place in a chartered vessel loaded with goods, which I carried with me to present to the old and infirm among all the tribes living on these waters. Not including those subject to the treaty of Medicine creek.

My purpose was to get the Indians together, listen to their grievances and remedy them if possible, to give them good advice, and present the goods to them as a reward for their quiet and peaceful conduct towards the whites.

On the evening of the same day I arrived at Fort Kit, Sap Location, the station of local agent George A. Paige. Here I found about four hundred Indians ready to receive me, being about one half of those under the charge of Mr. Paige. The balance were at some distance engaged in fishing, and as they understood the presents were only for the old and sick, they did not come in.

During the morning of the following day I got them together and made them a short speech, telling them that I had brought them a few presents from their Great Father in Washington; that it was a sure evidence that he had not forgotten them; that they must not be down-hearted because their treaties had not been concluded; that our delegate in Congress had written me that he hoped and believed that it would soon be done. I also admonished them about drinking liquor, and signified that I was ready to hear anything they had to say. Seattle, a venerable old chief and fast friend to the whites, arose and spoke as follows:

"I want you to understand what I say—I do not drink rum; neither does Noweches, (another chief,) and we constantly advise our people not to do so.

"I am not a bad man. I am, and always have been, a friend to the whites. I listen to what Mr. Paige says to me, and I do not steal, nor do I or any of my people kill the whites.

"Oh, Mr. Simmons, why don't our papers come back to us? You always say you hope they will soon come, but they do not. I fear we are forgotten, or that we are to be cheated out of our land.

"I have been very poor and hungry all winter, and am very sick now, (a fact.) In a little while I will die. I should like to be paid for my land before I die. Many of my people died during the last cold, scarce winter, without getting their pay.

"When I die my people will be very poor. They will have no property, no chief, no one to talk for them. You must not forget them, Mr. Simmons, when I am gone.

"We are ashamed when we think that the Puyallup have their papers. They fought against the whites, while we, who have never been angry with them, get nothing.

"When we do get our pay we want it in money.

"This governor (McMullen) told us if any bad white men worried us to tell him, and that he would punish them. Whenever I tell the bad white men this they say 'God damn the old fool, he is 'cultus,' (an expressive Chenook word.)

"The Indians are not so bad; it is the mean white people that are bad to us.

"If any person writes that we do not want our papers concluded they lie.

"Oh, Mr. Simmons, you see that I am very sick. I want you to write quickly and tell the President what I say. I have done."

Upon the same evening I arrived at Skagit Head, a location under the supervision of R. C. Fay and an assistant. About one-fourth of his Indians were present, say seven hundred and fifty. The others were absent from the same reasons that I stated kept those away at Fort Kit-Sap.

In a few words I told them the object of my visit, and expressed a wish to hear from them. Hetley Kanim, a sub-chief of the Snoqualmies, then spoke as follows:

"I am but a sub-chief, but I am chosen by my people to speak for them to-day. I will speak what I think, and I want any of the drinking men that hear me to-day to contradict me if they can. Liquor is killing our people off fast. Our young men spend the money that they work for for liquor; then they get crazy and kill each other, and sometimes kill their wives and children. We old men do not drink, and we beg our boys not to trade with the 'Custis Bostons' that sell it. We have all agreed to tell our agents when any liquor boats are about, and to help them to arrest the men that sell it.

"I will now talk about our treaties. When is the Great Father that lives across the far mountains going to send us our papers back? Four summers have now passed since you and Governor Stevens told us we would get pay for our land. We remember well what you said to us then, over there, (pointing to Point Elliott,) and our hearts are very sick because you do not do as you promised. We saw the Nisquallys and Puyallups get their annuity paid them last year, and our hearts were sick because we could get nothing. We never fought the whites; they did. If you whites pay the Indians that fight you, it must be good to fight.

"We consider it good to have good white people among us. Our young women can gather berries and clams, and our young men can fish and hunt, and sell what they get to the whites. We are willing that the whites shall take the timber, but we want the game and fish, and want our reserves where there is plenty of deer and fish, and good land for potatoes. We want our Great Father to know what our hearts are, and we want you to send our talk to him at once. I have done."

Hiram, a Skokomish, then spoke: "We want our treaty to be concluded as soon as possible; we are tired of waiting. Our reasons are that our old people (and there are many of them) are dying. Look at those two old men and old women; they have only a little while to live, and they want to get their pay for their land. The white people have taken it, and you, Mr. Simmons, promised us that we should be paid. You and Governor Stevens. Suspense is killing us. We are afraid to plant potatoes on the river bottoms, lest some bad white man should come and make us leave the place.

"You know what we are, Mr. Simmons. You were the first American we ever knew, and our children remember you as long as they remember anything. I was a boy when I first knew you. You know we do not want to drink liquor, but we cannot help it when the bad 'Bostons' bring it to us.

"When our treaty was made we told our hearts to you and Governor Stevens; they have not changed since. I have done."

Bonaparte, a Snohomish chief, then spoke as follows:

"What I have got to say is not of much consequence. My children have all been killed by rum, (a fact,) and I am very poor. I believe what Mr. Simmons tells us about our treaty, but most of the Indians think he lies; my heart is not asleep. I have known Mr. Simmons a long time, and he never lied to me, and I think he will tell the Great Father how much we want our pay. I have done."

As the speeches of all the Indians are in substance the same, that is, they all urge the ratification of their treaties and relate to no other important matter, I do not consider it necessary to furnish any more of them. I will observe for the benefit of those not accustomed to deal with the Indians that these same fellows that deplore drinking so much in their speeches, and put all the blame on the whites, (who undoubtedly deserve all they get,) will get drunk and lay all kinds of plans to get liquor. The old man Seattle is an exception to the rule.

The goods for these people, as well as those at Fort Kip-Sap, were turned over to the local agents, with instructions to distribute them to the aged and destitute.

At Port Townsend I saw the local agent for the Clallams, Chimicums, and Makahs, and ordered him to meet me in ten days at Dungeness with the Clallam Indians, they numbering about twelve hundred souls and being two-thirds of the Indians entrusted to his charge. The Makahs living on the coast and islands around Cape Flattery I intended visiting myself in the schooner I was on, as the distance was too great and the weather too rough for canoes.

I then turned towards Bellingham bay, the country of the Lummie and Samish Indians, and the location at which Colonel Fitzhugh is stationed, who has those two tribes and the Newksacks under his charge. I was sorry to learn from Agent Fitzhugh that his Indians are perishing rapidly. The discovery of gold on Fraser and Thompson rivers has caused an immense concourse of people to gather at this station, it being the starting point to the mines. The Indians have sold all their canoes, being tempted by the large prices, and are now destitute of the means of fishing. The money they have received has been worse than nothing; it has been the means of their getting quantities of rum. The strangers at this place if they know the law do not respect it, and so many of them being there make the efforts of the two men who are interested in the Indians of little avail; consequently they get liquor as easily as a white man can.

On the day that I left Bellingham bay Colonel Fitzhugh was called to quell a disturbance that had occurred between some miners and the Newksack Indians at a ferry on the Lummie river. He succeeded in restoring quiet. I here quote Colonel Fitzhugh's words in his letter to me upon the subject:

"The reason of their discontent was on account of bad treatment from some Californians, who had passed through their country and threatened to exterminate them. They then took the initiative and ordered them off.

"If the whites treat the Indians properly, (which I fear they will not do,) there will be no further trouble. It may be necessary hereafter to have a detachment of soldiers placed at the crossing, with some trusty officers, to prevent the traffic in whiskey. At this time everything is going on pleasantly; my assistant, C Vail, is there at this time.

"My Indians around me are constantly drunk, and can get as much whiskey as they want. This gold discovery is a most unfortunate event for them; and if the excitement of gold seeking is kept up any length of time it will *wipe out* every Indian in this part of the country. The government need not take the trouble to confirm the treaties made with them some four years ago, unless they do it very soon. I feel that I or any one else can be of little service to the Indians now. But what good I can do you may rely upon my accomplishing."

After reading this I think that you, sir, must agree with me in thinking that humanity, as well as justice, makes it an imperative duty of Government to adopt some plan by which the Indians can be separated from the whites. Their forbearance has been remarkable. While they had the power of crushing us like worms they treated us like brothers. We, I think, should return their kindness now that we have the power and our duty is so plainly pointed out by their deplorable situation. My own impression is that the speediest and best way of settling all these difficulties is the ratification of the treaties. The agents will then have the means in their hands of supplying all that I now think is wanting to enable them to govern these unhappy creatures, and to lay the ground-work of civilization for their children to improve upon.

At Neah Bay, or Waadda, and its vicinity, live the Makah tribe. They are the most independent Indians in my district—they and the Quilleyutes, their near neighbors. They number about five hundred, and obtain an abundant livelihood by catching cod and halibut on the banks north and east of Cape Flattery.

On my arrival among these people, I found them eager to have their treaty concluded. They are more anxious than I supposed they would be. They ardently desire to have tools, and to learn the use of them;

and as not many years since more than half of them died with the small pox, they earnestly wish for a physician, that they may be vaccinated. These they assign as their principal reasons for wishing their treaty ratified.

It has so happened that whenever these Indians have come in contact with the whites, they have had the latter in their power. In most cases ships have been wrecked on their coast. The consequence is, that they do not appreciate our importance and are very independent, and sometimes insolent. Four gentlemen from California, have taken claims and established a trading post and fishery at Waadda. They have been there for about nine months, and have uniformly treated the Indians well; bought all the fish and oil they could bring for sale, (these Indians catch many whales) at liberal prices, yet they refuse to let them fish on the banks.

These gentlemen also complain that the Indians carry much of their oil to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and in return smuggle many blankets and muskets into the country. I received a letter upon the subject, a copy of which I herewith transmit. It is endorsed J. H. Jenkins' letter. I agree with Mr. Jenkins in thinking that the less our Indians have to do with our neighbors, the Hudsons Bay Company, the better for us. I called the attention of the deputy collector of customs to the fact of the smuggling.

Mr. Isaac W. Smith, special light-house agent for this Territory, addressed a letter to me while at Neah Bay, stating that one chief, who lives on Tatooch Island, where a light-house has been recently erected, has been very insolent to the keeper of the light. That he, in one or two instances, struck the keeper, and threatened to kill him, and that he also destroyed some public property. I enclose a copy of his letter, and my answer.

The light-house is a great cause of grievance to them. They profess to believe that it keeps the whales from coming as usual, and they also say that it is on their land, and that we have no right to put it there without their consent.

I very much fear that there will be trouble at this light-house, and I regret that I had not the power to arrest the insolent old chief, and put him in confinement. Mr. Smith and his men are not alarmed for their safety, but I know when an Indian's insolence cannot be checked, it very seldom stops short of murder. The light-house is so isolated, and far from assistance, that all hands might be murdered days before it was known.

I hope that the steam light-house tender, that is on her way here, may have a good effect and check these troubles. I know of no other remedies except the ratification of the treaties.

At Dungeness I met the Clallam Indians, and in my presence made the head chief and his subordinates distribute to the old and sick the goods I had brought for them. They, like the other tribes, have many grievances to complain of. They say the whites take their potato grounds, and will not let them get fire wood, &c., in the accustomed places.

I must here mention that the head chief, the Duke of York, has not the influence that a chief should have with his people; indeed this is characteristic of all the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, there are none that actually deserve the name of chief. This is to be regretted, for if one of them had mind and courage enough to obtain great influence among his people, he would be able to see the advantages of civilization, and the chief, if he is really a chief, would carry his people with him.

The Chehalis Indians, as you are aware, have not been treated with. Te-la-ek, the head man of the lower or salt water band, refused to sign or allow his people to sign a treaty when Governor Stevens, some four years since, attempted to treat with them. Since then, all, with the exception of this Te-la-ek and some that he influences, have become eager to sell their land. I have just returned from visiting these Indians. At Ford Prairie I met and talked with the upper band, they expressed a willingness to treat, and specified the land they wanted set apart for a reserve. From appearances they will be tractable and not hard to manage, many of them now are good hands on a farm, having had experience with the Hudson's Bay Company farmers and our own people since the settlement of the country. Whiskey, however, is fast carrying them off. They spoke very feelingly to me upon the subject; they say they have not the power to resist the temptation, but they want the whites who sell them the liquor to be known, and a stop put to the trade. They gave the names of several persons who are constantly in the habit of selling them liquor. I have not the slightest doubt but that the Indians told the truth, but our courts will not convict a man on their evidence; therefore, as I cannot prove the fact, I withhold the names for the present.

The Indians on the Satsop and at Gray's Harbor expressed their good wishes towards the whites, and their willingness to go on a reserve. I mean all but those who are influenced by Te-la-ek, they will number about one hundred. He started for Che-nook as soon as he heard I was coming among them. His dissatisfaction is not of much importance, as the great body of the Chehalis are anxious to settle their title to the land.

I will here recommend that when a treaty is made, two reserves be allowed them; the Indians living on the prairies will never be satisfied on the salt water, and *vice versa;* their habits are so entirely distinct that they can never agree together. I have in former reports recommended this course to be pursued with all the Indians in my district.

I have within the last two months seen all the different tribes except the Quilleyutes, Quinaiutts, and Queets. While I was at Cape Flattery the weather prevented my seeing the Quilleyutes; they arrived about one week after I left, when they received their presents from the hands of Mr. J. W. Smith, light-house agent, in whose charge I had left them.

While at Gray's Harbor I despatched a messenger for the Quinaiutts and Queets, but they were unable to come at the time. Their excuse for not coming was that a large number of the Cape Flattery Indians were with them; they were settling some old differences and could not leave home for some days. They requested me to leave any presents I might have for them with Moottech, the Chehalis chief, at whose camp I was stopping.

I learned from the Indians at Gray's Harbor that they can get liquor at Shoal Water bay by the barrel; that all the shop keepers sell it to them openly. They certainly get it in quantities sufficiently large to make them all beastly drunk, as they were in that condition when I left them.

A few families of whites have recently opened a settlement at Gray's Harbor. They are a highly respectable set of people and excellent citizens. The constant drunkenness of the Indians is a source of much uneasiness to them. Their houses are very much scattered, some of them nearly a day's travel from their nearest neighbor. When the men are compelled to leave home their families are alone for a day, or probably a day and a night, the time of absence depending upon the state of the tide. Those that conversed with me upon the subject say that they have no fears while the Indians are sober, but that this is so seldom that it is with dread that they leave home; and never do leave unless necessarily compelled to do so for provisions or something equally important. Government certainly owes these frontiersmen protection, and the most effectual that can be granted is an extinguishment of the Indian title.

The suppression of the liquor trade, as the case stands now, is full of difficulties. This is an Indian country and it is not. Towns now stand upon ground where the Indian title is not extinct; the settlers have a right to bring their goods into the country, yet the intercourse law says that liquor shall not be taken into an Indian country. I or my assistants cannot seize upon liquor unless we actually find the owner in the act of disposing of it to Indians, though we may be morally certain that he will eventually let them have it. The real state of the case is this, that I am agent for the whole Puget Sound district, have thousands of Indians to look after and be in some measure responsible for, yet I actually only have an agent's power on three small reservations and over one thousand Indians.

Before I conclude this chapter of grievances, which I hope will prove that a necessity does exist for settling the affairs of the Indians in this district, I have one other circumstance to relate.

On the Snoqualmie river, above its falls, is a tract of prairie country supposed to contain some ten thousand acres. This is the country of the Son-a-wa, an old chief nearly related to the Klikatats. During our past Indian difficulties he was our firm friend, and then expressed a desire that white people should settle in his country. Until this spring no one has thought it prudent to move there. Now, however, two men have gone at his request and taken claims. Mr. J. H. Van Bokkelin, deputy collector of customs, writes me upon the subject as follows:

"Son-a-wa and the other Indians tell them that they want the whites to settle there; that they can take all the prairies but a small one, and he wants the 'Bostons' to reserve that for him and his family and allow no person to take it from him.

"If there is any way the small prairie can be secured to him it would be well to do so, for there are mean white men, if the country up there is settled, that would not stop a minute in driving him off."

This old man Son-a-wa I consider one of the very best Indians in my district; you see how modest his requests are, and yet neither I nor any other person here can secure to him this small patch of ground for his potatoes to grow in. He doubtless thinks he is the rightful owner of all the ten thousand acres, but is willing to claim only one; and in all probability he will be kicked off of that before the crop now in the ground is ready to harvest.

I think, sir, that humanity, that justice, and that the peace of the country demand that government should provide for a final settlement with our Indians. Already east of the Cascades the Indians have beaten the regular troops badly, causing them to fly for ninety miles, leaving their cannon, ammunition, dead and even wounded in the hands of the enemy. I do not anticipate an outbreak here, but our Indians are nearly connected with those on the other side and the brand may be thrown across the mountains.

During the fiscal year just ended no regular issues of provisions have been made to Indians. The sick and old have been assisted and some presents of flour, sugar, coffee, blankets, &c., &c , made to the chiefs. The past winter has been the hardest on them that has been known for years, owing principally to the failure of the salmon last fall.

A tabular report of employés will accompany this report. I will sum it up by saying that I am assisted in managing the Indians in this district by three special and three local agents; their reports will reach your office by the time designated by you. One of the special agents has immediate control and management of the Indians and employés that are carrying into effect the treaty of Medicine creek. The others, both special and local, are stationed at different points in the district, and have bodies of Indians under their charge varying from eight hundred to three thousand. Three of these agents have one assistant each; last year two of them had two each. I, however, thought the services of two of them could be dispensed with, and consequently discharged them. During part of the past winter and through the last quarter of this fiscal year I have been obliged to hire a man to look after the Indians in this town. In the cold season the town was thronged with them, coming here to look for work and beg provisions of me. While in town they manage to get drunk upon the proceeds of their women's prostitution, causing fights and even murders to be committed in the streets. There are no civil officers in this town that have jurisdiction over the Indians, unless they commit a crime against the whites. Our courts have decided that an Indian murdering an Indian is not amenable to our laws, therefore it devolves entirely upon the officers of the Indian service to keep order among them. This duty has always been performed by my clerk, but an extraordinary amount of writing having to be done in my office he has been kept constantly at the desk. This writing was caused by my having to disburse some twenty-eight thousand dollars on account of the late superintendent, your predecessor. I also employed two hands to accompany me on my recent tour among the Indians, my party even then being too small; for since my return a party stronge than mine was has been robbed, and all but two murdered by th northern Indians. This outrage was committed in Bellingham bay quite close to the settlements and a military post, and clearly prove that a small, smart war steamer is absolutely necessary for our protection and for the protection of our Indians. In my report last year I referred to this and urged you to lay it before the department in it strongest light. The officers of the surveying brig Fountleroy report to special agent Fitzhugh that several hundred of these savages ar now in our waters.

The great distress and poverty that existed among the Indian during the past winter caused my expenditures to be much greate than they would otherwise have been. The reports of the several local and special agents will show that it was only to prevent starvation that provisions were issued.

For an estimate of funds for the year commencing July 1, 1859, I will refer you to the estimate I forwarded last year (for 1858.) Nothing has occurred since then that would cause me to alter it.

I have moved all the public property in my charge to the Squaksin reservation, ten miles from this place, and from this time there will be no outlay for office rent, storehouses, or storage, except a small amount in goods that I will pay an Indian for rent of his house, which I use for an office. My reasons for moving were that Indians often made business with me an excuse for getting to Olympia; when here they procure liquor and cause much trouble. Now when they actually have business they can see me and have no temptation offered them. They will, I know, still come to Olympia, but the citizens can send them off if they choose. Those that make a profit by selling them liquor are a small minority of the citizens of Olympia, and I wish to see if the people will not take the matter in their own hands. I may possibly have to hire a man to look after them, but I think not, at all events the experiment is worth trying, particularly as it is more economical. A weekly mail will pass the reservation, commencing to run on the 1st of August; thus I will be able to receive my mail as regularly as I do now.

I have taken advantage of the permission granted by you and am now cutting a road from Graham's Point to the Chehalis river. This work is done by Indians, my interpreter superintending the job. When completed I hope it will turn the Indian travel almost entirely from Olympia. This was my principal object for requesting permission to have it done.

A letter from the collector of customs has just given information that the Indians have taken possession of Tatooch Island light house; thus my fears have been realized.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent P. S. district, Washington Territory.

Colonel J. W. NESMITH,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Washington and Oregon Territory.

No. 82.

WA-ADDAH NEAH BAY, *W. T., May* 27, 1858.

DEAR SIR: As the agent of the government having control over the Indians of this section of the territory, I beg to call your attention to the fact of the Indians going over to Victoria, and buying goods to a large amount and bringing them in here. I take a great interest in this matter, because all the money paid out by government and citizens goes immediately over to Victoria to be invested in blankets, muskets, &c. This is to my great disadvantage, as we are selling the Indians all goods, except blankets and muskets, as cheap as the English. I call your attention to this matter, because I consider it of great importance that our Indians should be subject to as little outside influence as possible.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. H. JENKINS,

Col. M. T. SIMMONS, *Olympia*,

No. 83.

May 18, 1858.

NEAH BAY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

SIR: The keeper of the light-house on Tatooch Island has reported that the Indians have recently been very insolent and troublesome, and I have therefore received instructions to inquire into the matter, and, if possible, bring about a better state of feelings on the part of the Indians.

I find that Cowbetsi, one of the chiefs, has broken open the door of the storehouse which contains valuable public property, and on one occasion struck the keeper, and that another chief has struck the keeper and threatened to kill him, others have made similar threats on different occasions. The keeper also reports that he has found it impossible to keep the Indians out of the light-house, as they meet any remonstrances with threats, and that he cannot, therefore, be responsible for the safe-keeping of the public property.

May I ask of you to bring up this matter in your coming conference with the Makah tribe, and to advise me as to the extent of your power, and what steps you will prefer for me to take in case of future difficulty?

Will it be in your power to punish an offender, should you consider it advisable to do so?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC H. SMITH,

Agent for Light-house Washington, Territory.

Col. M. T. SIMMONS,

Indian Agent for the Puget Sound District.

No. 84.

NEAH BAY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
May 28, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of to-day, I have to say that I have brought the subject of the misconduct of Cowbetsi and other Makah Indians, who live on Tatooch Island, before them in the talk I had with them to-day. They made no reply whatever to what I said to them on that subject, consequently I suppose the matter stands just as it did.

To your interrogatory, "as to the extent of my power," I will reply that it consists in my own personal influence, which with the Indians (that live so remote from the main body of those under my charge that I can very seldom see them) is necessarily not very great.

Where force is necessary I can call on the military, it being optional with them whether they obey the call or not.

In case of further difficulty, I should advise you to call on the revenue cutter or the military for assistance.

Should it be necessary for you to cause Cowbetsi, or any other Indian, to be arrested for violent conduct towards yourself or any of your employés, I will cause them to be confined and punished, but I advise you not to attempt an arrest unless your force is sufficient to make it certain.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Special Agent of the Light-house, Washington Territory.

No. 85.

PENNS COVE LOCATION, *June* 30, 1858.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I herewith respectfully submit to you the following report of the condition, &c , of the Indians under my supervision for the year ending June 30, 1858:

The number of Indians attached to the different tribes under my supervision will fall, I think, a little short of three thousand. The Skagits, with the tribes Sno-dom-ish, Ke-ka alons and Scho-nam-ish, probably number thirteen hundred and fifty; the Sno-ho-mish, Snoqual-mie, and Ski-quam-ish, about fifteen hundred. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in consequence of the non-ratification of the treaties made with these Indians, is an apology for their travelling about over a large extent of country for the purpose of hunting, fishing, &c., which they are availing themselves of constantly, yet, as far as I can learn, harmlessly.

I have therefore nothing favorable to report as to their advancement or progress in agriculture or mechanics, chargeable, doubtless, to this migratory disposition so natural to them. The small quantity of provisions furnished these Indians by the government has been dealt out to them economically, and only to those who were aged and sick, and quite unable to procure food for themselves.

There has been since my last report, two or three rumored instances of boats having liquor on board in these waters and selling the same to Indians. I have in every instance promptly started out in pursuit, but, upon close examination into these charges, have found that I could establish nothing, therefore have discharged the parties, in every instance cautioning them against any infringement of the law upon the subject. Yet, in this connexion, I will say that the Indians have had liquor from some quarter at times, but from where it is impossible definitely to ascertain; they invariably say, however, that they get it through their friends who visit them from Port Townsend. They all say they would prefer not having it, as they cannot desist from using it when they have it, hence the consequences. There have been instances since my last annual report, where difficulties have occurred in which eighteen lives have been taken that I know of, and, upon an investigation as to the causes of these difficulties, have found them wholly attributable to the use of liquor. These feuds have been confined among themselves, and have generally terminated upon their getting sober, their relations with the whites being at all times most friendly and civil. Within the past month I have established a sort of police at a point upon the island, viz: Obey's landing, this being a point where the liquor would be most likely to be landed from Port Townsend, having suspicion at the same time that an old negro living there had some connivance perhaps with other parties at Port Townsend in furnishing my Indians with liquor; and only the other day one of my spies reported that this negro had left for Port Townsend, and would, in all probability, return in the evening. I repaired to the spot and there awaited his return, and then made known to him my suspicions, and in fact charged him with selling liquor to the Indians; this he denied. I then examined the contents of his canoe and found a demijohn of whiskey, or something like it; he said it was intended for his own use; I however took the same into custody and emptied it out upon the beach, notifying him at the same time that the citizens over in that neighborhood were keeping a vigilant watch upon his movements, and if they detected him traffiicking with the Indians, they would administer a goodly dose of "lynch law" to him, after which I would take him in charge, and have him sent to Steilacoom, there to be taken care of by the military at that post for a lengthy period of time, perhaps with a ball and chain to his feet. I think if this fellow has in times past been guilty, these admonitions may have a salutary tendency. You are aware of the difficulty of fastening the guilt for an offence of this kind against a party; the proofs are hard to get at; therefore have deemed it prudent not to hazard the institution of any civil actions in these instances above referred to, for the precedent, in the event of not being able to fully prove the guilt upon the parties, (although guilty,) would be worse in the end than taking the course I have.

There is at all times more or less sickness among these Indians, but during the past winter there has been an unusual amount, attended with considerable fatality; the exact numbers I cannot give with anything like accuracy, therefore will not venture an estimate. The prevailing diseases, as near as I can understand them, seem to be consumption, influenza, coughs, syphilis, and a disease resembling in some respects the rheumatism, the patients becoming paralyzed in their limbs, suffering intensely from pain, linger for a time emaciated, and finally die. I have known but few to recover who have been attacked with this disease. Their knowledge of roots and herbs seems to be very limited, for in their uses of them they seem to treat all diseases pretty much alike.

I have constantly endeavored to inculcate upon the minds of the Indians habits of industry, among other things urging upon them the necessity of providing for their families by the culture of potatoes, &c., and the catching of fish, &c. This they seem to have an appreciation of, and repair at the regular times to the rivers to work in their potato patches and to fish; the crops of potatoes raised last season fell far short of an average crop. This I attribute to the worn out condition of the land, the same patches having been in cultivation for there is no telling how long, and the very injudicious way they work these lands, renders it not at all surprising that they are worn out, for they take from year to year everything like vegetation off the land, therefore leave nothing to resuscitate or prepare it for a coming crop; and they hang to these old patches in preference to working on new land. They lost, besides, many of their potatoes, in the month of March last, by the sudden rise of the Skagit river, which rose so high that the banks were overflowed, and the consequence was that the places where they had their potatoes buried were overflowed, thereby doing them considerable damage; in fact, in many instances, with the more prominent of them, I have been obliged to furnish them seed potatoes to plant this spring. They say they are at work, and their crops look well, but I have but little confidence in the turn out of their crops.

The salmon, which is considered their main article of food during the winter, they were short of last winter, there being almost a destitution of them in these waters; (at any rate, they did not get them). I do not think there were one thousand pounds dried by the Skagets during the past season. What few they got were of an inferior quality. The consequence has been, that they have complained at times of having nothing to eat. I tell them this ought to stimulate them to guard against a recurrence of the same thing next season

I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the general good deportment of the citizens towards this agency. They have told me whenever it was necessary to call upon them in carrying out my instructions to do so, and they would cheerfully respond; and have also manifested a feeling of co-operation by treating the Indians under my charge kindly, thereby securing the respect of the

Indians, who seem to have an appreciation of this treatment, in their attachment for the whites living here.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. C. FAY,
Local Indian Agent.

M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Puget Sound District.

No. 86.

SQUAKSIN RESERVATION, W. T.,
June 30, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have now the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs and condition of the several tribes and bands of Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek," under my charge.

It is truly gratifying to me to be able to state with confidence that these Indians have improved wonderfully during the past year. They have become decidedly more sober and industrious than heretofore. Cases of drunkenness are becoming less frequent amongst them; although, perhaps, not so much from any diminution of their fondness for intoxicating liquor, as from the fact that through our constant vigilance and active exertions in keeping off all whiskey dealers, they are deprived of the means of getting liquor very readily, except the Indians on the Nisqually reservation, who, owing to their proximity to the town of Steilacoom and to the military station, contrive to obtain liquor with greater ease, and in consequence give us more trouble than all the others.

In my report of December 31, 1857, I informed you of the fact that the crops of last season on the several reservations under my charge, proved almost a complete failure; and as a natural result, the Indians felt completely discouraged at seeing their hard labor, in a manner, thrown away; (indeed, the effect would not have been otherwise with persons possessed of more enterprise and perseverance than these poor Indians,) and I was seriously apprehensive that they could not be induced to make another attempt this year. On the contrary, however, they have gone to work this spring on an extended scale, and with a spirit and energy beyond my most sanguine expectations; and should this season prove favorable to the growth of crops, I doubt not they will harvest a sufficient quantity of potatoes, peas, and other stuff, to make them independent in the way of provisions for the coming winter. I have no doubt their suffering so much last winter from the want of food, has had a tendency to open their eyes to the necessity of cultivating the soil in future as a means of support.

Squaksin Reservation.—The number of Indians, who may be considered permanent residents on this island, does not exceed thirty-five families, in all about one hundred aud five souls. Of these, fifteen are hunters and fishermen, five canoe builders, and the remainder make a living in various ways—partly by working for the whites.

They have shown, generally, a greater degree of industry this spring, and more desire to cultivate farms on their reservation than they ever evinced before. They have at present under crops, thirteen acres in fall wheat, fifteen acres in potatoes, five acres in oats, and three acres in peas; making a total of thirty-six acres under cultivation, exclusive of four acres used as a garden for the agency in common with some of the more industrious Indians.

So far their crops exhibit a very promising appearance; since getting their seed in the ground, the Indians have all disappeared from this reservation in search of berries, roots, &c. They suffered extremely last winter from want of food, and from sickness, and in fact, could not have lived through it but for our assistance in the way of potatoes, flour, &c., of which I was compelled to distribute a much larger quantity to them than I would have done, but for the absolute necessity of doing so to prevent actual starvation.

These Indians must always be more dependent upon the produce of the soil for their support than the other tribes under my charge, having no good fisheries, or other means of support than berries and roots, together with shell-fish. It is true, they catch a few salmon in the Bay at certain seasons of the year, by means of the hook and line, but not in quantities sufficient to enable them to lay up a stock for winter use. I am in hopes, however, that their crops this year will yield them sufficient, with such other means of living as they may have, to support them through the coming winter; there will necessarily be a few who, from age or infirmity being unable to help themselves, must be maintained at the expense of the department.

These Indians are peaceable and well disposed towards the whites, and are, to all appearances, satisfied with their lot, and if successful this year in their farming operations, will be greatly encouraged, and, I have no doubt, will become more contented with their reservation; and in a short time be induced to follow farming altogether as a means of support.

Nisqually Reservation.—This reservation is under the able superintendence of Mr. Daniel M. Mounts. There are about one hundred and thirty Indians who may be looked upon as permanent residents on it. Some of these scarcely ever leave their homes, but apply themselves steadily to farming, fishing, hunting, &c., whilst others of them are constantly roving about, doing little or nothing for themselves, and get drunk as often as they can find means to procure whiskey. I am happy to say, however, the latter class is fast diminishing; many of them from seeing the benefits resulting from steady industry are fast falling into the ranks of the former class. These Indians in common with all others within my district, suffered considerably from sickness during the past year, and also from want of food, although every assistance in the way of provisions was extended to them consistent with the strict injunctions to economize and curtail the issues of provisions to Indians enjoined in your instructions; they are at present in a less suffering condition, being able to procure in abundance, berries, camas, and other roots, which constitute their principal food during summer, together with salmon, which is now being taken in small quantities. The health of these Indians has improved considerably; there are at the present time but few cases of sickness amongst them. The largest portion of the Indians of this reservation have been very industrious this last spring in getting crops in the ground. They have now in seed twenty-eight acres under wheat, ten acres under oats, twelve acres in potatoes, eight acres in peas, and two acres in turnips, making in the aggregate sixty acres of land under crops, besides small patches of garden stuffs; their crops generally have a very favorable and promising appearance. There are likewise indications of a plentiful run of salmon this season; this useful article has ever been their main source of subsistence; the Indians catch them during the early part of summer, and in the fall of the year cure them by exposing them to dry in the sun; when perfectly dry they are put up into bales, and stored away for winter use. With the fair prospects now before them of reaping a plentiful harvest and an abundance of fish, I have strong hopes that the coming winter will find them independent of the department for subsistence.

Of all the Indians within my jurisdiction, the Nisquallys are the most given to drinking whiskey, owing to their having (as I have already observed) greater facilities in obtaining liquor unknown to the agents; frequent broils take place amongst them, caused by their great enemy, whiskey, some of which have resulted in the loss of life; these difficulties, however, have always occurred beyond the limits of this reservation.

Puyallup Reservation.—Captain Warren Gove, who has charge of the Puyallup tribe of Indians, reports that there are about two hundred Indians permanently located on this reservation, of which number fifty-three employ themselves exclusively in farming, eleven in hunting, and the remainder in catching and curing fish; in addition to these are five cripples and several orphan children, who are totally unable to provide for themselves, and are consequently dependent upon us for their support. The remainder of this large tribe is scattered throughout the country in small bands, and cannot be prevailed on to abandon their roaming life and settle down on their reservation. A few of those engaged in agriculture are very industrious, and have no desire to rove about, whilst others amongst them are extremely indolent, and can scarcely be induced to exert themselves sufficiently for the support of their families. Some of them will not even put the seed in the ground after it has been prepared and the seed furnished them. They still retain the old idea that it is very degrading to labor even for their own support; others again, although a little more industrious, would not fence in their crops after they had put them into the ground, but left them for their more industrious neighbors to fence for them. These Indians have enjoyed rather better health than the other tribes within my district during the past year; indeed it may be considered tolerably good, considering their mode of living. They have nearly all adopted the dress of the whites, and many of them are very particular in keeping themselves clean and neat; they appear to be quite a different race of beings compared to what they were two years ago, and if it were possible to prevent their having intercourse with vicious white men, they would undoubtedly advance rapidly in civilization.

There are this season fifty-three acres of land under cultivation on this reservation, to wit: twelve acres under wheat, twelve under peas, three under oats, twenty-four in potatoes, and two in garden stuffs. Some of the Indians have partially adopted the plan of the whites in putting in their crops, whilst others, when left to themselves, adhere to their old plan of cultivation. The farming lands on this reservation are distant from three to four miles from the agency, and it is impossible to cut a road to them, consequently the employés are obliged to go to and from the farms in canoes, which takes at the shortest one hour and thirty minutes each way when the tide is up, and should the tide be out they have to wait for the flow, whereby a great deal of time is unavoidably lost, besides the inconvenience arising from the necessity of undertaking the trip in all weather, and hence the reason why no more improvements have been made on this reservation. In order to make farming profitable with Indians, it is absolutely necessary that the person in charge of them be constantly near to assist and instruct them: it is the only means by which an Indian can be induced to labor cheerfully. I feel fully confident that one man, living immediately amongst the Indians on this reservation, can be of more benefit to them than three possibly can be situated as they are at present.

There are some unprincipled white men who live near this reservation, and do not hesitate to furnish the Indians with whiskey whenever the latter have money to pay for it. Captain Gove has used every exertion to prevent the introduction of whiskey on this reservation, and I am happy to say with success, as not an Indian has been found drunk within its limits for the last six months, and consequently there has been less difficulty felt in controlling them.

During a recent tour to the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations, I learned with regret that the Smulcoe and Niskap or White River Indians, both of which bands are parties to the treaty, and have been located at the Muckleshoot, appear not to be well disposed towards the whites. Some of them, it is reported, have already gone across the mountains to join the ranks of the hostile Indians. I deem it indispensably necessary that steps be taken without delay to station an agent at the Muckleshoot to control these Indians, and if possible to bring them on the reservation.

I had a conversation on this subject with Lieutenant Colonel Casey, the commanding officer at the garrison. He expressed the same opinion with myself as to the necessity of an agent at the Muckleshoot, and further offered to render every assistance in his power, by keeping a military force stationed on the spot for the protection of the agent and to aid in controlling the Indians.

May I solicit your particular attention to this matter? It is much to be feared that if steps are not taken immediately both these bands of Indians (who never have been well disposed towards the whites) will cross over to the hostiles; such is also the opinion of the military officers at Steilacoom, who have had in a manner the surveillance of these tribes since the war.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully solicit your attention to the fact, that the several persons whose land claims are situated within the boundary of the Puyallup reservation, and purchased from them by government at a valuation, have not yet received their pay for the same, although they understand that an appropriation has been made for that purpose. These persons have applied to me several times about the matter, but from want of proper information on the subject, I have been unable to make them a satisfactory reply.

I remain, with respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

W. B. GOSNELL,
Special Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

M. T. SIMMONS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 87.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, July 1, 1858.

SIR: I take great pleasure in complying with the regulations of the department which require me to report to you the progress and prospects of the school established under the tenth article of the treaty of "Medicine Creek," concluded December 26, 1854, in charge of which it pleased the superintendent of Indian affairs to appoint me in the month of November last.

This school has been established on the Squaksin Indian reservation for the equal benefit of the Nisqually, Puyallup, Squaksin, and other tribes and bands of Indians, parties to the treaty above alluded to, but as these tribes are scattered upon three distinct reservations, distant from thirty to fifty miles apart, but few of them can, under the present system, benefit by it, as I shall endeavor to show in another part of this report, and shall also take the liberty of offering a few remarks for your consideration suggestive of improvement in the system at present pursued.

Immediately on receipt of my appointment as instructor, I started for the Squaksin reservation, where I found a neat and commodious school house, which had just been completed under the direction of Special Agent Wesley B. Gosnell. This building is eighteen by twenty-four feet, well finished and furnished with desks, benches, stove, &c., and capable of accommodating from seventy to one hundred children. Having procured the necessary school books, or rather the most suitable I could find, I proceeded (November 27) to open school.

The number of scholars in attendance during the first three months was very small, not exceeding six at any time during that period; since then the number has increased, and throughout the last quarter I had eight boys and five girls, making thirteen scholars in all, who attended very regularly; these were, in fact, all the children whose parents are permanent residents on this reservation, and all of them belonging to the Squaksin tribe. The small number of children who have attended the school up to this time, compared with the large number who are entitled to its benefits, under the treaty, must not be taken as evidence of unwillingness on the part of the parents to educate their children, nor of the children themselves to attend; on the contrary, both the Puyallups and Nisquallys express themselves highly pleased with the school, and appear desirous that their children, in common with those of the Squaksins, should reap an equal share of the benefits to be derived from it. But in order to realize these advantages, (there being no provision made for the support of the school children,) the parents would be compelled to abandon their present reservations and homes and move on this island, a step which would not only be ruinous to their interests and future prospects, but one which they are both unwilling and unable to take.

In order that all the tribes may enjoy an equal share of the school privileges guarantied to them by the treaty, I would respectfully suggest that steps be taken to concentrate the children of the different tribes on the one reservation, provided the parents can be induced to consent to their removal. The plan proposed by my predecessor in his report to you, of establishing a boarding house for the scholars, might render such a step easy of accomplishment, and the result would be, I feel confident, highly beneficial to the rising generation, and, I have no doubt, satisfactory to the department; by these means the scholars would become conversant with the English language, as no other would be spoken in the establishment, a knowledge of which I consider to be the first step towards their civilization.

The Squaksin reservation is, in my opinion, the best suited of the three for a school, being on an island and remote from any thoroughfare, it offers advantages over the others in so far that the children can be more easily kept within bounds, and constantly under the eye of the teacher, and being the least suited for extensive farming on account of the denseness of the forest, there never will be very many Indians permanently settled upon it, not more, probably, than enough to cultivate and raise a sufficient quantity of produce for the consumption of the school establishment. Should the department see fit to authorize the building of such an establishment, for the sole use of the school children, I think that the greater part if not all the Indians might be induced to send their children, provided the latter were fed and a moderate amount of necessary clothing found them. In this way I feel confident that ultimately great good can be done towards civilizing the rising generation; but so long as the children continue to live with their parents, participating in their foolish superstitions, daily spectators of their many vices, and subject to the evil influences of their demoralized mode of living, no hopes need be entertained of reclaiming and civilizing them, and funds spent in the effort is, in my opinion, so much thrown away.

That these children are susceptible of very great improvement, both moral and intellectual, is clearly manifest to me, from the progress those who attended school have made, in the face of innumerable difficulties, during the short time it has been in operation. None of them understand a word of the English language, and consequently a very serious obstacle to their learning from English books is here presented. I have throughout found them very obedient, and observant of all rules established in the school, also attentive and willing to learn. They very readily acquire the sounds of the letters, and learn to spell and pronounce words of one and two syllables tolerably well; and had they books printed in their own language, or if they were even conversant with the English language, several of them would have been able to read by this time.

There are at present no Indians on this reservation, they being all scattered about the country in search of berries and other means of subsistence, nor is there any likelihood of their returning to their homes until the fall, consequently the school is for the present unavoidably closed, and will not be in operation during the next quarter.

With deep feelings of respect and esteem, I remain your most obedient servant,

RICHARD LANE, *Instructor*.

M. T. SIMMONS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, *Washington Territory*.

No. 88.

KITSAP AGENCY,
Washington Territory, *July* 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report. I regret that I am unable to give a very encouraging account of the condition of the tribes under my charge. They have made little or no progress towards civilization, nor will they do so until they receive the aid from government which has been promised them, and are made to cultivate the soil for a livelihood. Considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst them in consequence of the failure of the government to confirm the treaty made with them some four years since. Much sickness has prevailed among them during the past year, and some forty-seven deaths have occurred. This sickness on its first appearance resembled the whooping-cough, and was confined principally to the young children, but many deaths have occurred from other diseases, among which are consumption and venereal complaints.

Under the present uncertain state of affairs, they cannot be induced to labor to any great extent—even to raise their own supplies; as they very justly say, were they to make improvements they would be liable to be deprived of them at any moment by the white settlers. Having no lands which they can with propriety call their own, their treaties unconfirmed, their former favorite places of resort continually being occupied by the whites, it would not be a matter of surprise, were they to retrograde instead of making any advancement towards civilization. At the time the treaty was made with them, they were led to believe it would be confirmed within a year; but they have waited patiently the action of government, and four years have elapsed with no more prospect of their becoming permanently settled than when those treaties were first concluded. In the meantime many of their fisheries and other places, where in a rude way they were wont to cultivate the soil, are passing from their possession to that of the white settlers; even the burial places of their ancestors, places regarded by them as consecrated, have, I regret to say, in several instances not escaped the desecrating hand of the white man.

The fact that their facilities for procuring food in their usual way are becoming less in proportion as the settlements increase should not be lost sight of. The Indian being thus in a manner deprived of his usual means of subsistence, and having perhaps a large family to support, is often compelled to resort to theft as a means of preventing starvation. No sooner, however, is the fact discovered than an outcry is raised, numbers of *patriotic* and *law-abiding* citizens are found ready to assist, and the poor savage, for no other fault than perhaps stealing a few potatoes or a little wheat, is tied up and mercilessly whipped, or otherwise punished. Such instances, though not common, have occasionally occurred in this country. Where does the fault lie? Certainly not with the Indians of the Sound, who during the recent hostilities remained friendly to the whites and obeyed the orders of their agents; and many of them, in common with the whites, were considerable losers by the war.

Previous to the settlement of this country by the whites, the nations were comparatively happy. They were never reduced to such straits for food as at the present day; their wants were few and easily supplied; they were industrious, at least for Indians; and it is only recently that they have become dissatisfied, helpless, and miserable. The treaties should be immediately confirmed, reservations established on good lands, and the Indians made to labor a portion of the time; otherwise they will soon be reduced to utter destitution.

Many of the principal Indians are anxious to become farmers; and if a little encouragement were given them, they would after a few years not only be able to supply their own wants, but would have a surplus.

That a majority of these people can be made to support themselves is a fact of which I am thoroughly convinced; but they must have assistance from the government. Good lands should be selected for reservations, comfortable houses built, and no whites, except those employed by the department, should be allowed to visit the reservations.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced of late in protecting the Indians from outrages of lawless and depraved white men. Even those encamped in the vicinity of this agency, which since the war has been regarded both by the whites and Indians as a sort of temporary reservation, have not, I am pained to state, been entirely secure from the lawless acts of these disreputable persons, though nothing actually serious has as yet occurred.

The whiskey traffic is, if anything, on the increase; and, judging from the number of boats engaged in that business and the drunken Indians to be met with at different points, it must be a source of considerable profit to those engaged in it. I will venture the assertion that there is as much liquor sold to them as though the laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians had never existed. Those who wish, manage to keep themselves supplied, and could do no more than this were these laws repealed. With the Indians running at large over the country and frequenting the towns and other places where this poison is stealthily sold, it is utterly impossible for an agent without means to suppress this detestable traffic. The Indians living at this place, however, are generally opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors; and it gives me much pleasure to state that many of the chiefs and principal men have shown themselves remarkably efficient in seconding my endeavors to prevent drunkenness.

Knowing from past experience that it is next to impossible to obtain a conviction in this country, even on the clearest evidence, I have directed those of the Indians who are opposed to the traffic whenever they discover liquor being sold (to Indians) to destroy the same, and I have promised to protect them in so doing and to assist them when practicable.

I have to reiterate the suggestion made in my last annual report, to wit, that the Suquamish and Dwamish Indians be allowed separate reservations, as the feud which has long existed between these tribes instead of becoming less is daily growing greater.

It affords me much pleasure to state that no depredations have been committed by the northern Indians either on the persons or the property of those over whom I have charge since my last annual report, although rumors of large bodies of these savages being secreted in our immediate neighborhood, ready to annihilate the entire tribe, are quite frequent.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the importance of taking immediate and decisive steps to furnish these people with comfortable homes. The recently discovered gold mines to the northward are already attracting thousands of people to this Territory, many of whom are adventurers from all parts of the world, and deeply prejudiced against the natives of this country. It is fair to presume that a large portion of these people, disappointed in their golden expectations, will spread over the country and possess themselves of all the lands adjacent to the Sound, not already occupied, and that the Indians, leading a wandering and miserable life, will be continually subjected to imposition, if not actual violence, unless something is immediately done to ameliorate their condition.

Trusting that the attention of the department may be promptly directed to these facts, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. PAIGE,
Local Indian Agent.

M. T. SIMMONS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 89.

FORD'S PRAIRIE, *Washington Territory*, *June* 30, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians under my charge as special Indian agent for the Upper Chehalis band and the different bands living along that river to its mouth, comprising the Click-quamish, Latsop, Wanootchie, Um-too-leaux, and Quenoith and Quehts, which two last mentioned bands live from thirty to fifty miles north of the mouth of the Chehalis, on the coast.

I have, as you know, lately visited all these bands, and as it was in your company you will doubtless report more ably upon the subject than I possibly can. I will, however, remark that during thirteen years acquaintance with the Chehalis Indians I have never known them so poor or as much in need of assistance as they were when you opportunely visited them and presented a few goods to them. No one need ask the cause of this excessive poverty if he would remain twenty-four hours in one of their villages; he would not only see bottles of whiskey but barrels of it, and unless government takes some steps to save them they will soon be extinct. I think, however, if they should be treated with and placed upon a reservation under the charge of a faithful agent, no doubt their condition would be far better. I would suggest that you press this matter upon the department, as the Indians appear willing, and some of them anxious to sell their lands. In their sober moments they see their destiny; the whites are crowding them on every side; some profligates continually selling them whiskey and poisoning their minds against the agents, telling them that government only wants to destroy them or send them out of the country entirely.

The Indians are fast passing away; not less than fifty have died and been killed in drunken rows in my district within the past year, and many have died from other causes.

I would respectfully recommend that a person having authority vested in him, shall be stationed at the mouth of the Chehalis, or at Shoal Water bay, for the purpose of preventing the traffic in liquor. The government may as well abandon the Indians altogether as to leave every avenue open by which they can obtain liquor. As it is now there is no restraint, no one to look after them or prevent the sale of liquor in that portion of my district. I will here state that the upper Chehalis Indians live from a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles from those on the coast; that the river affords the only avenue for travel, and at high or low water it is difficult navigation for canoes. With the river moderately high the journey can be made down and back in seven or eight days.

During the past year there has been nothing given to these Indians except the few presents you have made them yourself. I visit them frequently and adjust their difficulties when they have any with their white neighbors, which is seldom, as they (the Indians) are very submissive. The whites are settling on their lands wherever they choose, yet the Indians have not, thus far, made any serious objection

How long this state of affairs will continue I cannot say, but if the whites are kind to them I do not apprehend any danger.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY S. FORD, Sr.,
Special Indian Agent.

Colonel M. T. Simmons,
Indian Agent, Puget Sound District, Washington Territory.

No. 90.

Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon,
July 27, 1858.

Sir: Since my report of last year there have been no very important changes made. The buildings then being erected have all been completed, and a more extensive preparation has been made for farming.

I have six hundred and twenty-five acres of land broken and fenced, five hundred acres of which I have in cultivation this year, as follows: Two hundred and twenty acres in wheat, one hundred and fifty acres of which will yield, at a safe estimate, twenty bushels to the acre; the remaining seventy acres will not average more than ten bushels to the acre, owing to its being sown late, and a heavy growth of "fern," which seems to bid defiance to all the efforts of the farmers to kill it; one hundred and ten acres in oats, which, in addition to what hay I have cut, will make enough forage for my stock this winter; one hundred and thirty acres in potatoes, which will yield, at a safe estimate, twenty thousand bushels; twenty-five acres in turnips, ten acres in cabbage and other garden vegetables, six acres in corn; making a total of five hundred and one acres in cultivation, and one hundred and twenty-four acres of broken land for which I was unable to get seed.

Farming, as yet, has been experimental. Not knowing what was the most valuable crop for this climate, I have planted some of all kinds of produce raised in Oregon, and have learned from experience that neither corn, beans, nor vines of any kind will grow here, and many other garden vegetables are killed by the cold nights.

During the total destitution of food last winter, I was compelled to issue all of my seed peas and potatoes, and I regret to say that I was unable to procure seed peas last spring either in Oregon or California, consequently I was deprived of the most valuable crop that can be raised in this climate.

The country assigned these people is poorly adapted to stock raising, there being little or no grass, except on the small prairies, which will be required for cultivation, and the wild game, which was tolerably abundant last year, have all been driven back to the high mountains, and as the spring salmon do not run up any of these streams it leaves us entirely destitute of food during the spring and summer, except as it has been supplied by the government.

By establishing fisheries on the Siletz and Yaquinna, the Indians will be able to catch and dry enough salmon in the fall to last them during the spring and summer.

In order to appreciate the circumstances under which I have been compelled to incur such heavy expenses at this agency, it is necessary to bear in mind the character of the Indians under my charge, and the remoteness of my agency from the point where supplies have been obtained.

The Indians of this agency are a fierce, warlike race of people, and have always depended on the chase for a subsistence, whilst those at other agencies have been raised in an agricultural district, and have been taught, from an early age, to cultivate the soil for a large portion of their subsistence. Further, you will remember, that the number of Indians at my agency is more than double that of any other agency in Oregon, where they are dependent on the government for their support. Again, these Indians differ from the Indians at all the other agencies in this respect, that four-fifths of them never saw an agricultural tool until they arrived here, and would not have known a wagon from a steamboat, nor a plough from a locomotive. Again, you must remember that the Indians at all the other agencies are located on the borders of the country which they have occupied from infancy, and are familiar with all the natural resources of the country, whilst I have over two thousand, not one of whom had ever seen this country, and know nothing of the natural products so abundant in other regions. Again, when I came here the country was in its wild state, and no improvement of any kind had ever been made, whilst at the Grand Ronde agency there were large farms in cultivation, with houses and barns already erected.

It has been my aim to locate the different tribes on separate tracts of land, and encourage them to cultivate enough to support their respective tribes, and as soon as practicable to discontinue the practice of paying them for labor, and finally to give the head of each family a small tract of land which he can cultivate and reap the entire proceeds of his labor. Thus they will be able to see that those who labor can always have plenty, whilst those who spend their time in roaming about and dissipation, will often be reduced to extreme want. This plan seems to meet with the approbation of the Indians, and after the present crop is taken care of I will require each tribe to perform all the labor necessary for their support without compensation from the government. There is, however, quite an item of expense which cannot be avoided, namely: the hire of a few white men to instruct them and the necessary tools to perform the labor.

This could not have been done twelve months ago, because the Indians were determined not to remain on the reservation, and opposed everything like permanent improvements; but I have finally succeeded (by banishing some of the most desperate characters) in subduing their determination to leave, and I think we may safely say, that the ground work of civilization is thoroughly established, and all we can do is to keep the old under subjection, and train the children as we find best for their advancement in civilization. They should be taught first, that there is a moral obligation resting upon them, and to abandon the idea that each man is free to act as he chooses, murdering and robbing his fellow man with impunity without acknowledging allegiance to God, man, or society.

The Indians collected on reservations should be regarded as wards of the government, and a simple code of laws enacted for their regulation which should be tempered with justice and humanity, and executed with a spirit of indulgence and forbearance; but at the same time let punishment be the inevitable result of crime, giving the agents in charge jurisdiction over the district to which they respectively belong, with a sufficient military force to insure obedience to the law.

The health of this agency has been good, except that of the upper Rogue River Indians, who are diminishing very rapidly. According to the census taken of those people twelve months ago, they numbered five hundred and ninety, out of this number two hundred and five have died; thirty-five have returned to the Grand Ronde, and three hundred and fifty remain, many of whom are sick. Almost daily we hear of the death of some of those people; they die with disease of the lungs contracted by exposure during the war. A few more years will put an end to the most fierce and warlike race of people west of the Rocky mountains.

The coast tribes are healthy and many of them are increasing in numbers. I beg leave to call your attention to the fifth article of the treaty of the 18th November, 1854, with the Chasta and other tribes of Indians, in which the United States engages that the following provisions *shall be made:* first, to employ a farmer; second, two blacksmiths with shops, tools, and material; third, to erect a hospital and make preparation for the sick; fourth, to erect school houses and employ teachers, &c. Now so long as we are furnished with only about one-fourth the amount necessary to carry out these provisions they are a dead letter, and I would suggest the propriety of withholding the entire amount as the small sums transmitted will either have to remain on hand, or be transferred to some other account.

In view of the large amount the government has been required to advance for the subsistence of these people, I cannot see the impropriety of diverting the school, smith, and medical fund to that purpose. But it is necessary to have schools to carry out the policy and to advance the Indians in civilization, otherwise we have them in a worse condition than we found them. I recommended in my report of last year the erection of a *mill* at this agency, but have not as yet heard whether there has been any action taken to accomplish it or not. I can fully appreciate the necessity of economy, and I beg leave to call the attention of the department to this particularly, and can say that five thousand dollars invested for a flouring mill will save the government twenty thousand dollars in one year.

There has been gold discovered in considerable quantities on the beach north of the Yaquinna bay, which may be a source of income to these people, and a coal bank has been discovered within one mile of the agency.

If the coal proves to be of the right quality for smithing, we will be able to get about as much as will be required in our shops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. METCALFE, *Indian Agent.*

J. W. NESMITH, *Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

No. 91.

OFFICE UMPQUA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
Fort Umpqua, O. T., June 30, 1858.

SIR: Agreeably to the requirements of the Indian department I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1858.

The Indians now residing within this district number about seven hundred, viz: the Kowes, Scottsburg, and Umpqua bands, numbering four hundred and fifty, which were collected and temporarily located near this agency in the spring and summer of 1856, and the Alsea and Sinslaw bands, numbering two hundred and fifty, on the Sinslaw river. They are all fishing tribes, accustomed to the net and line, with but few good hunters among them. It was their habit before the whites came among them to reside on the coast during the winter months, and as the fish became abundant in the spring they would move, as the fish moved, gradually up the river, and the fall months would find them on the rapids and falls, where salmon could be taken in abundance, which they carefully dried and prepared for their winter's use when they returned to their lodges on the coast. Since their location at this point they have been permitted to retain their old habit to a limited extent. At the commencement of this fiscal year, having received repeated instructions from your office to curtail expenditures in every possible manner, and being advised of the embarrassed state of the finances of this superintendency, I permitted a party of Indians to return to Kowes river and Ten-mile creek for the purpose of subsisting themselves for a time, and also to procure salmon for their winter's use. This act was immediately disapproved of and reported by the officer *then* commanding this post as hazardous and unsafe. The residents of Empire city, in the vicinity of which the Indians were encamped, became alarmed, and urgently petitioned this office to recall them, stating, in their petition, that the prevailing opinion in that vicinity was to the effect "that any Indian found off the reserve could at once be shot, and no law or justice reach the offender." Under these circumstances I at once recalled the Indians, and they are at this time encamped near this agency, anxiously awaiting the pleasure of the general government to comply with the promises made them through its agents by the treaty of 1855, "with the confederated bands of the coast Indians" to build houses, open farms, erect mills, furnish clothing and blankets, and organize schools for their children.

Until quite recently they have appeared satisfied and confident that all promises made them would be realized; yet so long has been the delay, their faith appears shaken, many of them now doubting even the existence of a general government.

They fail to see or appreciate the reason why those Indians who have from time to time become hostile to the whites, stealing their property, burning their dwellings, and murdering men, women, and children in the war of 1855 and 1856, should at this time be receiving annuities, whilst they, who have ever been friendly to the white man and hostile to the hostile savages, invariably reporting their approach and warning the white man of danger, complying with every request made of them by government, and redeeming every promise, reap no such advantages. It is, under such circumstances, in vain that I tell them the general government has ratified the treaties with the Rogue River and Shasta tribes of Indians, and that theirs will be ratified in time, or that some other agent will be sent among them to have another talk, give them a few more goods, and effect another treaty.

So long as these Indians remain friendly, and are not forced into hostilities, and a strong military force is stationed at Fort Umpqua, no great fear need be apprehended of the Indians on the northern portion of the reserve returning south to their old haunts, as they must necessarily pass through this district, and any movement of that kind would be known at once by the Indians in this district, and reported to the commanding officer at this post. Instances of this kind have frequently occurred during the past year, when small parties have endeavored to steal off unperceived.

Should they become dissatisfied and enter into a league with the hostiles, one night would suffice to land a large portion of those Indians on the south shore of the Umpqua, when they could return to their old homes before anything would be known of the movement. Their great desire is to remain where they now are, or live on the Sinslaw and Smith's rivers, all of which could be granted them by a slight change in the southern boundary of the coast reservation. This matter is, however, particularly explained in my last annual report. I think it good policy to cultivate their friendship, and redeem the pledges made to them by an immediate ratification of their treaty negotiatedin 1855.

The credit of the department in this district was so low at the close of the fourth quarter, 1857, that I was unable to procure flour and beef by contract at reasonable prices. I advertised to receive proposals and twenty cents per pound for flour was the lowest bid received. Fortunately for the Indians there was a great supply of, and slight demand for potatoes in the market, and I succeeded in obtaining by contract supplies of potatoes for the first quarter, 1858, which, with the dried salmon they had procured in the fall months, answered tolerably well. About the 16th March, however, the reception of a small draft from your office slightly improved the credit of the department here, and I was enabled to close a contract for a supply of flour, which is now being issued to the Indians.

No farms have been opened except a few small ones by the Indians themselves. Many of them manifest a taste for agriculture, and now have on the shores of the Sinslaw and Smith's rivers patches of three and four acres each under good cultivation. The soil along the banks of those streams is rich and exceedingly productive, especially for vegetables, requiring little labor and yielding abundant crops. Many of the Indians have been employed during the last spring in cutting cord-wood and disposing of it to steamers, which has afforded them a lucrative employment, and being one of quick returns is peculiarly gratifying to the Indians, and has enabled them to supply themselves with groceries and a few of the luxuries of life.

I am happy in being able to report the health of the Indians as very good, which is to be attributed in a great measure to the services of the physician, E. P. Vollum, whose efforts have met with eminent success. The greater portion of the encampment were sick and diseased when first brought to his notice, and now they have but few complaints. The superstitious notions regarding their native doctors are fast disappearing, and now whenever one is ill the first call is for the "Boston doctor," as he is called.

The removal of the Chitco and Pistol River Indians from southern Oregon to the Siletz reservation, which was commenced in September last in pursuance of your directions and under the immediate superintendence of Special Agent Tichenor, has proved somewhat expensive and caused no little annoyance at this office. The Indians were all collected by the 1st of November preparatory to starting for the reservation, but some dissatisfaction was manifested by the chiefs, and there being no troops present to guard them they all left for the mountains, which detained Special Agent Tichenor and party there until I could obtain for him a military escort. Major Scott, at Fort Umpqua, on my representations and requisition, immediately ordered a small command of troops under Lieutenant Lorain, to Chitco. They remained with Special Agent Tichenor a few days collecting the Indians together.

Having collected about one hundred and fifty, consisting of children and old and decrepit men and women, they started for the reservation. After crossing Rogue river, there being no further need of his services, Lieutenant Lorain with his command returned to Fort Umpqua. Some twenty of the most desperate warriors, with their families, who refused to surrender, were left in the mountains, and, soon after the troops left, they made an attack upon the white settlements at Rogue river, burnt several houses, and murdered two or three of the settlers. It was deemed advisable, under these circumstances, to direct Special Agent Tichenor, on his return from the Siletz, to proceed at once to Chitco, and induce the Indians, if possible, to come in and go to the reservation. He proceeded at once upon this duty, and, having collected the greater portion of them, started with them, about the middle of May, for the reservation. After leaving camp and when on the road, the men endeavored to make their escape several times, but were foiled by the adroitness of the special agent. Being informed by the women that they would endeavor to make their escape at a certain point on the trail, on the morning of the 6th of June, he immediately sent forward a small party to prevent any movement of the kind, and with orders for the men to fire should the Indians attempt to run. The Indians attempted the escape, and were all shot, with one exception. After burying those shot, he immediately proceeded with the squaws and children, and arrived at this agency June 16, 1858. From what I have been able to learn from the Indians who witnessed the fight, I am of the opinion that they never could have been taken to the reserve without a strong guard; that the agent was perfectly justified in his acts; and that the course pursued was the only one that could have effectually relieved that portion of Oregon from a lawless, desperate and troublesome band of marauding savages. A small number of women and children yet remain in that country, anxious to go with their people to the reservation, and it would be but an act of humanity to take them there at once; the expense would be but a trifle. For further particulars of the Chitco expedition, I respectfully refer you to the report of Special Agent Tichenor upon that subject, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. P. DREW,
Indian Sub-Agent.

J. W. NESMITH,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Salem, Oregon Territory.

No. 92.

FORT UMPQUA, OREGON TERRITORY,
June 30, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, on leaving you, I proceeded to the *Hos-ta-na-ten's* country. On arriving at Rogue river I found the surrounding country entirely deserted; all the white inhabitants being driven, with their property, into that point for mutual protection. By authority of Governor George L. Curry a company of men had been organized to stand guard over the lives and property of the citizens; a number of the white settlers having already been killed, and a large amount of property having been destroyed.

With much difficulty I succeeded in employing seven citizens and seventeen pack animals, and in obtaining supplies, so as to be prepared to march immediately to the reservation in case I should succeed in capturing the Indians.

We started in search of them on the 10th of May. On the 13th we came to Mr. Daniel Waldo's place, which the Indians had just left; we found twelve animals dead and dying in his *corral*, and a short distance further on we found a horse recently killed.

On the 14th two of my men were fired upon by a party of Indians, but were fortunate enough to escape to camp. This occurred in sight of my old camp, on Chitco. On the following day, in company with three of my men, I captured one of the headmen, with his wife and boy, who had escaped from me last winter. I took them to camp, and, retaining his wife and boy as hostages, sent him for those Indians who were out in the mountains, stating to him that troops were on their way to that place, and that all his people would be killed should they persist in their course.

By the 21st I had succeeded in capturing and persuading seventy Indians to surrender.

I should have started immediately for the reserve had it been prudent, but concluded to remain in camp, as we were too weak to guard, while travelling on the trail, the Indians we had in charge, who manifested a full determination never to comply with the wishes of the government, but who seemed determined to escape from me again.

I firmly believe, had I not captured the first Indian with his wife and son, I should never have succeeded in getting them, but that the whole country would have been devastated again.

I had received intelligence of the arrival of Lieutenant Ihrie, of the United States army, at Crescent City, and learned that he would be up in a few days with a command of sixty men. He arrived on the 23d, and requested my co-operation in getting in the remaining seven warriors and twenty-six women and children who were yet in the mountains. We had agreed to start on the morning of the 24th.

I started from my camp accordingly, and encamped at Whales-head, marching twelve miles.

Lieutenant Ihrie did not arrive until the day following, owing to his animals straying.

On the morning of the 26th I sent out six Indians (securing their families as hostages) to ascertain the whereabouts of those remaining out. They returned the following day with two women prisoners and one mule, and from all the information gained from them it was concluded to be advisable to move on to Pistol river, a march of twelve miles. We accordingly marched on the following day and encamped at its mouth. The provisions of the troops were nearly exhausted, they having but two days' rations more than were necessary to enable them to reach Crescent City.

On the following morning Lieutenant Ihrie ordered his train of pack animals to Crescent City for supplies of provisions, and when they were but a short distance from camp the Indians fired upon them, killing one man and ten animals. Some of the Indians I had with me, who were related to those who attacked Lieutenant Ihrie's train, went out and had a talk with them, and I became fully satisfied from their contradictory statements and falsehoods that they were all of the same hostile character, and would murder myself and men the first opportunity. I had watched them closely, and determined to remain no longer in the country for the others; so I requested an escort from Lieutenant Ihrie, who stated that it would be impossible for him to grant one, as he could not divide his command, and had but three days' provisions on hand. It was also impossible for me to spare him any subsistence, for none could be procured upon the trail for a distance of one hundred miles. I therefore proceeded immediately, and crossing Rogue river, encamped on its banks; marched on the following day six miles; encamped, and remained two days.

On the 27th the Hos-ta-na-ten's chief's wife made her escape from the guard tent.

On the 28th an apparent disposition to escape was manifest; and on that night, before we were aware of the fact, a large number had taken their children out and were carrying out their baskets, when they were discovered by the guard. All of us gathered our rifles, and, leaving camp, made a circuit and succeeded in getting all of them back into camp but four. We stationed five men at a distance from the camp, which intimidated them and prevented them from running again. I sent a man to Rogue river immediately for additional assistance. A short time before day an Indian woman (who was not of their tribes) came and informed me that the Indians would run that morning when we arrived at a thicket but a short distance on the road; I therefore ordered those who came from Rogue river to place themselves on our flank until we reached the sand beach, some two miles from our camp. I started, and when near the thicket they ran, but ran in an opposite direction from their women, which confirmed me in the belief of the statements of the Indian woman. They believed we would pursue them, when their women and children could run and hide; but they failed in their plan, were pursued and killed, as they did not know the position of those who were guarding their flank. I was perfectly satisfied that no other course could be pursued to settle the difficulties in that country. They had but eight days previous to their capture came off the war path, having killed the remainder of the Sebanty band. They stated the facts to me, telling me how they killed two little boys of that band by throwing them into the river, describing their struggling for life in the water, and how they beat them under with stones. They were the most desperate and murderous of all the Indians on the coast; as they intended never to surrender or go to the reserve, fifteen of them were killed, and two were wounded.

After this affair I pursued my way without delay, nothing of note occurring till we arrived at Fort Umpqua, on the 17th of June.

Your absence from the agency, which I much regretted, compelled me to call on Major Scott, commandant of Fort Umpqua, who rendered me all the assistance in his power, furnishing me eight days' provisions for the Indians to enable them to reach Yaquina bay, their place of destination. He evinced a kindness of heart towards the women and children which fully allayed their fear of soldiers, and gave them confidence that the white chiefs would take care of them, which was the reverse of the statements and impressions made by their warriors.

Ten men and twenty-five women and children yet remain in that country, and I am ready to make further efforts to capture them, or induce them to go to the reservation, should you again desire my services.

Van Pelt and some of his accomplices have been arrested, agreeably to your wishes, and they are now under bonds for their appearance at the next term of court.

Having complied with your instructions to the best of my ability, I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM TICHENOR,
Special Agent, Ind. Dept., O. T.

EDWIN P. DREW,
Indian Sub-Agent, Fort Umpqua, O. T.

No. 93.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
Oregon Territory, July 28, 1858.

SIR: Having in my last annual report given a detailed account of the disposition and customs of the Indians under my charge, and but very little change having taken place in their condition during the past year, my report will be necessarily brief.

We are now in the midst of our wheat harvest, which will be very short.

Either from the natural sterility of the soil and the very unusual cold season, or from some other cause, we have a great deal of smut; this renders it very difficult to ascertain the actual yield the wheat will make.

I have personally examined the fields, and find the smut pretty generally through them, and in some localities to such an extent that it will be hardly worth cutting.

Our crop of potatoes will also be short, but the oats and peas are very good.

In consequence of the wheat turning out so badly, I shall be under the necessity of purchasing a larger amount of flour than I had anticipated for the subsistence of the Indians.

I have used every exertion in my power to impress upon the Indians the necessity they will probably soon be under of subsisting themselves; but although many have shown a good deal of industry, it has mainly been in the raising of oats for their horses.

We have about sixty yoke of work oxen, which are in good condition.

The Willamette Valley Indians show a willingness to do something for themselves, and I intend after harvest to subdivide a portion of their land among those heads of families whom I deem capable of taking care of and subsisting themselves, at least so far as breadstuffs are concerned. To accomplish this it will be necessary to turn over a portion of the cattle to them, and to give them such an amount of seed and agricultural implements as may be requisite.

There are some few of the Umpquas who have settled down permanently on their land, to whom I have also promised a portion of the cattle.

As regards the Rogue Rivers and the Cow Creeks, there is but little, if any, improvenent; they are still idle and lazy, and show no disposition to do any good for themselves.

I have purchased and turned over to the Indians eighty cows, out of the fund for "annuity for beneficial objects," both for the Umpqua and Willamette Valley tribes, with which they are well pleased.

In pursuance of your instructions of July 10, (but which were not received at this office till the 19th,) I notified the several employés of the agency whose compensation would be reduced that the same would take place immediately; the consequence was that many of them left. I have, however, secured the services of others in their place at the reduced rate.

There are now employed on the reservation one superintendent of farming for Willamette Valley tribes; one farmer for the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley, and one farmer for the Rogue Rivers; one carpenter, one blacksmith, physician, clerk, (who also performs the duties of commissary,) one assistant commissary, one interpreter, and one man repairing mill dam.

In the month of March last I engaged the services of a competent person as school teacher, and he entered upon his duties as such on the first day of April, but with little success ; I therefore abandoned the attempt for the present.

Under the instructions I received from you, dated August 23, 1857, I appointed Mr. R. E. Miller a special agent for the purpose of finding and bringing into the reservation a portion of the Umpqua tribe who were still roaming in the mountains and committing depredations on the citizens of Umpqua and Douglas counties. I am happy to say that he succeeded in getting them, nine in all, and they are now on the reservation. A report of his proceedings has already been forwarded to your office.

In view of the fact that the expenses of the medical department of this agency exceeded the limits of the appropriation provided by law, I have, acting under your instructions, dispensed with the services of the resident physician, and have engaged the services of a physician residing in the neighborhood to attend to such cases as may be absolutely necessary; by which arrangement I believe this department can be kept within the limits of the appropriation, and at the same time that the Indians will be as well provided for as formerly. His report is forwarded with this.

There is comparatively but little sickness among the Indians at the present time, with the exception of the Rogue Rivers, who are still suffering from sickness mostly brought upon themselves by their own vicious habits.

The facility with which liquor is obtained by the Indians still continues to be the great drawback on their prosperity, and from the proximity of the settlements it is impossible entirely to avert the evil.

When I made my special report to you last month I expected to have gathered some more valuable information concerning the Modre country in time for this report, but I have received no reliable information up to this time.

I would again respectfully urge upon the notice of the department the special claims of the Umpqua tribe, and particularly of Louis Napesa, the chief, for compensation for their property abandoned by them in the Umpqua valley at the time of their removal. This property was left by them, on the pledge of the late Superintendent Palmer that the amount should be paid by the government.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Indian Agent, O. T.

J. W. Nesmith,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 94.

Office of Indian Agent,
Dalles, Oregon, August 1, 1858.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I beg to submit the following as my annual report for the year 1858:

The district under my charge is known as the eastern district of Oregon Territory, and embraces all of said Territory lying east of the Cascade range of mountains and a small portion of Washington Territory.

The tribes of Indians living within said district are the Dog River or Cascade Indians, Wascoes, Tyicks, Des Chutes, John Days, Utillas, Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, Klamaths, a few of the Nez Percés and Flatheads, Mountain Snakes, Bonnacks, and Diggers; the three last named are generally known as the Shoshone or Snake Indians, and are part of that large tribe.

The Dog River or Cascade Indians have during the past year been placed under the charge of Agent Lansdale, who, I suppose, will report their condition.

The Wascoes, who occupied a small tract of country near to and adjoining Fort Dalles, I removed to the Warm Spring reservation early last spring; immediately upon their arrival there I selected and located them upon small tracts of land, which, after being cleared, I ploughed for them, and gave them seeds to plant. Many of this tribe, having formerly cultivated small tracts of land, are not unskilful in some kinds of agricultural labor. The land which I was obliged to locate these Indians upon was thickly covered with brush and small timber, requiring much labor to prepare it for cultivation; and I deem it my duty, in justice to them, to say that they are entitled to much credit for their industry and perseverance in clearing their lands and putting in their crops. They are extremely poor, so much so that many of the families, during the time they were putting in their crops, were actually compelled to subsist upon the carcases of horses that had died from disease. I furnished them all the provisions I felt authorized to do under my instructions. They have been partially subsisted by the government the past year, and will require considerable assistance in the future, from causes which I shall speak of hereafter. They are very desirous to have schools established upon the reserve for the education of their children, and, in fact, to have all the conditions of the treaty made with them by late Superintendent Palmer fulfilled.

The Des Chutes and Tyick tribes, who have been upon the reservation the last year, have profited very much by the little that has been done for them by the government; they learn to perform some kinds of agricultural labor very readily, and have very much improved in their condition.

The John Day Indians during the last year have scattered considerably; many of them have crossed to the north side of the Columbia river. Those remaining in my district have received some presents of provisions from the department during the year; they will require some assistance in the future. The Dog River, Wasco, Des Chutes, Tyick, and John Day River Indians were treated with June 15, 1855. and are now all on the reservation, with the exception of a small band of the Des Chutes, numbering about sixty souls; a remnant of the John Day tribe, numbering about one hundred souls; and the Dog River or Cascade Indians, numbering about one hundred and thirty souls. I deem it of the utmost importance, both to the government and the Indians, that the treaty made with them should be ratified immediately, and they be placed upon the reservation; the tribes now upon the reserve, numbering about twelve hundred souls, have made rapid improvements in agricultural labor since they have been there, and are entitled to much credit. The treaty referred to guarantees to these Indians the right to occupy the fisheries they formerly occupied in common with the citizens. These Indians have been encouraged the past two or three years to put up salt salmon, which I have found profitable to them, and which they have become very fond of. Their fisheries are upon rough, stony ground, where it is almost impossible to go with wagons, and are distant from the reservation from thirty and seventy-five miles. Their salmon have to remain at the fisheries until they want to use them, and then have to be packed, but they are very much exposed, and are sometimes stolen and destroyed by vicious white persons and Indians. I would therefore recommend that the sum of three thousand dollars be furnished this agency for the purpose of erecting suitable houses at each of the fisheries to facilitate the putting up, and preserving the salmon after they are put up. All the tribes of which I have spoken have been partially subsisted by the department during the past year, and will require aid to be extended to them in the future, and especially the present year, from the fact that I have not had sufficient means at my command to make the necessary improvements upon the reserve to meet their wants. From the improvements made during the year ending June 30, 1858, they will receive about half an average crop, owing to the cold, unfavorable season; their corn, beans, &c., have been nearly all destroyed by frost; there has also been an unusual small quantity of salmon taken this year in the Columbia river and its tributaries. From the above causes these Indians are very much discouraged and disheartened; they will require considerable assistance from the government to prevent hunger and starvation the coming spring. These tribes have continued friendly towards our people, and have manifested little or no sympathy with the hostile Indians.

The Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Utilla tribes, who occupy the country known as the Walla-Walla valley, have generally during the last year remained in their own country, and been friendly disposed towards our people The Cayuse tribe have recently had a fight with their old enemies, the Snake Indians, in which they were badly beaten, having their principal chief, We-at-to-bi-many, killed, and several men and women. The Snakes also succeeded in capturing a large number of their horses, camp fixtures, &c., and taking several of their women prisoners. I believe the result of this engagement will be to make the Cayuses very humble and friendly towards the whites, because it has made them poor. These tribes have received but little assistance from the department the past year, and not being restricted to any particular limits, have nearly the whole of their country to themselves. I do not think they will require much assistance the coming year, although I would recommend that a small quantity of dry goods, clothing and provisions be furnished this agency, to be given to the chiefs and principal men among the several tribes who may visit this agency. It is the custom of these Indians in the upper country, who are friendly disposed towards the whites, and have no agent in their country, to visit this agency for the purpose of advice and counsel, and in doing so they expect to receive some presents in provisions or clothing from the agent; therefore I have asked to be furnished with a small quantity of goods for that purpose, and believe that the money so expended would be a benefit to the service, and very much assist the agent in securing an influence over them.

The Shoshone or Snake Indians within this agency district have had but little intercourse with the whites, consequently but little is known of their condition. During the past year there has been one band of Diggers residing opposite the Warm Spring reserve, and they have visited the agency frequently during the year. These Indians are of the lowest order of intellect, but of great physical strength. I have encouraged them to visit the agency for the purpose of becoming acquainted with them and establishing friendly relations between them and the Indians upon the reserve. I have given them nothing but a small quantity of tobacco. I would recommend, however, that this agency be furnished with a small quantity of clothing, tobacco, &c., to be distributed among them as presents. They subsist principally on insects, juniper berries, and roots; they kill some game, the skins of which furnish them with clothing; they have no horses or guns, but are said to be very fleet on foot and expert with the bow and arrow.

The Warm Spring reservation, located eighty miles south of this place, derives its name from a warm sulphur spring upon it, and embraces a section of country about thirty-five miles square, bounded on the north by Mutton mountain, on the south by the northwest branch of the river Des Chutes, on the west by the summit of the Cascade mountains, and on the east by the Des Chutes river; it is a very rough country, high table lands broken by deep cañons and ravines running through it from the Cascade mountains to the Des Chutes river. In some of these ravines and cañons the tillable land is found; it is generally good land, but in small tracts; it will always be liable to frost, owing to its proximity to the mountains and its elevation, but nearly every year, with proper attention, good crops of potatoes, corn, wheat, and vegetables can be raised; it is an elegant grazing country—one of the best on the Pacific coast; it is tolerably well timbered with pine, cotton-wood, birch, juniper, and a very few small oaks; there are several small streams of water running through it which I think the best in the world, the Indian names of which are Millier, Chit-ike, Suc-suc-ky, and Metolius. The improvements made have been made in the vicinity of the Chit-ike, which is near the centre of the reserve, north and south. The reservation and country in its vicinity abound in game, such as antelope, elk, deer, and bear;

also, in roots and berries, which the Indians gather for food. I have broken up this spring about one hundred and fifty acres of land, and have it divided among the Indians upon the reserve, except about ten acres, which I have planted as a garden for the agency. I have erected upon the reservation during the year an agency building, sixty feet long by twenty wide, with an addition twenty by twenty, but have been unable to finish it for want of funds. The house is built of square timber, eight inches by twelve and a half; also, a rough log house, thirty-six by twenty, which I designed for a blacksmith shop and store-house; it has been occupied by employés during the year. The character of the timber on the reserve is such that I cannot make a fence with it that will turn stock, consequently I am much embarrassed for want of a saw mill to make lumber, so that I can put up permanent fences and finish the agency building. I estimate the number of Indians in this agency district to be as follows:

Name of tribe.	Chiefs or headmen.	Whole number of tribe.	Number in this district.
Dog River	Bell Wallachim	130	°130
Wascoes	Mark	450	°450
Tyicks	Son-e-waw	450	°450
Des Chutes	Kue-kup and Alixan	300	°300
John Day	House	100	°100
Utillas	Winam Snoot	250	°250
Cayuses	How-letz-wam-pum	500	°500
Walla Walla	Nomley	300	°300
Nez Percés	Billy	3,300	†500
Mountain Snakes		1,200	†800
Bonnacks		700	†700
Diggers			†600
Scattering bands on Columbia river			†300
		7,680	5,280

Since my last annual report the Indians north of the Columbia river and east of Snake river have again commenced a war against our people; there have been already two engagements—one between Colonel Steptoe and the Indians between Snake and Spokane rivers, and one between a party of miners who were en route for Thompson River mines and the Indians in the Yakima country—the particulars of which I suppose will be fully reported by other agents. I believe that very few, if any, of the Indians living within this district participated or sympathized with the hostile party. I estimate the expenses of this agency the next year at $50,000, provided the treaties are not ratified; if they are ratified, I estimate the necessary expenses outside the treaty at $25,000.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. DENNISON,
Indian Agent, Eastern District, Oregon.

J. W. NESMITH, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

° In charge of Agent Lansdale. † In charge of Sub-Agent Craig.

No. 95.

STENGER'S HOUSE, *Colville Valley, July* 11, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at Fort Colville, in company with the Hudson Bay Company's "Brigade," on the 4th instant. I met at Colville the Cœur d'Alene's chief, with some ten others of the same tribe. They came well mounted on United States horses and mules; they are offering the mules for sale; some were bought by the Hudson Bay Company. I told the gentleman in charge that I had no orders to stop it, but I did not think it right to furnish a market for stolen horses to the enemy.

I understood, when at Walla-Walla, that Father Joset, the superior of the Cœur d'Alenes' mission, was down on an errand of peace. The Indians deny having sent him, and want to know why he should meddle with things that do not concern him. My fears are now that Colonel Steptoe may be thrown off his guard by the peaceful intentions held out to him by the Father as coming from the tribe. There is no authority for it whatever; war or peace is still in their hearts, and in a council the other night at this place, which lasted till the dawn of day, they had the impudence to tell me that propositions for one or the other must emanate from Colonel Steptoe. If he wants peace, he can have it; if he wants war, they will accommodate him. I have made an appointment to meet the Cœur d'Alenes in council on Wednesday, the 13th instant. I would meet them only at the Shutes of Spokan. This was suggested to me by Spokan Garry and Skoll-Holt, two of the Spokan chiefs. They did not think it prudent for me to venture further towards the Cœur d'Alenes' mission. The Sin Porlsh chief, with some of his principal men, is to be there.

Quill-Quill Louis, the chief of a small band of Indians here, who has kept a vigilant lookout for my party during my absence below, accompanied me from here. Nothing but the war cry, day and night, from one end of the valley to the other, is heard.

I was informed of an intended attack on my party whenever I made a move to leave the valley by the same friendly Indians that saw me in the Spokan prairie last spring. With all my caution my movements were anticipated; my camp was ready to move at sunrise, my animals having been in the Hudson Bay Company's corral all the previous night; party all mounted, save myself and one man, whose horse stood saddled and bridled at the door. He was deliberately taken by an Indian. I sent one of the chiefs after him, but he refused to give up the horse, but had the generosity to return the saddle. I ordered the camp to move on, as the Indians were coming every moment. I remained behind to close up some business with the Hudson Bay Company. I had secured the services of some six friendly Indians and half-breeds to see me safely out of the valley. My camp had not got eight miles when three notorious fellows came riding up and made a charge upon the train. Mr. Harris drew his revolver, in fact rifles were uncovered and pistols drawn, and it would have been but the work of a moment to have placed the three men beyond further trouble to us, but my Indians and half-breed allies refused to accompany me any further if we fired on either of the Indians. They secured one fine horse, and rode him off triumphantly before their faces. Indians painted more like demons, with United States revolvers concealed under their blankets, meet you on every turn. Not until a very serious demonstration is made upon them by the United States troops will life and property be safe here. Serious charges are made voluntarily by some of the *Cœur d'Alene* Indians against the Father Joset. They told Mr. Chase that he not only gave them ammunition, but told them to have but one heart, and that to fight. At Colville, during my absence, Mr. Chase tells me that he sneered at the idea of Colonel Steptoe's conquering the Indians; he says one thousand men cannot subdue them; he says you may drive them from point to point, but they can subsist themselves in the mountains and cut the troops off in detail.

This may not be the precise language used, but the true meaning. I do recommend, in strong terms, the removal of the mission from the country until peace and quietness are restored. No good has resulted from their labors, or the present state of affairs would not exist. The subsistence that is acquired through their agency by the Indians they do not deserve; consequently, I am satisfied they should be removed until the Indian is brought to his proper senses, and behaves himself in a way to justify their returning once more to their post. It is hard to make such a recommendation against a class of men who seem so willing to make such enormous sacrifices for the spiritual good of the poor Indian. It is also hard to believe the charges that are made against a class of men robed in religious garb. You may think they rest on too shallow a foundation. They come from Indians, it is true, and may be fabricated by them to shield themselves from receiving their just deserts. In fact, I shall use every exertion I can to ferret the whole thing out, and put it in its proper light. If innocent of the charges, (which I sincerely hope they are,) it will afford me much pleasure to make it known; if guilty, to deal out to them what they richly deserve. George Monteur, who has been my interpreter since my leaving Walla-Walla, is a good and faithful man. He is a half-breed. I send him with this express to Walla-Walla and Salem. My wish is, that both yourself and Colonel Steptoe should see him and talk with him. He can give you much valuable information relating to the way in which things stand here. I have bought two large beeves and five hundred pounds of flour, and some tobacco, which I have been issuing in small quantities to Indians that are friendly. In fact, for the past week I have been compelled to feed some twenty of them that have been very faithful to me, and whose good feelings I thought it was necessary for me to keep, in order to secure a safe exit out of the country. The Hudson Bay Company train, some two hundred head of horses, starts in a few days for Fort Hope for the year's outfit. I think they are to bring some two thousand pounds of powder, with a proportionate quantity of ball. This, as a matter of course, will find its way into the hostile camp, or at least a large portion of it. The trade in ammunition might be stopped here, but, as the gentleman in charge told me, we could not prevent the Company from trading at Fort 49, which is another post some thirty miles above Colville, on the right bank of the Columbia, and across the line. Miners in small parties should be prevented from passing up, as they are generally defeated by the Indians, and their arms and ammunition, and provisions, &c., fall into the hands of our enemy. A party of miners, ninety strong, were attacked by the Isle-de-peiree Indians, fifty of whom were killed, and the balance retreated towards the Yakima country. I fear there is no life for them. The Indians lost seven, Quill-Te-Mina, the chief, Owahi's son, and five others. The disparity in numbers of the fallen is great, *but it is Indian report*, and all believe it here. There are Canadians in this valley whose sympathies for the Indians carry them so far that I do firmly believe that, if they do not urge the Indians to fight, they will be in the ranks of the enemy when the troops again make their appearance in the country. The Indians say they would have had no objection to Colonel Steptoe's passing up through their country with their small arms, but the cannon alarmed them; they do not know what he wanted with such large guns. They also, in reference to their country, say, and told me in council the other night, "Why," says one of the Spokans' chiefs, "one man with a party comes from the cold side of heaven and says this is my country; up to this line all the country is mine. The man with his party from the warm side of heaven says the land on this side is mine; and so they settle it; and we, the poor Indians, have nothing to say about it." This is in reference to line 49 between the two countries. I have agreed to pay George Monteur, the carrier of this express, at the rate of $150 per month, he to furnish his own horse and at his own risk, the same as paid by the quartermaster's department at Walla-Walla; but I earnestly recommend that you increase it to $200 per month, as the road he passes over is attended with much danger up to the crossing of Snake river. I take pleasure in recommending him to your kind consideration and confidence, as I do believe him to justly deserve it. I have requested him, in any communication he may have with yourself or Colonel Steptoe, to state nothing but plain facts, such as he has learned from the Indians himself. He speaks the language fluently, and I am satisfied you can rely implicitly on any statement he may make.

He may require an advancement for his services to defray his expenses back to the Dalles, say $100, which I sincerely hope you will make him, and allow me to deduct it from the amount due him when he returns with the express. You will please advise me of any such advancement you may think proper to make. I will hold myself personally responsible for it, if necessary. I should not have incurred the expense of forwarding you this express, if I did not think the alarming state of the country warranted it. Feeding and smoking the friendly Indians of this valley is another considerable expense, unanticipated by me. Provisions are not only very high, but very scarce. I have been prompted to make the expenditure for the good of the service.

It cramps me in my private means to make the advancement for the department out of my own pocket; still I have done it cheerfully, and with the best intentions in the world.

You will hear from me again at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN OWEN,
Special Indian Agent, Flathead Nation, W. T.

Colonel J. W. NESMITH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Oregon and Washington Territories, Salem, Oregon.

No. 96.

CAMP ON SPOKAN RIVER,
July 16, 1858.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have just returned from one of the blackest councils, I think, that has ever been held on the Pacific slope. Five hundred fighting men were presente, elated with their recent success; the dragoon horses were prancing around all day; the scalp and war dance going on all night long.

I am now fully awake to the sense of my position as agent. The Indians told me they had nothing against me as a private individual. They look on me now as a spy, passing through the country for the benefit of Col. Steptoe below. In the council they asked me what I wanted to go to the Flatheads for; and told me if I used any exertions to prevent them from making common cause with the Indians on this side they would have a dark eye on me. "Let Steptoe come; bring plenty of men; it will be dark, too dark to see; father and son will fall together. We will meet him on Snake river; burn the grass around and before him. We want more fine horses; the soldiers are the people we want to take them from. Steptoe may want peace; has he sent you here to ask for it? If so, let us know on what terms. We will consider his proposition; *perhaps* we will make peace."

They want all the Americans to leave the country, and, at the request of some trusty men, I have cautioned the miners in this section, and advised them to withdraw. In the present issue about to come off, the Hudson Bay Company must take one side or the other. I have suggested to Col. Steptoe the propriety of taking possession of Colville; stop the trade, and you reach the Indians in a tender place. The Indians are loaning them sixty horses to go out to Fort Hope with for supplies, and I have not the least doubt but that it is done with a view of getting ammunition for the use of them when the brigade returns, which wil be sometime in September.

I am more strongly in favor now than when I last wrote of ordering the priests out of the country for the present. Let Col. Steptoe come this time full; he will now have a very formidable enemy to meet; preparations are going on the whole length and breadth of the country for war. They told me they wanted war. I fear Spokan Garry; he will be forced, in my opinion, to make common cause with the enemy.

No time should be lost in getting possession of Colville; a very important point will be gained; a company of riflemen can hold it after putting a few days' work upon it. The Hudson Bay Company, it is true, can trade powder and ball at the new post, but it will be difficult for parties of Indians to reach it if Colville is in the possession of troops. As an agent here, I see no good that I can do unless I am supported.

They threaten in strong terms of holding me as a hostage until Col. Steptoe made his appearance again in the country. And I did not venture to visit the camp until the ground was sounded by Geo. Monteur before I started. Most of the principal men I know personally, and have for years. Some can be trusted to the last, others not.

I would most deeply regret if the few deserving ones should meet the same fate as those who are now cocked and primed for war. They have annoyed me and my party in every possible way except firing on any of us, and that has been threatened. A few faithful men never lose sight of me, day or night. They go with me to the crossing of the river, some two camps further on. Such men deserve a very liberal consideration by the department.

I have made them some presents by drawing on the Hudson Bay Company, on my own private account. To one chief I gave some eight hundred pounds of beef, some flour and tobacco for his people; to others I have given tobacco and some clothing only. The Indians know what to expect. They have their spies in Steptoe's camp. I feel for the issue. I tremble, fearing that the Colonel may be called into the field with too small a force.

My horse was stolen at the council camp. It is the tenth, including two mules, I have had stolen since reaching here. One mule, taken from me day before yesterday, was gambled off in the council camp the night I reached there. I was in a delicate position. I never want to be in another such. If Steptoe is in the field this fall, in force, I would again like to visit those Indians. I could then show them the folly of throwing my words away, as I told them they had done, and would be made deeply to repent.

It was as much as my head was worth to tell them such things, in their present enraged state of mind. If the Americans of the valley do not listen to my caution, I fear there will be no life for them. They have Steptoe's name pat—"Tell Steptoe to come; we dare Steptoe to come," &c. You can form but little idea of the state of things here, except by visiting the camp.

Let me again ask and request you to treat the faithful Geo. Monteur as I requested in my last. The Indians object to this express going down, but the faithful George has thrown them off the track, and I do sincerely hope will be able to tread his dangerous path with safety. I have again had to make other purchases of provisions and tobacco, which I have distributed to the friendly camp and fed to my allies, who have been faithful to me through the trying scenes that I have just passed. I hope that I may be ordered to do something for the bands that justly deserve the liberal consideration of the department. Evil-designing men fill their heads with what they ought to expect for their faithfulness. They are Indians, it is true, but at the same time are human beings.

Write me fully by return of express. God send that the present dissatisfaction may not reach the Flatheads. Messengers have already been sent, requesting them to join in the common cause of exterminating the white tribe.

I will write you again at my earliest opportunity.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN OWEN,
Special Agent, Flathead Nation.

Col. J. W. Nesmith, *Supt. Indian Affairs,*
Oregon and Washington Territories, Salem, Oregon.

No. 97.

Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Salem, Oregon, August 2, 1858.

Sir: On my return this morning from Fort Yamhill I found your expressman, George Monteur, in waiting, with your communications of the 11th and 16th of July; copies of which I have despatched to Brigadier General Clarke, commanding this department at Vancouver.

Your act in transmitting this express has my approval, and, in accordance with your request, I have advanced Mr. Monteur one hundred dollars, and enclose you a copy of his receipt for the same.

Notwithstanding the danger of your position, I trust that you will be able to remain in the country until the present difficulties are adjusted.

I have to direct that you use every exertion in your power to restrain the present friendly Indians from joining the hostiles. You will, however, be careful to make no promises to them beyond your ability to fulfil. Much can, doubtless, be accomplished by explaining to them the benefits to be derived by remaining at peace with the United States. The hostiles, who are responsible for the present state of things by their misconduct, should receive the chastisement which they have so richly merited; and I have to direct that you will avoid any attempt at making a pacification, or in any way interfering to screen them from such retributive justice as the United States troops may have it in their power to inflict on them.

You are also requested to warn the officer in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Colville to desist from encouraging the Indians in stealing and marauding by purchasing from them the property captured or stolen from the government or citizens of the United States. You will also warn him against supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition, and communicate such acts of the kind as may come to your knowledge to the commanding officer of the column now approaching Colville. If the officers of the Hudson Bay Company have knowingly become the recipients of stolen property, they are as guilty as the thief who stole it; which, together with their furnishing arms and ammunition to murder our people, should stamp them with infamy, and cause their expulsion from American soil. It is hoped that the military will take steps to prevent a repetition of the outrages complained of.

In relation to the conduct of the missionaries at the Cœur d'Alene, when you become satisfied that they are acting in bad faith, by inciting or encouraging the Indians in hostilities, you will order them out of the country at once. I would, however, admonish you to proceed with caution, and avoid doing them injustice by acting upon unfounded suspicion.

I have to admonish you against the incurring of unnecessary liabilities.

The expense of the superintendency is becoming a subject of great and, as I conceive, unjust complaint at Washington.

Trusting that you will keep me fully advised of events in your region, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. NESMITH,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Oregon and Washington Terr's.

JOHN OWEN, Esq.,
Special Indian Agent, Flathead Country, W. Ter.

No. 98.

The fight with the Indians near the Pelouse river.

We are under a thousand obligations to some of our friends for the following information in reference to the recent fight with the Indians near the Pelouse river, on the 19th instant. We give the private letter of an officer who was engaged in the fight, and dated the 23d instant:

"On the 6th instant Colonel Steptoe, with C, E, and H companies, 1st dragoons, and twenty-five men of 9th infantry, with two mountain howitzers, left Fort Walla-Walla for Colville. The officers of the command were Colonel Steptoe, Captains Winder and Taylor, Lieutenants Wheeler, Fleming, Gaston, and Gregg. After marching eight days, we reached the Pelouse river, and were about passing into the Spokane country when we were informed by Indians that the Spokanes would resist our entrance into the country. The Spokanes have always been regarded as friendly to the whites, and when we left Walla-Walla no one thought of having an encounter with them or any other Indians on the march.

"On Sunday morning, the 16th, on leaving camp, we were told that the Spokanes had assembled and were ready to fight us. Not believing this, our march was continued until about 11 o'clock, when we found ourselves in the presence of six hundred warriors in war costume. The command was halted for the purpose of having a talk, in which the Spokanes announced that they had heard we had gone out for the purpose of wiping them out; and if that was the case they were ready to fight us, and that we should not cross the Spokane river. The Indians were well mounted, principally armed with rifles, and were extended along our flank at the distance of one hundred yards. After some talk, the colonel told us we would have to fight, and we immediately put ourselves into position to move to better ground, determined that the Spokanes should fire the first gun. After marching a mile, we reached a sheet of water; it was decided to encamp and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were in the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

"On Monday morning we left camp to return to the Pelouse, marching in the following order, H company in advance, C in the centre, with the packs, and E in rear. At 8 o'clock the Indians appeared in great numbers about the rear of the column, and just as the advance was crossing a small stream they began firing. In twenty minutes the firing became continuous. Seeing that we must fight, and that the action must become general, I was ordered to move forward and occupy a hill that the Indians were making for, and upon which they would have a close fire upon the head of the column. After a close race I gained the hill in advance; on seeing which the Indians moved around and took possession of one commanding that which I occupied; leaving a few men to defend the first hill, and deploying my men, I charged the second and drove them off.

"At this time the action was general. The three companies, numbering in all about 110 men, were warmly engaged with 500 Indians. The companies were separated from each other nearly a thousand yards, and fought entirely by making short charges. At 11 o'clock I was reinforced by the howitzers, and the two companies began to move towards the position I held, the Indians pressing closely upon them. As E company was approaching, a large body of Indians got between it and my company, so that having it between two fires they could wipe it out at once. Gaston seeing this moved quickly towards me, having the Indians in his front, and when near enough, and I saw he was about to charge, I charged with the company. The result was that our companies met, having the Indians in a right angle, in which angle we left twelve dead Indians.

"After getting together, we kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach water, moving half a mile under a constant and raking fire, under which our comrades Taylor and Gaston fell. We finally reached a hill near the water, and occupied a summit, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picketed our horses close together on the centre of the flat inclined summit, and posted our men around the crest, making them lie flat on the ground, as the Indians were so close and so daring as to attempt to charge the hill; but, although outnumbering us eight to one, they could not succeed.

"Towards evening our ammunition began to give out, and our men suffering so much from thirst and fatigue required all our attention to keep them up. To move from one point to another, we had to crawl on our hands and knees amid the howling of the Indians, the groans of the dying, and the whistling of balls and arrows. We were kept in this position until 8 o'clock p. m.; when as night came on, it became apparent that on the morrow we must "go under," and that not one of us would escape. It was plain that nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of these on points which we must pass to get away. Therefore it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that if possible some might escape. Abandoning everything, we mounted and left the hill at 9 o'clock, and after a ride of ninety miles, mostly at a gallop, and without a rest, we reached Snake river at Red Wolf crossing the next evening, and were met by our friends, the Nez Percés. We had two officers, five men, and three friendly Indians killed, and ten men wounded; Sergeant Ball of H company, missing. The sergeant distinguished himself very much during the action, and *we* all hope he will yet come in.

"Captain Taylor was shot through the neck, and Lieutenant Gaston through the body; they both fell fighting gallantly. The companies fought bravely like true men. We brought our horses back in good condition, except about thirty, which were shot during the fight. The Indians made no captures. Before the battle was near over the Indians picked up nine of their dead; how many of them were killed is not known, but I can count fifteen; they acknowledge having forty wounded.

"It will take a thousand men to go into the Spokane country."

And the following from a friend at Vancouver to a friend in this city:

"VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
"*May* 27, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: From letters received here last night, it is evident that Colonel Steptoe did not anticipate any hostility on the part of the *Spokanes*, and relied upon their assistance in crossing the Spokane river. At the 'talk' with them on the 16th, they refused to assist or even allow him to cross; and being without means or sufficient force to do so in the face of such numbers, he was compelled to fall back. The severity of the fight on the 17th shows that his estimate of their strength and intentions was correct, and that to have attempted the passage under such circumstances, would have ensured the destruction of his entire command.

"Captain O. H. P. Taylor was a graduate of West Point of 1846, and brevet captain "for his gallant and meritorious conduct in conflicts in New Mexico." It is but a few weeks since he returned from the east with his wife and children, who are now widowed and orphaned by this sad affair. Lieutenant William Gaston was a graduate of 1856, and an officer of great promise.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"B."

No. 99.

WHITE SALMON INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
August 1, 1858.

SIR: I was put in charge of that portion of Washington Territory lying north of Columbia river and east of Cascade mountains, in November last, and funds were placed in my hands for making small presents of provisions and clothing to the meritorious of the friendly tribes. Previous to my taking charge of the district these tribes had received benefactions from the Indian department; this policy I continued, my benefactions, however, to the smallest possible amount. I refer to the proper returns as showing the tribes receiving presents, the number in the several tribes as well as the articles distributed.

The tribes lying upon the north side of Columbia river from Klikatat river to opposite the mouth of Walla-Walla river, have been friendly since the close of the war of 1856; indeed, the larger proportion of the chiefs and people were friendly during the period of the hostilities prosecuted by those Indians living north and east of them.

This friendly feeling I have studiously endeavored to strengthen and render permanent, by arguments in my talks to them, by advice suited to their capacities, and by presents of agricultural tools and seeds. Their advance in agriculture is as great as could be expected of a people who have heretofore obtained nearly all of their food by fishing and root digging.

As it is evident to me that both the soil and the habits of life of these Indians favor pastoral rather than agricultural pursuits, I have judged it best to devote all the remaining funds in my hands to the purchase of cattle, to be distributed to those of them who are most friendly and influential and who will be most likely to insure an increase of those distributed. This distribution, as well as that of agricultural tools and seeds, is intended not only to foster and strengthen their friendship, but also to domesticate the Indians and to fix them to the soil, as such domestication must always underlie any permanent progress in civilization.

Having had charge of the Columbia River district since the resignation of Agent Cain, I have made the acquaintance of most of the friendly Indians of the district, and am fully convinced that the friendly feelings of the Klikatats and of the other tribes can be relied upon as permanent. Many of the Klikatats were removed during the late war from their former homes west of the Cascade mountains to this agency. They had lost most of their horses while under surveillance of the military; they became very poor, and had to be fed and clothed partially by the bounty of the government. As they are lately beginning to recruit their own means of living I have judged it best gradually to lessen the supplies furnished, and trust that their little fields now in cultivation, with the cattle they are about to receive, will, with their fisheries and root grounds, furnish them a pretty good living.

Should further appropriations justify it I can confidently recommend the policy of furnishing all the friendly Indians north of the Columbia river with cattle and sheep as being best suited to their wants, feelings, and habits, and as best calculated to do them the greatest possible good.

As Indian agent I now hold communication with some two thousand friendly Indians living in my district and near the Columbia river. How many there are in my district who are hostile to the whites, I have never been able to ascertain, all my efforts to penetrate beyond Fort Simcoe for the purpose of holding communication with those regarded as hostile in feeling having proved unavailing, as neither friendly Indians nor whites could be persuaded or hired to pass beyond those tribes well known to be friendly.

The attack made by a part of the hostile Indians of my district upon some seventy or eighty gold miners, who were quietly proceeding northward in quest of the precious metal, has been duly reported to you. Some two or three larger parties are now prosecuting their way through the same district, and the last information received leads me to believe that further collisions between the miners and the Indians indicated are inevitable.

With myself you are doubtless aware that the military forces in Washington Territory are being organized into two parties for prosecuting war against the hostile Indians of the upper country. The party organized in my district is under command of Major Garnett, of Fort Simcoe, and is now all ready to march. It is said the officer commanding is to march northward to the 49th parallel, and then eastward to Fort Colville, but the undersigned has not the first official word of what the true intention of this force may be, as the army officers act wholly independent of the Indian officers even in Indian affairs, and are responsible alone to their own department. Nor have I thought it incumbent upon me to inquire of the army authorities what they purpose to accomplish, lest I should be deemed as intermeddling in affairs beyond my jurisdiction.

I have always thought the bad Indians will never behave themselves till they shall have been thoroughly chastised. This the interests of humanity demand, and it is to be hoped that after they are once well whipped, and the murderers of Bolen and Mattice demanded, and obtained and punished, a permanent and reliable peace may be secured.

My views upon the impropriety of the ratification of the treaties of 1855 with the Indians of my district remain unchanged, as set forth in my special report upon that subject.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

R. H. LANSDALE,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

J. W. NESMITH,
Supt. of Indian Affairs in Washington and Oregon Territories.

No. 100.

WASHINGTON CITY, *November* 30, 1858.

SIR: I have just received a letter from my old friend "Lawyer," head chief of the Nez Percés, from which I make the following extract:

"At this place about three years since we had our talk, and since that time I have been waiting to hear from our big father. We are very poor. It is other people's badness. It is not our fault, and I would like to hear what he has to say. If he thinks our agreement good our hearts will be thankful.

"Colonel Wright has been over after the bad people, and has killed some of the bad people and hung sixteen; and now I am in hopes we will have peace."

The Lawyer's opinions are entitled to more weight than those of any other Indian in the Territory. His people want their treaty confirmed, and are rejoiced that Indian murderers and marauders have been brought to justice.

The letter was written from the near vicinity of the Walla Walla treaty ground.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC J. STEVENS.

Hon. J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 101.

CAMP AT THE FOUR LAKES,
Spokan Plains, Washington Territory,
September 5, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I deem it a duty that I owe both you and myself in view of the present active Indian hostilities in which we are now engaged; in view of the complicated and much misrepresented difficulties of the past, and I fear the threatening disturbances of the future, to write you to put you in possession of views and facts that can be only learned by those in the country, and I am sufficiently confident to believe from my former connexion with Indian affairs, and my present position now in their midst, commanding a band of friendly Nez Percés, that my letter will meet *at your* hands at least some favor; for you know better than any one under whom I have served, except Governor Stevens, what my labors have been. Immediately after Colonel Steptoe's defeat I wrote you giving at that time such facts and views as were pertinent, reserving to myself the privilege of adding to and modifying them as circumstances might determine. There is no longer need to conceal the truth. We are in the midst of another Indian war, fraught with what results, and of what duration the future alone must tell. How these difficulties originated, whence they sprung, is a long, long story, and requires a greater length than my letter can give, suffice it to say that from a continued five years study of our Indian relations in this region, I but regard the present difficulty as only another link in the same chain that has been so often brought to the notice of the Indian department that I cannot bring it to its notice again. The department has had *facts* reported to it from time to time by those passing through, and those living in the country, and I am far from believing that either the Indian Commissioner or the Secretary of the Interior have paid a deaf ear to these representations, but on the contrary must and do believe that each in his sphere has done his duty, and the onus of responsibility must rest with Congress.

The time no longer exists when passiveness is to be the rule of action in this region. Special cases require special remedies, and an old, effete, worn out system no longer is applicable to the state of affairs in this quarter.

The wave of civilization from the east in times past drove the Indian westward before it; but in ten years how changed! That wave is now moving with an equal, if not increasing rapidity eastward from the Pacific; while in the south the Indian no longer reposes in his once quiet home, but driven in all directions, it is in this region alone that we must and shall hereafter have our great Indian conflicts. The population that has poured for the last ten years into the northwest is now demanding a new exodus for its already redundant numbers, and all point to this region as the future locale of their homes. The population hitherto pent up westward of the Cascade mountains' barrier has suddenly broken loose through a new golden gate, and now begins to swarm over a hitherto deserted region. The English and American governments by their commissioners, in making a line of boundary for each along the 49th parallel, are fast developing a region in which not one people, but two great nations are now feeling an interest; and the difficulties in our interior along the Salt Lake route, which have for the last three years completely blockaded our emigrant road and put far asunder the two extremes of our country, are being fast ameliorated, and soon must an emigration of three years' growth rush into this region, offering them now so many golden inducements. Can we then I say, in view of these things longer rest inactive, and allow fires to spread in immense magazines ready for the burning? For the last three years the cry from this coast has been "Indian wars! Indian wars!" "Give us remedy for our disease;" "give us protection ample to our purpose." "So arrange affairs with our Indians that our peaceful frontier settlements shall no longer be open preys to insensate savages." But to all their cries a deaf ear has been turned; and I am in a measure not surprised, because at that time our highest military authority, General Wool, proclaimed publicly that no war existed, when at the same moment villages were being burned and razed to the ground, men, women and children butchered, and desolation was overspreading the land. For facts look to southern Oregon, look on Puget's Sound, and look in our interior, and they come up in volumes. All I can say is, I sincerely trust that those who have so proclaimed may *only* have committed errors of judgment. Let them explain the whys and wherefores, if they exist. I know, in giving expression to such views and sentiments, that I censure harshly a man high in position, but the vindication of truth compels me to a position in which I feel strong. Are we then to have re-enacted scenes with which 1855 and 1856 were so replete?—scenes that cost many valuable lives and a debt of unpaid millions. By some the *people* were charged with bringing on the last war; by others *treaties* made with Indians were the cause. But where will these same persons find causes now sufficient to justify such views? Here is a case of a United States force *solely* moving through a region of country inhabited by Indians with whom no definite or specific treaty was made, moving under an officer high in rank, high in reputation, on a pacific expedition, and most unprovokedly and savagely attacked. How, I ask again, will those having views above mentioned justify *now* their position? No, the disease lies still deeper, and unless we strike the root we shall never be enabled to cure the malady. The seeds for a more serious war are being sown, which only the strong arm of the War Department *must* finally put down.

There are but two alternatives left to us in this region at least. The past confirms it and the present still further strengthens it. The one is a well adjusted, prudent peace policy, carried out by men alive and equal to their duties, honest to the Indian and the department, and who fill positions neither for position or gain's sake; the other is the force of arms, wisely but vigorously applied. The Indian is a creature of timidity on the one hand and cupidity on the other, and when these two elements of his nature are ignored, the Indian character is not known. We must therefore cater to and cater for each. Such being the case, the only manner in which difficulties can arise will be the manner of the administration of each. How these are managed I leave for the history of the past to reply. It is not my province either to set myself up as a general critic or put myself in a position where truth, left too naked, might cause many high in position to blush for errors of judgment and errors of action. I would prefer to leave the past, both as enacted by our military and civil authorities, to oblivion, save as showing the wherefore of some of our Indian troubles in this quarter.

The Indian history of this region is different from that of any in any other quarter of our country. The country was thrown open to settlement before any preparation was made for their reception, before the Indian title was extinguished, and hence alone, in my judgment, the cause for *most* of our Indian troubles in this region. I am not forgetful, of course, of the great natural cause—the contact of the red and white man—that our history for two centuries past proclaims to be the great radical cause of our Indian warfares.

But in this region to this great first cause is superadded causes that in themselves alone have been sufficient to light in our land flames of war on our whole Pacific slope that might have long since exterminated its whole white population.

Those seeing these things at a still later day, and being in position to avert them by a wise, discreet policy for ourselves, and a just one for the Indian, set to work, and from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast labored hard and long in the field and office, travelling through every Indian tribe, learning their history and wants, and with the authoritative voice of the government made three years ago treaties with these northwestern Indians, and to this day the labors of Governor Stevens are disregarded and uncared for, and the treaties containing the solemn promises of the Indian on the one side, and binding obligations of the government on the other, lie among the dusty archives of Congress, while a war rages in every quarter of the northwest coast. The Indians feel that their rights have been trifled with by promises, made by agents armed and vested with authority to act, which the government has not ratified. And will it, I ask, longer remain in this passive mood? Will it longer act inertly while lives are sacrificed and millions squandered, and still longer hesitate to act? For one I trust not. Let these be ratified; let the country be thrown open to our people; let the Indians have sent among them good honest, upright agents; let school houses and churches be erected, fields enclosed, farming utensils and the implements and seeds of civilization be introduced, and I boldly predict that ere many years have passed away instead of finding one vast field of desolation we shall be proud to point from this stand-point, where an ever to be remembered battle has been fought, to many green spots to the north and south, east and west.

Like an immense monster of desolation to these Indians the waves of civilization are fast approaching them, and ere long, unless prompt and speedy measures be taken for their security and safety, must engulph and destroy them. Who, then, is to raise the averting arm?

Since men from afar are sent to this region to study and find out what I see around me daily and momentarily, I trust what is given with but little labor and without price will meet with favor, especially as there are officers high in position here who endorse my views. In the above I refer to the mission of Mr. Mott to this quarter. I have learned the object of his mission, and wish it well, and I can but hope, and am led to believe that Mr. Mott must be a man whose past history has been such as to bring him sufficiently close to Indian tribes to know full well Indian character. To know the Indian you must be with him; to know his worth, it must be tested; to know his treachery it must be felt. Remember the war that now exists has its seat and its focus at the point whence I now write you. It is not my province to give you the details of a battle of which this point has been the scene, fought by Colonel Wright against three hundred or four hundred Indians, for these you will doubtless get from the journals of the day with as much correctness as I might give them. Suffice it for me to say he has fought a memorable never to be forgotten fight; since he killed, discomfitted, and drove in dismay the enemy from the field without sustaining a single loss to his command. He marches from this point to-morrow armed with a determination to carry the war boldly and vigorously into the enemy's country, and though I am confident that the campaign in which we are now engaged cannot be completed this season, still I believe a blow has been struck that foreshadows the views and determination of the Department of War. It is now for Congress to say, and to say soon, what course shall be pursued to establish a permanent peace with the Indian tribes. A temporizing policy has been tried, and now the inaction of Congress and dire necessity compel us to drive, with powder and ball, our enemy before us.

But allow me my dear sir, while this general war is going on, to point you to at least a few green spots where the ravages of war do not as yet extend, and which thus far are untainted and unaffected, with a view of so retaining them that we may hereafter point to them as oases in this desert of war. These green spots are the Nez Percés, the Flatheads, and Pend d'Oriells; and in this connexion I refer, with grateful pride, to an act of Colonel Wright which embodies views and motives which, endorsed and carried out by the government, must redound to his credit and praise and be the means of building up, at no distant day, a bold, brave, warlike, and numerous people. It is this: Before leaving Fort Walla-Walla, with a view of retaining the friendship of a powerful tribe and preventing a general coalition and combination of tribes, and a fire in our rear which if once commenced must end in our total destruction, Colonel Wright assembled the Nez Percés people, told them his object was to war with and punish our enemies, but as this great people were and ever had been our friends that he wanted their friendship to be as enduring as the mountains around which they lived, and in order that no difference of views or difficulty might arise that their mutual promises should be recorded, and with this view he made a treaty of *friendship alone*, and thirty bold warriors marshalling themselves under brave war chiefs were placed at his disposal to assist him in finding and fighting his enemy. This is the same people who, meeting the flying columns of Colonel Steptoe in hot night retreat, having abandoned animals, provisions, and guns, behind them, received him with open arms, succored his wounded men, and crossed in safety his whole command over the difficult and dangerous south fork of the Columbia, at a time when no other means whatever, to out reach a foe, who already triumphant with success had determined his complete destruction. Here then is an instance in Indian history that must and will long stand on record, not to be forgotten. Colonel Wright, on entering their country, was not unmindful of this noble act, when we might, aye, justly too, have anticipated a lurking foe in that same tribe, and he took such measures as to keep their friendship. It is now for you to say whether this shall be inviolable.

They have no agent *who lives among* them. They are far advanced already in civilization—much further than any tribe west of the Rocky mountains, except the Flatheads. They are inclined to agriculture; already raise wheat, corn, and vegetables, with the rudest of means. When asked by Colonel Wright what they wanted, their reply was well worthy of a noble race: "*Peace, ploughs, and schools.*" And will you, can you longer refuse them these? I ask therefore to commend these noble people. Colonel Wright has given me the command of this band of warriors while in the field, and hence I am in a position to know and study them. I ask that a special appropriation be made to give these people schools, farms, and seeds; that means be taken to so build them up in their mountain homes that we may be enabled to point with joyous pride to a first few tutored savages reclaimed from their wild, nomadic habits; and while asking, aye petitioning for these, I cannot forget my old mountain friends the Flatheads and Pend d'Oriells. As yet they are friendly, and I ask that you retain their friendship. I made both to Governor Stevens and to yourself four years ago, petitions in their favor; but, alas! they passed unheeded. I again renew them, and ask that steps, prompt and efficient, be taken that will avert from these noble bands the devastating arm of war. I ask not that my version be taken alone, but simply ask that it go to form part and parcel of versions given by abler pens, and men who saw but to reflect upon the past and future destiny of the Indians. I point you, commencing with Lewis and Clarke in 1804 to the present day, to the accounts of all travellers across the continent; and with one accord they point to the Nez Percés and Flatheads as two bright, shining points in a long and weary pilgrimage across a prairie desert and rugged mountain barrier, alive with savage hordes of Indians, where they have been relieved and aided when most in need; and instances sufficiently numerous to swell a volume exist, that render it needless for me here to refer to them. But I make one more appeal in behalf of these people. My duties and labors have brought me often and long in contact with them, and I instance now not views or judgments, but facts that should speak sufficiently loud to reach the ears of our government at Washington in thundering tones and arouse them to a course of bold, energetic, praiseworthy action that will speedily and radically remedy a disease that is fast devouring a people once numerous on our western slopes.

A state of things so entirely different from anything east of the Rocky mountains exists in this region that an attempt to describe ends in futility. Far distant points to be reached; long lines of transportation; only one superintendent in regions requiring at least *one whole year* to visit. And where are his headquarters? In the southern portion of the Willamette valley; in a quiet, peaceful, civilized spot, where Indians are not and war rages not, while hundreds of miles and thousands of Indians are left unvisited and unseen. Has the superintendent of Indian affairs ever *seen* the Indians against whom we are now moving? No! not one. He cannot. Could he accomplish impossibilities, it would have been done doubtless. Have these Indians an agent? No. What can you then expect? On the one hand we have a Territory thundering at the doors of Congress, demanding as her right her admittance to an equality with the States of the Union; while on the other Indian wars are raging, Indian titles unextinguished, and no preparations made for a position for her people.

It is not my province or my desire to point out any course to be followed for fear of laying myself open both to criticism and censure. But I boldly and fearlessly and honestly say that one superintendent with his headquarters at Salem, in Oregon, is not equal to the task of performing the responsible duties of superintendent for so many thousands of Indians. If one man could perform the labors that would keep three men most actively and daily engaged, *then he* could do it, but at present not. But, my dear sir, I will not tax you further, though I could and might say much more. I most sincerely trust that the Secretary of War may so regard my work and movements generally as to enable me to visit Washington this coming winter, and if such should be the case, we can then give expression to such views as circumstances *now* so full of meaning may by that time develope; but feeling, as I do, an interest in the future of tribes concerning whom I have been enabled to learn much, I could not remain silent when by speaking good might result.

Hoping to meet you the coming winter, I am, my dear sir, your friend,

JOHN MULLAN.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

No. 102.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, September 4, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the Department I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the year 1858.

The reports of the agents and sub-agents will give you a general view of the management of the reservations.

The Indians in the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino are in a better condition this year than they have been since the country has been settled by American population.

Under the judicious management and advice of Special Agent Colonel J. J. Kendrick, they have raised good crops, and are now busily engaged in collecting and storing for the winter large quantities of wild food, and as the crop of acorns promises to be good, the prospect is that the Indians of the south will be well supplied with food during the ensuing winter. They are well contented and desire no change from their present condition.

At Tegon, as usual, the crop is short on account of the drought; but by industry and care in collecting wild food, and economy in the use of the products of the farm, there will be sufficient to carry them through the winter without suffering.

At Tule river farm an ordinary crop has been produced, and the Indians at that place are well provided for.

The King's river farm has produced a good crop, and there will be an abundance of food for all the Indians in that vicinity.

At the Fresno the crop is but ordinary, and the Indians belonging to that agency will as ususl be compelled to rely to a considerable extent on wild food for their subsistence.

It is proper to remark, that in almost every locality in California there is a sufficiency of the natural products of the country for the subsistence of Indians residing there, and they could support themselves quite well, were it not for the encroachments of the whites, and the consequent destruction of their food by the settlement of the country.

The Indians belonging to the Fresno agency are accustomed to this mode of living, and only a sufficient number are kept at the reservation to perform the labor of the farm; the remainder are induced to remain in the mountains and upon the plains where they obtain a sufficiency of food, and under the protection of the agent, remain at peace with the whites, only visiting the reservation at given periods for the purpose of receiving blankets, clothing and such other presents as are provided for them. In times of scarcity they also receive a portion of the products of the farm.

This method of protecting and providing for them gives entire satisfaction, and they are well contented, desiring only that it should be continued.

I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the Fresno should be abandoned, and the Indians removed to some other location, but the success of the present plan has been so satisfactory for the past year that I am inclined to favor a further trial of it, for at least one year longer.

For the character, condition, and wants of the Indians not upon reservations, or under the protection of agencies, I refer you to my annual report of last year. No change upon those points having taken place since the date of that document.

The Nome Lackee reserve is flourishing equal to my most sanguine anticipations. The crop is large; quite sufficient to feed double the number of Indians now there.

This will enable us to remove and place upon the reservation from the surrounding country such as by their contact with the whites have become diseased, or have become otherwise obnoxious to the settlements, thus to some extent answering the expectations of the country in reference to the practical utility and policy of Indian reservations.

At Nome Cult the crop promises a large yield, and proves that to be as good, if not the best location for the purposes of a reservation yet selected.

The valley which has been heretofore described containing upwards of twenty thousand acres, and surrounded by rolling hills of fine grazing, and abounding in the various descriptions of Indian food, would probably subsist more Indians than any place of the same extent that can be found in the State. It is also isolated from other agricultural lands, and is incapable to white settlement.

In view of these facts I repeat my recommendation that the entire valley be set apart as a reservation. The settlers in the valley have all made their improvements with the knowledge of the fact that a recommendation had been made for its occupancy for Indian purposes.

Their claims and improvements can all be purchased at reasonable prices; there are about twenty settlers in that portion of the valley not now occupied by the government, and I am of opinion that their claims can be purchased for a sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars, which is not more than the actual value of the improvements, all of which are substantial, and would be needed for the government.

Mendocino reservation, though prospects in the spring were discouraging, has produced a good crop, and the fisheries are yielding well, and the prospects are that that reserve will yet justify the favorable expectation entertained in regard to it at the time of its location.

Klamath reservation is progressing steadily and quite satisfactorily. The crop is good, and with the yield of salmon at the fisheries the Indians are contented and happy.

The Matole station, near Cape Mendocino, has produced a good crop, and is a very advantageous location for an Indian farm, but the settlers in that vicinity, for reasons unknown to me, are hostile to a reservation, and should this feeling remain unchanged it is possible it will have to be abandoned, and a point lower down the coast selected as the northern terminus of the Mendocino reservation.

The Indians upon the reservations perform cheerfully all the labor required of them, and many have become expert in every description of agricultural labor. The experiment so far as learning them to labor, or their willingness to perform it is concerned, is entirely successful.

But the problem as to whether the Indian is capable of, or will be benefited ultimately by civilization, or whether he was intended by the "Great Spirit" for any other than the wild and savage life in which our ancestors found him, remains yet unsolved, and will perhaps continue an inexplicable enigma to baffle the investigations of the curious, and give contradictory results to the trials of experience so long as there is one of his race left as a sample for experiment, or an example to puzzle and perplex the minds of those most interested in their welfare.

It is gratifying to be able to state that a condition of uninterrupted peace prevails among the Indians in every portion of the State, and that there is to be apprehended no danger of future disturbances so long as the existing policy is pursued.

The agents and sub-agents have been attentive and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the employés, in the main, industrious and true to the trust reposed in them.

In conclusion it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the uniform kindness and hospitality with which the Indians have been treated by the mass of our population, and a corresponding regret at being obliged to say that a few have behaved towards them in a manner revolting to every principle of humanity, descending to the lowest grades of abandoned crime.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

CHAS. E. MIX, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

No. 103.

OFFICE KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION, *July* 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency.

There are living upon this reservation about two thousand five hundred Indians. They are inclined to work more willingly than when first I took charge, having had an average of thirty working Indians per day during the past year, as will be seen by reference to the daily record; yet it will be a long while before white labor can be dispensed with upon this reservation. The abundance of their natural food, and the ease with which they procure it, causes them to look with contempt upon labor, and to taunt those who are willing to do so with the epithet of "white man's slave."

From the ground named as under cultivation in my last annual report, the following was the yield:

Potatoes	1,250,000 pounds.	Carrots	18,000 pounds.
Peas	30,000 "	Pumpkins	6,000 "
Oats	13,000 "	Cabbage	6,000 "
Beans	6,000 "	Turnips	16,000 bushels.
Wheat	6,000 "		

Amount of land in crop at date of present report:

Potatoes	130 acres.	Carrots	5 acres.
Peas	70 "	Sugar beets	5 "
Barley	34 "	Turnips	9 "
Wheat	32 "	Melons	2 "
Oats	9 "	Cabbage	3 "
Buckwheat	10 "		
Beans	14 "		323 "

Making a total of three hundred and twenty-three acres against one hundred and fifty-two acres the previous year. For the improvement of this amount of land I have in use, mules, six; oxen, twenty-two.

There has been erected during the past year: Agent's residence, of boards, one; barn, one; log dwelling houses, two; log store house, one; log houses for Tolana Indians, twenty-three.

One great difficulty this reservation labors under is the small amount of land that can be brought under cultivation. The Klamath river runs through a cañon the entire length, and the reservation being located upon each side of it, the only land suitable for cultivation is in the bottoms, ranging in size from one acre to seventy. Above Ter-war, which is now occupied as a garrison, the largest bottoms are those of Wah-tek and Capell, each containing about eighteen acres. Doubts are expressed by many whether, (when the surveys are made,) these points will fall within the reserve. With these exceptions, the balance consists of mountains heavily timbered, through which the river appears to have cleft its way, interspersed with bottoms of from one to three acres. From Wakell to the mouth is to be found the principal portion of land that can be brought under cultivation. On Hunter's creek, a tributary of the Klamath, and between it and the coast, there are several valleys varying in size from six to seventy acres, in all about three hundred acres, all of which, by the order of the President of the United States fixing the temporary boundaries of the reservation, are thrown out. When a survey is made determining the positive bounds of the reserve, the northern boundary line should commence at O-men on the coast, as recommended by S. G. Whipple, esq., and continue in a direct line to a point opposite and distant five miles from Ter-war. From this point it might approach to within one mile from the river, and so continue to its eastern terminus. From the mouth of the river to O-men, muscles of an excellent quality and in abundance can be obtained.

During the past year I have had ploughed and put in crop, at several of the Indian villages, from one to eight acres of land as an experiment, requiring the Indians to take care of it; the result is highly satisfactory. Of the Tolana Indians who were removed to the reservation during the past year about eighty of them remain, the balance have returned to their old haunts. They sent a messenger to me during the past month expressing a wish to return. Believing them insincere in their profession, I replied, "that they had left of their own accord, and if they were so anxious to return why not come back as they went off." Since then I have heard nothing of their anxiety to return. The abundance of food upon the reservation during the past winter has been the means of inducing some of the Indians who reside upon the Upper Klamath, Salmon, and Trinity rivers, as also the Trinidad and Redwoods, to visit us to obtain supplies, and they have been given for the purpose of acquiring influence with them, and in the hope that in time it may be the means of influencing them to peacefully reside here. Nearly all of the difficulties that have occurred in this district during the past year have had their origin in, and can be traced to the filthy alliance of men, calling themselves white, with squaws. How far degraded a man may become by pandering to the corrupt and unrestraind propensities of his animal instinct, and still preserve the lineaments of a Christian being and a white man, is best illustrated in that class of individuals who, forgetting their origin, cut themselves loose from their fellows, and bow at the shrine of Digger prostitution. That such a class is numerous in this northern district, and exercises a heavy influence with the Indians, to the disadvantage of the reservation system, is painfully true.

The current expenses of the reservation have been reduced as far as practicable. They will probably be less than at any time heretofore, and can be still further reduced during the ensuing fiscal year.

The success that has attended the farming operations during the past year is in a great measure owing to the indefatigable exertions of the reservation farmer, D. A. McClanahan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. HEINTZLEMAN,
Sub Indian Agent.

Hon. Thomas J. Henley,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 104.

NOME LACKEE INDIAN RESERVE, CALIFORNIA, *July*, 1858.

SIR: The reservation system, adopted for the care and support of the California Indians, has so far at least as this place is concerned, met the expectations of its originators, and proved successful during the past year.

The improved condition of the Indians is most apparent. They have in a great measure discarded their old debased habits and mode of life, and are making good progress in useful and industrial pursuits. The amount of land cultivated, and the estimated yield of grain and vegetables for the subsistence of the Indians, demonstrate the practicability of the system, at the same time exhibiting the capacity of the Indians, with proper management, to produce a sufficiency for their own support. There were in cultivation at this place during the past season about twelve hundred acres of land, mostly in wheat. The plowing, seeding and harvesting were almost entirely performed by the Indians, under the supervision of white overseers. Under the superintendency of white men, they are now engaged in threshing and housing the crop. The skill manifested by the Indians in the various branches of agricultural labor is truly astonishing, especially to those who have regarded the California Digger as being but little better than the brute creation. In plowing, there are many of the Indian boys as serviceable and capable as the average of white farm laborers; while in the harvest field, with the cradle, scythe and sickle, they will compare favorably with any other operatives. To make their labor remunerative, however, requires the constant attention and supervision of experienced and practical white men. The Indians left entirely to themselves would do but little towards growing and providing the necessary food for their subsistence. Deprive them of the governing power and protecting care of the white man, but a short time would elapse before they would fall back into their former condition of destitution. misery and want.

Located upon this place proper are about fifteen hundred Indians, remnants of various tribes that formerly made their homes in the valley and foot hills of the Sacramento. This number are generally here, drawing their supplies from the garner filled by their own labor. In addition to the flour, wheat and vegetables furnished to them as regular rations, with fresh meat to the laboring hands during plowing and harvesting periods, they gather large quantities of their natural food, such as seeds and roots, upon which they fare well, and have never been in the least pressed for food.

The Indians resident at this place are classified and numbered as follows:—Nome Lackees, one thousand; Feather river and Yubas (Noi-yu-cans), two hundred and twenty; Uye Lackee, remnants of Battle Creek, Trinity, and tribes from the Upper Sacramento, two hundred and fifty; Noi Mucks, one hundred; making a total of something over fifteen hundred in all. At Nome Cult Indian farm, attached to this reservation and under charge of this agency, there are reported by the overseers to be "about two hundred Yuba or Nevada

Indians, sixty of whom are men." He estimates the Yukas of that valley at three thousand, and adds, "that the most present at the station at a single time during the past year have been two thousand five hundred. At least three hundred Yukas have come upon the farm, for the first time, during the past two months, probably in consequence of the passage of a body of soldiers through the surrounding mountains." Heretofore it has been impossible to confine the Yukas within the limits of the valley, not having had sufficient food for them; but no embarrassment is anticipated for the future from such cause, as it is expected a sufficiency will be raised this season to support all the Indians that have ever been in that place.

All of the tribes on this place as well as Nome Cult, with the exception of the Yubas, bury their dead, and with them whatever of valuables or trinkets they may have at the time of their death. The Yubas burn their dead as soon as life is extinct, "at the same time committing to the flames their valuables, bows, arrows, beads, and clothing." The general health of the Indians is good, although many of them have died, mostly old ones, their systems having completely worn out. There is a species of "lung fever" to which the Indians are subject, and which in many cases baffles the skill of the physician.

Of the farming operations of this place for the last year, you have been kept advised through the quarterly reports. The grain is now being threshed and stored, and we can only at present estimate the yield: wheat, twenty thousand bushels; barley, one thousand five hundred; rye, six hundred; corn, two hundred; there has also been cured and put up two hundred tons of hay. Vegetables of all kinds, except potatoes, were raised in quantities sufficient for the use of the employés, and a great amount fell to the Indians. It is now fully demonstrated that potatoes cannot be raised at this place. The bean crop also was a failure, owing to late frosts; the peas yielded abundantly. The Indians are excessively fond of them, and it is my purpose to pay more attention to their cultivation, with a view of raising them in sufficient quantities to form a regular ration of Indian food.

At Nome Cult Indian farm there is an estimated yield of two thousand bushels wheat and rye, three thousand bushels of corn, with an immense amount of pumpkins, turnips, &c., &c.

The white residents in some sections of the upper Sacramento country have been very clamorous for the removal of the Indians in their respective localities. In answer to a call from the citizens of Battle creek and vicinity, the Indians, in number one hundred and eighty-one, were removed to this reservation. More than one-third of this number were found on inspection to be badly diseased, some of them beyond the reach of medical aid. Everything has been done in the power of the agent to relieve the white settlement of the presence of the Indians, and where the citizens unite, as in the case referred to, the Indians can be taken away easily; but in most cases where there are Indians, the whites are divided in sentiment relative to their removal: those who have good Indian house and farm servants oppose their removal, while their less favored neighbors urge it. With this conflict of sentiment the agent is unable to do anything, hence these complaints; whereas if the sentiment of the community was united, no difficulties would be incurred in taking the Indians to the reservation.

In other localities again there is opposition made by men who are living with Indian women, and in some places these men constitute a force sufficient to resist the agent and those citizens who desire their riddance; again there are localities in which the Indians have been made to perform all kinds of drudgery and labor, for which they get a scant subsistence, and as a consequence the old ones become worn out and helpless, and *then* it is their former task masters wish to get rid of *them*, but insist on retaining the young and healthy ones. There are many difficulties in the way of removal, all owing to the differences of opinion, arising from the causes cited, among the white citizens.

The citizens have been notified of the willingness and readiness of the agent to take to the reservation the Indians of any locality when the inhabitants will give their countenance and support to the matter. With the limited number of men attached to the reservation, all of whom are engaged in daily labor, it is impossible to make forcible demonstrations against the Indians; besides the agent does not believe that it was designed by the government that he should engage in expensive forays and Indian hunts. Acting upon this principle, the agent has been ready, whenever satisfied of the wishes of the citizens and their ability to aid against opposition, to remove the Indians complained of to the reservation. It is worthy of remark here that from the same locality there have been received letters and petitions asking for the interference of the agent, and at the same time letters and remonstrances against such action.

Your attention is called to the fact that there are no federal or State laws sufficiently stringent providing for the punishment of evil disposed persons, who by bribes, promises, &c., induce Indians to leave the reservation, and then harbor and conceal them. It is necessary that the Indians thus decoyed should be recaptured and brought back, (or else the system would be at the mercy of the abandoned white men,) and in doing this, the employés of the government are compelled to use force in many cases, the law providing no means by which the offending parties can be reached. Those who harbor or employ Indians escaping from the reservation should be made as culpable as those who steal or decoy them.

Respectfully, yours,

VINCENT E. GEIGER,
Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
San Francisco, California.

No. 105.

OFFICE FRESNO INDIAN AGENCY,
California, August 18, 1858.

SIR: Pursuant to the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the year 1858.

There are within the bounds of this agency, that I am personally acquainted and familiar with, twenty-three distinct tribes of Indians that have voluntarily reported themselves, and asked to be recognized and treated as belonging to the agency, numbering in the aggregate two thousand five hundred and fifty-five Indians, of which number there may be estimated as male adults, one thousand one hundred and fifty five; women, one thousand; and children, large and small, one thousand and five. In addition to which number there has been an increase to the number of Monos, heretofore reported, of some six hundred, making a sum total of three thousand one hundred and fifty-five Indians known to belong to this agency.

The entire twenty-three tribes, above enumerated, though not stationary on the farms may be considered as concentrated, and to some extent dependent on the farms.

The services of any portion of their number may be relied on when called for to labor, none failing to visit the farms for counsel, clothing &c., at least once during each quarter. These Indians are well disposed and obedient to white men, kind and charitable towards each other, and, if the results of past experience can be relied on as a criterion, it would seem, from the practical workings of a concentration of from three to five hundred on this farm during the last nine months' working season, that association and proper management was only necessary to unite them as one harmonious family, easy trained to such pursuits as would lead to their early happiness and prosperity, and though the rising generation yet seem to retain a liberal share of the rude wildness of their ancestors, I have been much disappointed in their ability to acquire a knowledge of civilized life.

The almost universal obedience to, and respect for the instructions of the agent and assistants, and their aptness to acquire the use of tools, is favorable evidence that it is only necessary to give them a chance under proper tuition, and they will soon become a thriving people.

The Mono Indians, who reside some two ridges higher up in the mountains than the Foothill Indians, like the Atlantic Indians of former days, are of different features, and seem by nature to be a more rational and calculating people. They as yet have had but little intercourse with the whites, and are, to a considerable extent, still exercising and practicing many of the rude and savage customs of their ancestors.

They have more recently made frequent visits to the farms for counsel and presents, never failing to tender their service to labor. They are generally industrious, and have the reputation of being honest, embracing all opportunities that offer to obtain labor from the few white men that reside in their neighborhood, and occasionally mine, and until the spontaneous produce of the hills are diminished by the occupation of their soil and territory by the white man, they can, as they have for generations past, subsist themselves without suffering. The necessities of these people for the present only require a small issue of clothing and occasional counsel. Yet on the more permanent concentration of the Foothill Indians on the farms or elsewhere, which must be done before there is a move made to concentrate the Monos on a reservation, they will be subject to the same bad example and evil influences that have already proved so ruinous to the Foothill Indians.

The entire Indian population belonging to this agency, except the Kings River Indians, who are subject to chills and fever during the fall and forepart of the winter season, have, taking them as a body of people, during the last season enjoyed excellent health. The odious disease syphilis, which has long been the main destroyer of their health and numbers, seems, by a little medical aid, change in the habits of life and living of the rising generation, to be fast declining.

The work animals belonging to this agency are, by the course of nature and a series of years hard labor, found to be much on the decline, otherwise in fine condition for business. The wagons are worn out, and unfit for other than temporary use about the farm.

The wheat raised on the two farms is estimated at sixty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy pounds, and the barley at thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to which there has been raised on this farm a fair variety of vegetables in abundance, and on the two farms twenty acres of corn, which gave a fair yield.

It is believed, by judicious management aided by seemingly a good mast, that the wheat and corn raised on the two farms can be made to suffice for Indian breadstuffs during the fall and winter season of the ensuing year.

Nine months faithful labor having recently terminated with the finishing of harvest, the Indians, except some two hundred that know no other home but the farms, have, by permission, gone on their way rejoicing into the mountains to take their annual "Mansanito Feast," where they will remain until salmon season, at which time a large majority of them will anxiously repair to the San Joaquin river, there to remain until called for to commence the labors of another year, and the remainder to go into the mountains for the purpose of gathering for the winter "acorns" and such other spontaneous means of subsistence as the seasons may afford. Thus enjoying at this degenerate age of this fated people, a "pasear," and feast of some three months in the year, such as Providence, before the occupation of their territory by the white men, secured to their perpetual and unmolested possession.

The natural resources on which those people of the "foot hills" have subsisted for generations past, except the "acorns," has been and will continue to be destroyed or consumed by the stock of the white man and otherwise, never again to return in kind to supply their wants; yet, could the first impression made on the minds of those people by the example of the whites be as universally moral, consistent, and useful to them as it is immoral, inconsistent, and injurious, their chances for useful knowledge and a plentiful supply of subsistence, by laboring in the mines, and for the whites, would more than equal the inconvenience caused by the destruction of the wild game and seeds; and notwithstanding the relative and social position of the white man and Indian, morally speaking, is by no means commendable, the Indian population is to be found promiscuously scattered over the agency, more or less associated and interested with the whites, and I am fully authorized to say all classes are enjoying as great a degree of peace and security for person and property as can be boasted of in any new country.

Now that the destinies of these fated people over whose interest I have the honor to preside have probably, owing to the misfortunes resulting from a succession of dry seasons, become a matter of speculation in the minds of those responsible for their welfare, the all-important question arises, what is best for, and what should be done with them? On this subject I content myself with a few suggestions for the consideration of the department, the applicability of which must be entirely dependent on the policy hereafter pursued by the government.

Should the government have determined on moving these people from this section of country—ample provision having been made for the emergency—would it not be the better policy to establish this place as headquarters during the operation? Two years' time, if not more, will be required for its consummation, during which time some place for concentration and employment is indispensable to success.

Independent of the water that might fall from the elements above for the next few years, advantageous as this place is with the preparations already made for irrigation, but little more labor or expense would be required as a guarantee that there might be more grain raised here for less money than elsewhere in this section of country—thus avoiding the expense and confusion resulting from a temporary move among both Indians and stock; and although I would not rely on the rains that might fall—should it be the will of Providence to send them forth, as has been the case heretofore—there might be sufficient grain raised on this farm for all the Indians. As to the plan of a move, it occurs to my mind that the better policy would be, first to take a sufficient number of intelligent and influential Indians and a sufficient number of animals to put in and cultivate a crop the coming season on the lands designed for their future homes; which party, if satisfied with their new homes and prospects, would influence a large number of the Foothill Indians to move off cheerfully next fall, thereby giving place to the Monos, who would, by inclination and a little encouragement, concentrate on the farms and follow the ensuing season—thus accomplishing the desired object sought by the government in a conciliatory manner, without the aid of a military force.

However unimportant it may be, I am fully aware of the feelings and determination of those people on this subject. I ascertain it by suggesting to them in a politic way the propriety of looking out for and moving to a better country, which matter the principal chiefs took under consideration for two weeks during "feast time," and replied by inquiring of me "if it would not be better to move the white people to a better country and leave them in their own country, where they know how to make a living, and would do it without expense to the government?"

Should the government determine otherwise than to make preparation for a move, I would then suggest that this farm be leased for a term of years, and stocked with cattle and a few breeding mares. There is no better place for stock raising; consequently it would seem to be a great loss that there could not be some stock growing where there is so much used and consumed, where and when the keeping would cost nothing.

That there be also more extensive preparation made for irrigating the farm, which would cost but little other than Indian labor. Irrigation properly applied is sure; yet, irrigating land after the water is controlled and ready for application is, contrary to the expectations of all ever experienced, an immense labor, but is just the work Indians can do. No place within my knowledge in California has greater facility for irrigation than this during the wheat, barley, and corn growing season of the year.

Past experience has proved that the probable necessary expense required in carrying on the operation of this agency during the present fiscal year—observing the strictest economy in attaining the ends sought by the general government in civilizing and ameliorating the condition of the Indians within its bounds, keeping up one farm—cannot fall much short of $7,000 per quarter; and if found politic to keep up two farms, an additional amount of not less than $1,000 per quarter will be required.

All of which is very respectfully submitted by
Your most obedient servant,

M. B. LEWIS,
Sub. Indian Agent.

THOMAS J. HENLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 106.

TEJON AGENCY, CALIFORNIA, *August* 20, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian bureau I have the honor to submit this my annual report.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the smiles of Providence on my endeavors to advance the interests and ameliorate the condition of the Indians under my charge, as manifest in their steady and gradual improvement in their habits and knowledge of the arts of civilized life. It is with pleasure, too, that I refer to the happiness and contentment they have manifested during the past year, and their desire to improve their own condition, to cultivate the lands allotted to them, and build substantial and comfortable houses for their families. Their improvement is apparent to the most casual observer; nearly every male adult owns one or more houses, and several families have milch cows, poultry, and other things that tend to make a good living and a comfortable home. The women have been taught to make all the clothing given to the Indians, which supersedes the necessity and expense heretofore incurred of buying ready made clothes.

There have been, however, a few instances to mar the general quiet of their existence, but every case of this kind is easily traced to the use of ardent spirits, obtained of evil disposed persons located in the vicinity of Fort Tejon, who have so managed their despicable traffic as to render prosecution for the offence almost futile.

Notwithstanding the general prosperity of the Indians and their advanced condition, yet a most serious drawback has been experienced to their future welfare, and that of the reservation, by the partial failure of the crops.

During the past season I made every effort to produce a good crop of grain and general produce—such an one as should re-establish the former good reputation of Tejon in an agricultural point of view. How far I have succeeded in this the following statement will show.

The past two years the grain was grown on land which had been cultivated ever since the reserve has been established, and proved a comparative failure. I therefore selected for the present crop fresh soil, and nearer the source of water for irrigation, thus increasing the favorable chances for a good return.

This land I had carefully seeded and irrigated, and, from the appearance of everthing, I was satisfied that a good yield would be certain, but to my surprise I found, when the crop was nearly matured, that almost every acre of the wheat was badly smutted, and what little was not thus affected fell far short of a good crop. To test fully the adaptation of the soil for wheat raising I procured first quality seed, and to avoid any known cause of smut, sowed it at least one mile from the field in which the grain was cultivated and smutted in previous years, and the result was as stated. Sufficient, however, has been produced, with what wild food the Indians can gather, to keep them in a state of comparative comfort, by strict economy, during the approaching winter. The continuous drought of this region, however, is lessening every year the natural resources of the Indians—those upon which they chiefly subsisted before the aid of government was extended to them. It also renders fruitless all efforts to obtain from the soil even a fair average crop by cultivation. For the past three years efforts have been made to attain this end, but without that success which well directed labor and diligence generally command.

This failure cannot be attributed to the manner in which the land has been cultivated, for the most approved method has been put in practice, but entirely to the drought. Were any of the farmers in the vicinity more fortunate in agriculture I would still entertain the hope that good crops might be raised here in dry seasons, but such is not the case. The failure of crops has not been confined to Tejon, but it is, and has been universal throughout the southern portion of the State.

I have carefully observed from year to year the effects of this long continued drought upon this section of country, and have reluctantly reached the conclusion that it is impracticable, if not impossible, to raise good crops of wheat and corn on this reserve, except in very wet and favorable seasons, a thing which has not occurred since 1853, and from past experience cannot be relied upon. The rains for the period mentioned have not been sufficient to mature the crops, nor has the small mountain stream, upon which we entirely depend, afforded enough water for irrigation. In justice to the Indians I deem it my duty to suggest, for the consideration of the department, the propriety of selecting a more suitable point for agricultural purposes, to which these Indians could be removed.

For the past few months I have had one of the employés of the reservation in charge of the Tule river station, at which place there are about two hundred Indians, who have been furnished with the necessary agricultural implements for cultivating a small crop. He reports a very flattering condition of affairs, and that the Indians are healthy and contented. I have taken the initiatory steps to build a suitable house for the occupancy of the person in charge, which will be built principally by Indian labor. A delegation of Indians from the region of Owen's lake, east of the Sierra Nevada, visited the reservation a short time since. The people of that region, so far as I can learn, number about fifteen hundred. The delegation asked assistance to put in crops next season, also some one to instruct them in agriculture, &c. I would respectfully invite your attention to the subject, as they appear to be very sincere in their solicitations. I gave them presents of clothing and useful implements, and sent them back to their people, with the promise of submitting their request to the great chief.

There are now living on Tejon about six hundred and fifty Indians, men, women, and children; and outside of the reserve, but within the agency and under my supervision, and who recognize this reserve as their home, and who obtain their subsistence and clothing therefrom, about eight hundred; making in all fourteen hundred and fifty Indians within this agency. The general health of the Indians is good—at least so far as its condition is influenced by any malarious properties of the locality—the most of the suffering arising from improper associations and excesses.

From present indications the crops of bijote, watah, pinoues, and grass seeds will be abundant, and will be gathered in large quantities. The Indians are being sent off in small parties, well provided with the necessary inplements and animals to secure an ample supply of this species of wild food. From information that I consider reliable, much suffering may be expected among the Indians from Owens' lake, and south along the Sierra Nevada, embracing those on the Nohave. During the summer Indians have visited the agency from these points, and they all entertained fears of a famine. They have gathered little or no wild food, from the fact that there is scarcely any to be obtained, their country being so thoroughly dried up. In this vicinity, however, the acorn crop will doubtless be large, and it is to be hoped that a similar yield will be obtained by those who require it so much.

The number of employés on the reserve at present, is not sufficient to effectually enforce that strict discipline and control which is so essential to the proper government of Indians collected upon reservations. I tnink it important and absolutely necessary that, so long as a reservation is kept up, an adequate force should always be employed, not only to manage its farming operations, but in cases of emergency, such as sudden outbreaks among the Indians which past experience has taught us to expect and provide against, to protect our lives and the government property from destruction. I therefore consider it my duty to recommend a small increase to the present force. In this connexion I would, however, state that, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been faithfully aided and sustained by the cheerful and active co-operation of the employés of the agency under my management.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. VINEYARD,
Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 107.

WASHINGTON, *November* 4, 1858.

SIR: It was contemplated, in your instructions to me of the 2d of July last, that, while visiting the Indian reservations in California, I should not only acquaint myself with their actual present condition, but with their history, to the end that I might furnish the Indian office with the data on which to base an intelligent opinion upon the practical working of the reservation system, and its value as applied to the Indians in that State. The very limited time allowed me to pursue my inquiries rendered anything more than a brief visit to the reservations a physical impossibility. I have been unable, therefore, to investigate the subject as thoroughly as you expected. Still, by close observation, and diligently availing myself of every opportunity for procuring accurate information, I have been enabled to collect some valuable facts and to form a tolerably just estimate of the results actually attained. These facts, with some suggestions as to the policy to be pursued in future, in dealing with the Indians of California, I have now the honor to present for your consideration.

The so-called reservation system of California being based upon that adopted under Spanish and continued under Mexican rule, a brief notice of the latter is, perhaps, essential to a clear understanding not only of the results proposed to be attained by the system now pursued, but of the mode and means by which they were to be wrought out.

Neither the Spanish nor Mexican governments appear to have recognized the claims of the Indians otherwise than by extending facilities (in the way of land grants) to the church for establishing missions among them. The church, however, charged itself with the duty of civilizing and otherwise providing for the Indians, and established mission stations at various points, many of which remain to this day oases in a desert, to attest the patient industry with which the Indians executed the benevolent conceptions of the missionaries. These establishments were intended to be, and were, self-sustaining; the labor of the Indians sufficing, under the intelligent guidance of the whites, for the production of all that was required for their support. The Indians were, in point of fact, slaves; but slaves under a patriarchal rule. The sacred office of the priests rendered absolute the influence their superior intelligence gave them over the Indians, who seconded with ready zeal the efforts made for their improvement. They labored cheerfully to raise the crops and tend the flocks and herds, from which they were comfortably subsisted, and, while the missions grew rich, the Indians themselves appear gradually to have acquired civilized habits, and to have been contented and happy.

It was measurably to re-establish this condition of things, as I conceive, that Mr. Beale devised the system of collecting the Indians upon reservations, or, in other words, government farms, and there subsisting them by their own labor. I am not prepared to say that the leading ideas of his plan could not, under certain conditions, be successfully applied in practice, but it must be admitted that the experiment has so far proved a lamentable failure.

At present the reservations are simply government alms-houses, where an inconsiderable number of Indians are insufficiently fed and scantily clothed, at an expense wholly disproportioned to the benefit conferred. There is nothing in the system, as now practiced, looking to the permanent improvement of the Indian, or tending in any way to his social, intellectual or moral elevation; the only attempts at anything of the sort that fell under my observation seeming to be rather the result of individual effort than to spring from the system itself. The reservations have been so often and so fully described in official reports, it is unnecessary, upon the present occasion, to do more than sketch rapidly the appearance the principal of them presented at the time of my visit. The first in order is

NOME LACKEE.

This, the most prominent of all the reservations, is eligibly located about twenty miles west of Tehama, on the edge of the foot hills into which the eastern slope of the coast range breaks as it descends into the Sacramento valley. I was unable to procure the data for ascertaining accurately its exact cost to the government, but believe I am within bounds in estimating the total disbursements, since its establishment, at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of grain, and the hills are covered with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, an unsurpassed range for stock. There are two fields under cultivation, containing, in the aggregate, some six hundred acres. The crop on one of them was ruined by smut; the other had been reaped before my arrival, and was said to have yielded ten thousand bushels of wheat, thirteen hundred and fifty bushels of barley, and six hundred bushels of rye, though I am inclined to think this estimate much too large. There is no other cultivation. There is a garden, indeed, and a gardener, at a salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, to cultivate it, but there was nothing in it except a few sickly looking melon and pumpkin vines, some stunted fruit trees, and a rank growth of weeds. The houses at headquarters are substantially built, chiefly of adobes, and are sufficient to accommodate all the employés.

Two of the Indian chiefs occupy small board shanties; the rest of the Indians live in brush "chapidans" in the summer, and in small mud hovels during the rainy season.

There is a flourishing mill upon the reserve, and an abundance of water, but the canal by which the mill is supplied is out of repair, and the wheat grown upon the reservation is ground elsewhere by contract.

The estimated number of Indians on the reserve is twenty-five hundred, four-fifths at least of whom were absent gathering berries, grass seeds, &c. Whether they will return in the winter is doubtful. There was a dance at headquarters the night after my arrival, and I had thus a favorable opportunity for estimating the number of Indians then upon the reserve. I estimated them at four hundred, of whom three hundred and twenty-five belong at headquarters and seventy-five at Nevada camp. There is a station also at Thorn's creek, but it was deserted.

I saw some half dozen girls at Nevada camp employed in manufacturing straw hats, which they did very neatly, but the great mass of the Indians appeared to have no occupation whatever.

Admitting the overseer's estimate of the crop to be correct, it may be instructive to make a rough calculation of its cost and the number of Indians it would feed. The expenditure of the Nome Lackee agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was sixty-six thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents, a part of which, probably one-fourth, was disbursed at Nome Cult, leaving an estimated expenditure at Nome Lackee proper of forty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents. The quarterly returns do not show what portion of this was expended in making the crop, but it may be estimated with sufficient accuracy. There are, including the agent, seventeen salaried white employés at Nome Lackee, whose aggregate pay amounts to seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars per annum. Each of these employés receives a ration and a half for himself, besides rations for his family, if he has one. Commuting these rations at the army rate, though they cost much more than that, it would require three thousand and sixty-six dollars to subsist the employés one year. The official report for eighteen hundred and fifty-seven states that the average number of Indians worked during the year is forty. The expense of subsisting these Indians one year, at fifteen cents each per day, a moderate estimate, would be twenty-one hundred and ninety dollars. Now if, without taking into consideration the cost of seed, the wear and tear of implements, the feed consumed by work cattle, the interest upon their cost, and other items properly chargeable to this account, these sums be assumed to represent the cost of the crop, it would follow that government paid twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars for the grain, or a fraction over one dollar eighty-seven cents per bushel. The ration for a work Indian, when grain alone is given, is three pounds. This crop then, estimating the crop at fifty-six pounds, would subsist six hundred and eleven and one-tenth Indians one year.

A calculation based upon a measurement of the grain, and the actual expenditures as shown by vouchers, would probably double the cost of the former and materially diminish the number of Indians it would feed, but the result is sufficiently startling as it is. The government provides a magnificent farm of twenty-five thousand acres in one of the finest grain countries in the world, and stocks it at lavish expense; seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars are annually expended in salaries of overseers, &c; thirty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents more are applied to the purchase of clothing, provisions, and supplies of every description; an unlimited supply of Indian labor is furnished, and finally a net result is attained of eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty bushels of grain. I say a net result because the system in its present working does not look beyond the mere feeding and clothing of the Indian. There is no gain in the way of civilization to go to the credit side of the account, and therefore the clothing and provisions distributed are the absolute net result of the expenditure.

NOME CULT.

This beautiful valley is embosomed in the coast range about sixty miles southwest of Nome Lackee. A full and accurate description of it will be found in the correspondence between Major Storm and myself, a copy of which with accompanying documents is herewith submitted (marked A.) I have seen no where in California a spot so admirably adapted for an Indian reservation as this. With a soil of extraordinary fertility, a mild equable climate, an unlimited supply of every variety of timber and completely isolated by a belt of almost impassable mountains, if the reservation theory can ever be successfully worked out it can be done here. The wheat and rye had been harvested before my arrival, but there was a fine field of corn and some sixty acres of vegetables all growing with great luxuriance. There are a number of well built log cabins on the reserve, and the cultivated portion is enclosed with a substantial oak fence. The place has a thriving, prosperous look constrasting most favorably with the neglected appearance of Nome Lackee. Yubas and Nevadas here, like those of the same tribes at Nome Lackee, have some little knowledge of agriculture and seem to possess some intelligence. The Youkas and other wild tribes are mere savages, the most degraded specimens of humanity I ever saw; I had no means of ascertaining their numbers as they were scattered in small rancherias all over the reserve.

There is one serious drawback upon the prosperity of the reservation. A portion of the valley has been thrown open to settlement and some ten or twelve settlers have taken claims there. The vicinity of the whites produces the usual effect upon the Indians; whiskey is sold to the men, the women are corrupted, and insubordination and disease follow as inevitable consequences. It is needless to enlarge upon this subject; the necessity of isolating the reservations from all contact with the whites is as obvious as it is paramount, and if Nome Cult is to be retained for Indian purposes the white settlers there must be removed. The valley is not large, containing altogether only about twenty-five thousand acres, and there can be no objection to retaining the whole of it.

MENDOCINO.

This reservation embraces a strip of land on the coast of an average width of three miles and about ten miles in length, extending from Hare creek to a short distance above the Bedatoe. It is in many respects well suited for a reservation, the natural resources for subsisting the Indians being unusually abundant Besides the ordinary supply of seeds, berries and edible roots, rock and right cod, and a species of sardine of which the Indians are very fond, and a great variety of shell fish abound on the coast, and immense quantities of salmon can be taken with nets in the Noyo, a small river running through the southern portion of the reserve. Grain does not yield well, but the soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of vegetables, especially potatoes.

Notwithstanding these natural advantages the reservation has not thriven. There are but few Indians upon it, (seven hundred and twenty-two according to the statement of the sub-agent in charge,) and the great majority of these could in no wise be distinguished from their wild brethren. The whole place has an effete, decayed look that is most disheartening. I saw it it is true at an unfavorable season of the year, but there were unmistakable indications everywhere that whether considered as a means of civilization or as purely eleemosynary, the system as tried here is a failure.

The expenditure at this place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, was fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-one cents, of which seventeen thousand nine hundred eighty-three dollars and eighty-one cents were required to pay the salaries of the sub-agent and other employés. The sub-agent estimates that the crop if it turns out well will feed four hundred and twenty-one Indians for ten months. At this rate the subsistence of one Indian for one year would cost in salaries alone fifty-one dollars and thirty-eight cents. If the crop should not answer the expectations of the sub-agent the cost of course would be proportionably increased.

There is a fine steam saw mill on the Noyo and a store near it, the nucleus of a future village, both of which are within the reservation; but, as I have already acquainted you with all the facts in relation thereto, and my reasons for believing them an injury to the reservation, I shall dismiss them without further remark.

On my return home I visited the Fresno and Kings river farms and the establishment at the Tejon, but it is scarcely necessary to describe their appearance. *Mutatis mutandis*, what has been said of Nome Lackee and Mendocino, will apply to all the others except that at Tejon. The agency buildings and grounds are well kept, and there was an air of comfort about headquarters that agreeably surprised me.

In thus hastily sketching the salient points about the reservations, I have endeavored to invite attention to such facts as might be useful in making up an estimate of their value, and while the picture I have drawn gives, I am aware, but an inadequate idea of the state of things which exists, it will suffice, I hope, to illustrate, if not to justify the views I have been led to adopt. The leading ideas of the system being, as I have already stated, first, the feeding, clothing, and civilizing the Indians, and second, the accomplishment of all this without expense to the government; the questions to be considered are, first, does the system feed, clothe, and civilize the Indians? and second, does it do this economically? Before proceeding to answer these questions it may be well to have a clear understanding of the sense in which the word civilization is used in this communication. By the term civilization, then, as applied to the Indian, I understand not the mere teaching him to ape the dress and habits of the white man, or even the instructing him in the rudiments of mechanical and agricultural knowledge, but the planting in his mind the germ of some idea which shall be self-developing, and which in its development shall lift him out of the slough where he now wallows. It implies the teaching him, practically, the "immense superiority of a fixed over a roving life," and the dignity of labor, and this not so much by ministering to his physical appetites as a reward for labor done, as by enabling him to apprehend how labor, properly applied, will procure for him the objects of his desire. I might, perhaps, more briefly express the idea by saying he must be taught to use his reason for his own improvement. The system does not civilize the Indian in this sense; scarcely, indeed, in any sense. Some few of them, it is true, are taught to plough, to sow, to reap, to handle an axe, and the like, but they are not taught the use of this knowledge. They learn the thing but not the reason of it, and therefore it makes no permanent impression and leads to nothing.

The Indian performs his task because he is told to do it. He does it mechanically and is no more improved by it than the ox he drives. They are both (the Indian and the ox) educated by the same method, to about the same degree, and with very nearly the same results, and even this education is confined to a very small number. At Mendocino they work regularly ten or twelve hands; at Nome Lackee perhaps forty; at the other reservations an equally limited number. These two are the only Indians who are regularly retained. The great mass of the Indians live exactly as their ancestors did; an occasional blanket is doled out here, or a quart of beans there, to eke out the scanty subsistence nature furnishes them; but with these exceptions their condition is precisely the same as before they were brought upon the reserves. As a set-off to this attenuated benevolence, syphilis prevails to a frightful extent, and whiskey debases still more this already degraded race.

In answering the first question I have also answered the second, but it may be instructive to glance at the system in an economical point of view. Assuming that the system, though it does not civilize, yet feeds and clothes the Indians, and admitting the propriety of establishing government almshouses for their benefit, the question recurs is this a cheap method of doing it?

A single fact in addition to what has already been stated will answer. There was expended in California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, for salaries of employés, including the pay of the superintendent and agents, eighty-one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents. The subsistence of this army of employés costs probably a fourth more, which would swell the total to quite one hundred thousand dollars. Now if nothing more is to be done than to distribute food and clothing it is evident that the greater part of this money is wasted, and that it would be eifinitely cheaper to dispense with the services of the majority of the employés and purchase the requisite supply of food. I have already made a calculation of the cost of raising wheat on government farms by Indian labor, and need not recapitulate it here, especially as it will scarcely be urged that the crops which have just been harvested are worth one hundred thousand dollars, or even the fourth of that sum. Besides it must be borne in mind that this sum of one hundred thousand dollars represents only a portion of the cost of raising those crops.

A rough calculation of the amount of food one hundred thousand dollars would buy and the number of Indians it would feed, will illustrate the economy of the present system.

Beans and potatoes may be purchased in San Francisco at an average of one and a half cents per pound. Beans and potatoes are not, it is true, a luxurious diet, but they will sustain life and are preferable to the acorns, roots and grass seeds that constitute the usual food of the Indians. One hundred thousand dollars, then, would purchase six millions six hundred sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds and sixty-six hundredths of nutritious food, and would feed six thousand and eighty-eight Indians for one year, giving each one three pounds per day. I have purposely overrated the price of beans; they are imported into San Francisco from Chili in enormous quantities and may be bought by the cargo at a very low rate. I have not, therefore, taken into consideration the cost of transporting them to the reservations and delivering them to the Indians. In this mode the Indians could be fed at an annual cost of sixteen dollars and forty-two cents per head, which is about one-fourth what it costs at present.

If it be conceded that the reservation system, as practiced in California, does not civilize the Indian, and does not feed and clothe him cheaply, that, in short, it is a failure, it only remains to ascertain the cause of the failure. Is the defect in the system or the management? and, if in the system, what remedy shall be applied? These are grave questions, and I attempt their solution with hesitation.

That Indian labor can be successfully used in agricultural and mechanical pursuits cannot be doubted. Evidence of the fact is to be found, not only in the history of the old missions, but in the everyday operations on many a private ranch in California. But it may well be doubted whether any government, and especially a government like ours, can successfully carry on farming operations with Indian or any other labor; and herein lies, as I conceive, the radical defect of Mr. Beale's plan. It is not in the nature of things that one should work for another as he would for himself; and it was not to be expected that a salaried superior of a farm should manage it as profitably as the owner of it.

With the missions the cause was different. The land belonged to them, and the Indians on it were very nearly in the condition of the slaves upon a plantation in one of the cotton-growing States. They were kindly treated, well fed, sufficiently clothed, and to a certain extent instructed, but the surplus of their productions belonged to the missions; and thus it was, that while the Indians improved the missions grew rich. To improve the condition of the Indians was to improve, so to speak, their own property; and it is no reflection upon the benevolence of the priests to say, that without this reciprocity the scheme would never probably have been crowned with success. It must be admitted that the social and intellectual, and perhaps the moral condition of the Indians, was greatly benefited under this regime.

Wherever, in California, an Indian is discovered superior to the mass of his fellows it will be found, with scarce an exception, that he speaks Spanish, (not English,) from which it may be safely inferred that he was once attached to some mission. There is about the same difference between these mission Indians and the wild tribes as there is between the educated American negro and a wild African; these have both undergone the same process, and with very nearly the same results.

Upon the Lupillomi ranch, near Clear lake, there are some three hundred Indians, the only really prosperous and happy ones I saw in California. These Indians, with the permission and by the aid of the ranchero, cultivate several fields near the edge of the lake; and with the products of these, and the fish which abound in the lake, subsist themselves comfortably. In spring-time and harvest the men go down into Napa and Sonoma valleys and hire themselves at good wages to the farmers there, and thus procure the means of clothing themselves and families. The owner of the ranch finds his advantage in thus protecting, encouraging, and aiding these Indians. They make capital vaqueros, and he can obtain the services of almost any number at a moderate price. They are his feudatories, and while *he* protects *them they* serve *him.* Here again is reciprocity, and a corresponding, probably, consequent success. Can government vicariously establish such relations with the Indians? The question is an embarrassing one, and I leave its solution for abler heads.

The whole subject is embarrassing. It is very much easier to demolish existing systems than to establish new ones; and I have hesitated in recommending the total abandonment of that which obtains, chiefly because of the difficulty of devising a substitute. Careful reflection has served rather to develop objections to existing or proposed systems than to suggest one that shall be unexceptionable. It is with extreme diffidence, therefore, that I present for your consideration the plan which has occurred to me.

The Indians of California may be divided into three classes, each of which requires a separate treatment.

First, there are the wild tribes, occupying the coast range north and east of Mendocino and the slopes of the Sierra. They are a timid and generally inoffensive race, rarely wandering beyond the limits of the mountain valleys, where they and their ancestors have lived from time immemorial. There is nothing to induce settlements in their immediate vicinity, and years will elapse before the wave of civilization invades their hereditary domain. Nothing is required to be done for these Indians at present, except to embrace all proper opportunities of establishing friendly relations with them and gaining their confidence.

The second class embraces the Indians in the vicinity of Owen's lake, those of the Tejon, and of San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and San Diego counties, and a few small bands scattered at various points over the State. These Indians cultivate the soil, and subsist in part upon the products of their fields. They are not devoid of intelligence, and retain a certain rude civilization, the fast fading traces perhaps of the old Mission system.

The undisturbed possession of the lands now occupied and cultivated by these Indians should be secured to them; I would also recommend the appointment of visiting agents to supply them with seeds, agricultural implements, and a little clothing, and to encourage and aid them in working out a future for themselves. But the assistance rendered should be limited to supplying deficiencies, otherwise they will lose all self reliance, and be quickly degraded to the level of the mere "Digger."

The third and last class consists of those Indians who formerly occupied the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other valleys, now covered with settlements. Their natural resources cut off and reduced to a pitiable condition, these Indians hang about the mining towns, where they drag out a miserable existence, a nuisance to the community and a reproach to the government.

I would recommend that these Indians be gathered upon a reservation and made to labor there for their support.

In conducting this reservation several modifications of the present system might advantageously be made. The labor should be performed exclusively by the Indians, and no more white men should be employed than are necessary to instruct and control them; no white person should be permitted to come upon the reserve, and the Indians should never be permitted to leave it; such of the Indians as desire it should have assigned them a small field, the product of which should be their own; and lastly, they should be kept constantly occupied.

As a single reservation will suffice to accommodate all the Indians embraced in the third class, it will not be necessary to retain more than one. If the proposed experiment should result satisfactorily, it will be easy to establish additional farms as circumstances may require; if it should not, unnecessary waste of public money will have been avoided.

Should these suggestions meet your approval, I would further recommend that Nome Cult be selected for carrying them into effect, and that the whole valley be reserved for the purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BAILEY,
Special Agent Interior Department.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 108.

NOME CULT FARM, *August* 10, 1858.

SIR: In pursuing my inquiries into the history and present condition of the Indian reservations in California I desire to avail myself of every opportunity of procuring accurate information. I will be obliged therefore if you will furnish me with a condensed narrative of the circumstances attending the establishment of Nome Cult farm, and a statement of its present condition. You will please annex to this last a statement of the sums expended upon Nome Cult from its establishment as an Indian reservation to the present time, and an estimate of the amount which will be required annually for its support.

I shall be pleased to receive any suggestions you may desire to offer in regard to the management of the Indians in California, or the changes which might advantageously be made in the present system.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BAILEY,
Special Agent Indian Department.

Major S. P. STORMS,
Overseer Nome Cult, Present.

No. 109.

NOME CULT INDIAN FARM,
August 14, 1858.

SIR: In obedience to your request I submit herewith an account of the establishment and present condition of Nome Cult Indian farm.

"Round" or "Nome Cult" valley was first discovered in 1852 or 1853 by hunters, but little was known of it until 1855, when it was visited by several parties. From information gathered from men who had seen the place I was convinced that it was a suitable place for an Indian reservation, and mentioned my opinion on several occasions to Colonel Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, which induced him to send me to the place with a small party, in June, 1856.—(See copy of letter of instructions from Colonel Henley, and my report to him in June, 1856.)

When I first came into the valley there were no white people there, and no settlers came until the fall of 1856. No planting was done the first year, as the season was too far advanced. We erected a few cabins within an enclosure of pickets, for the occupancy of the whites and a few Nevada Indians that I brought with me. We began to pack farming tools, seeds, and provisions from Nome Lackee, but the winter set in sooner than we anticipated and we did not accomplish much. On several occasions I nearly lost my life in the mountains. One Indian was frozen to death, two men drowned in Eel river, and several mules lost in the snow. Some of the Nome Cult Indians twice surrounded our quarters, threatening our lives, and killing some stock. In resisting them we were forced to kill many of them, which stopped their proceedings. During this winter and the spring of 1857 but little planting was done. The harvests, however, proved the great fertility of the soil.—(See extracts from my report to V. E. Geiger, Indian agent, September 30, 1857.)

Most that has been done here has been accomplished during the last twelve months. There are now twenty log houses for the use of the Nevadas and Yubas. We have a substantial store house, a house for the employés, and one occupied by the families of the overseer and commissary. These last are inclosed by a close picket fence ten feet in height. There are also three other houses at the Yuka station, one mile from headquarters. During the past season ten miles of fencing have been made; also, large corrals for stock. Four hundred and fifty acres have been planted with different grains and vegetables. The wheat and rye have been harvested, of which we have two thousand bushels. The corn and vegetables promise a large crop; buckwheat, hemp, flax, and sugar-cane thrive well here, and irrigation is not needed. Sufficient will be raised this season to feed all the Indians who require it.

There are in Nome Cult about two hundred of the Yuba Indians, sixty of whom are men. These are comparatively civilized and are valuable work hands.

About three thousand Nome Cults or Yukas make this valley their headquarters. The largest number present at the station at once is two thousand, about one fourth of these are men.

The amount of stock on this reservation is as follows: Three hundred and twenty-five head of McCorkle stock, cows, yearlings, and calves; nineteen American cows, yearlings, and calves; ten yoke of work cattle, nineteen pack and work mules, and eight horses.

I am not able to give you the exact cost of this place since its foundation, as I have not copies of many of the bills of goods sent here, but, as near as I can determine, the total expenditure cannot be more than thirty-four thousand dollars up to July 1, 1858; this would include money paid for work cattle, pack mules, and riding horses, (most of which are here now,) wages of employés, rations, farming tools, and clothing for Indians. The above amount does not comprise the McCorkle stock, of which fifty have been killed to feed the Indians, nor American cows bought by Bourne, for which one thousand dollars were paid.

The amount hereafter required to carry on this place will not be great. With the addition of the ten teams and three extra hands, fifteen hundred acres can be planted the next season as easily as the four hundred and fifty this year. I cannot form an estimate of the probable expense, for I do not know how many Indians will be brought here, how much land will be set apart as a reservation, or what improvements will be required. As flax and hemp grow so well here and sheep thrive upon the mountains, I think, with proper instruction, the squaws could be taught to manufacture clothing.

To secure the complete success of this place the whole valley should be set apart for a reservation. Past experience shows that it is not for the benefit of the whites, and much to the disadvantage of the Indians, that they are allowed to mingle together. So long as whites are near reservations the utmost vigilance is powerless to prevent the Indians from obtaining liquor and the squaws from being corrupted. It is well known that contact with the whites causes diseases that are unknown in their wild state; it is from these two causes that most of the difficulties with Indians arise.

The natural advantages of this place are obvious to the most casual observer, and my two years residence here convinces me beyond a doubt that this is a more suitable place for an Indian reserve than can be found elsewhere within the limits of the State. The climate is more equable than that of the Sacramento valley. The summer's heat is not so intense, and in winter no snow remains on the ground.

If this valley be taken as a reserve there will be nothing to induce men to settle within sixty miles east, seventy north, thirty west, and forty south. For five months in the year communication is cut off from the Sacramento valley by the deep snows on the mountains. I think that the improvements in the valley may have cost the settlers from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. None of the land has been surveyed. If this valley should be confirmed as an Indian reservation, in a few years it would afford a home for twenty thousand Indians and reflect honor upon the Indian department. The outlay required would be trifling when compared with the benefits to be derived from it.

For the last nine years I have spent most of my time with the California Indians; at first I was trading with them, then I was employed by Dr. Wozencraft, Indian commissioner, as interpreter, afterwards by Lieutenant Beale, superintendent of Indian affairs, and in the employ of Superintendent Henley for the last four years. I have seen them in every variety of circumstances, and had abundant opportunity of studying their habits and character. At your request I make a few suggestions.

To govern Indians it is of the first importance to gain their confidence; in order to attain this result one must be very careful never to promise them anything which he cannot perform; firmness is necessary; no order should ever be allowed to be neglected; at the same time they should be treated kindly, encouraged, and praised whenever they deserve it. They should be taught to feel that the agent is their friend, and to go to him whenever they are in trouble, with the assurance that their wrongs will be redressed. With good management corporal punishment is seldom needed; when given, it should be severe and in the presence of others, that it may operate as a warning.

If reservations were conducted as they might be, each year would show some improvement in the intellectual and moral conditions of the Indians. A suitable teacher should be provided for the children and youth, and schools established where each must learn his daily task. In these schools the first principles of morality and religion should be taught.

It would be well to give the Indians some idea of personal property, that those who labor might feel that they were deriving individual benefits from their exertions. Let some of the most active and intelligent have a few acres of land and a cabin for their families, and let the product of their industry be their own. At first they would need some instructions, but after a time they could teach still other Indians, till finally a system of regular labor might be firmly established; at the same time there should be large common fields, from which all would receive benefits.

To keep Indians quiet and contented they should have abundance of occupation, and this can always be done on a reserve, where improvements should be constantly made. When Indians are unoccupied they are always plotting mischief.

Each tribe of Indians should be kept separate. There is always jealousy between the different tribes, and when it is not prevented the more intelligent will impose upon the ignorant.

In my opinion, one great obstacle to the success of reservations has been the frequent change of employés. Each stranger upon a reserve is closely watched, and the Indians almost always try to evade his orders. Great care should be taken in the selection of men, as peculiar qualities are required.

An educated faithful physician is needed on each reservation.

In removing Indians to reservations it is very important that the entire tribe should be taken to their new home, otherwise there is dissatisfaction and a strong desire to return to their old home and friends.

In my opinion, the reservation system, modified and improved, is the only way of doing justice both to whites and Indians. If the latter are allowed to be near settlements they are very troublesome and would soon be exterminated. Within the last eight years three-fourths of those in mining regions have died.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

SIMMON P. STORMS,
Overseer of Nome Cult Indian Farm.

G. Bailey, Esq.,
Special Agent Interior Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 110.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Trust Fund, November 6, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the usual annual statement of the condition of the Indian Trust Fund, and of the changes which have been made in the investments since my last report.

On the 2d of January last $125,000 Tennessee five per cent. certificates, which had matured, were redeemed by the State. This money, which belonged to the Cherokee National Fund, was re-invested in other State stocks, at a nominal profit of $[illegible],000.

$49,977 02 six per cent. certificates stock of the State of Illinois, and $25,000 of similar stock of the State of New York, were sold in January last, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds re-invested in other securities.

The sale of these stocks and the re-investment of the money resulted in a nominal profit of $6,022 97, which amount was passed to the credit of the tribes for which the stocks were held, as follows:

To the Cherokee School Fund	$398 76
To the Delaware General Fund	624 21
To the Ioways	1,500 00
To the Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	3,500 00
Total, as above	6,022 97

Permit me to call your attention to the large and still increasing amount of the arrears of interest accrued upon the Indiana five per cent. bonds, held in trust for the Chickasaw incompetents and the Pottawatomie schools, and to suggest the expediency of making some provision for securing to the Indians the payment of the interest now due, and the ultimate redemption of the stock.

The Trust Fund amounts, at date, to $3,502,241 82. Its condition is exhibited in detail in the accompanying schedules, numbered from 1 to 3.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BAILEY,
Disbursing Clerk of Trust Fund.

Hon. C. E. Mix,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 1.

List of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount to the credit of each tribe, their net annual income, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investments were made.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Net an'l income.
Cherokee national fund	December 29, 1835	$517,261 39	$28,914 91
Cherokee orphan fund	do do	45,000 00	2,700 00
Cherokee school fund	February 27, 1819, and December 29, 1835	197,800 00	11,848 00
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00
Chickasaw orphans	do do	4,203 71	222 22
Chippewas, of Swan creek	May 9, 1836	5,587 42	335 24
Choctaw general fund	February 17, 1837	453,734 71	27,224 08
Choctaw school fund	September 27. 1830	98,391 79	5,903 52
Creek orphans	March 24, 1832	200,742 60	11,694 54
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	916 000 00	54,875 00
Delaware school fund	September 24, 1829	7,806 28	468 38
Iowas	May 17, 1854	144,000 00	8,740 00
Kansas, schools	June 3, 1825	26,555 00	1,503 30
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	319,000 00	19,260 00
Menomonees	September 3, 1836	153,403 58	8.244 22
Osages, schools	June 2, 1825	31,724 02	1,903 44
Ottawas, of Blanchard's fork	August 30, 1831	8,473 22	508 40
Ottawas, of Roche de Bœuf	do do	1,571 13	94 26
Ottawas and Chippewas	March 28, 1836	20,925 74	1,245 54
Pottawatomies, mills	September 26, 1833	134,714 19	7,952 02
Pottawatomies, schools	do do	80,082 25	4,124 94
Senecas	Acts of Congress of June 14, 1836, and January 9, 1837	5,000 00	250 00
Senecas and Shawnees	do do do do	16,466 10	892 96
Stockbridges and Munsees	September 3, 1839	5.204 16	312 24
Wyandottes	April 1, 1850	106,594 53	5,345 68
		3,502,241 82	204,662 89

No. 2.

Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00
Kentucky	5	94,000 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00
Maryland	6	761 39
Missouri	6	50,000 00
North Carolina	6	20,000 00
South Carolina	6	117,000 00
Tennessee	5	125,000 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00
Virginia	6	90,000 00
Total	--------	517,261 39

CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.

State of Virginia	6	45,000 00
Total	--------	45,000 00

CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.

State of Florida	7	7,000 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00
Missouri	5½	10,000 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	4,000 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00
United States loan of 1847	6	5,800 00
State of Virginia	6	135,000 00
Total	--------	197,800 00

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.

State of Indiana	5	2,000 00
Total	--------	2,000 00

No. 2—Continued.

CHICKASAW ORPHANS.

Stock.	Per cent	Amount.
State of Arkansas	5	$3,000 00
United States loan of 1842	6	433 68
United States loan of 1847	6	770 03
Total		4,203 71

CHIPPEWAS OF SWAN CREEK.

State of Missouri	6	5,587 42
Total		5,587 42

CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.

State of Missouri	6	2,000 00
United States loan of 1842	6	1,734 71
State of Virginia	6	450,000 00
Total		453,734 71

CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.

State of Missouri	6	19,471 20
United States loan of 1842	6	60,893 62
United States loan of 1847	6	18,026 97
Total		98,391 79

CREEK ORPHANS.

State of Kentucky	5	1,000 00
Missouri	5½	28,000 00
Missouri	6	28,041 76
Tennessee	5	20,000 00
United States loan of 1842	6	49,900 84
State of Virginia	6	73,800 00
Total		200,742 60

No. 2—Continued.

DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida	7	$59,000 00
Georgia	6	2,000 00
Louisiana	6	4,000 00
Missouri	6	290,000 00
North Carolina	6	341,000 00
Ohio	6	150,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	55,000 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00
Tennessee	6	14,000 00
Total	--------	916,000 00

DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
United States loan of 1842	6	7,806 28
Total	--------	7,806 28

IOWAYS.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida	7	22,000 00
Louisiana	6	9,000 00
Missouri	6	15,000 00
North Carolina	6	63,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	12,000 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00
Tennessee	6	20,000 00
Total	--------	144,000 00

KANSAS.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Missouri	5½	18,000 00
Missouri	6	2,570 28
United States loan of 1842	6	4,444 66
loan of 1847	6	1,540 06
Total	--------	26,555 00

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, &c.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida	7	37,000 00
Louisiana	6	15,000 00
Missouri	6	25,000 00
North Carolina	6	117,000 00
Pennsylvania	5	25,000 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00
Tennessee	6	97,000 00
Total	--------	319,000 00

No. 2—Continued.

MENOMONEES.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Kentucky	5	$77,000 00
Missouri	6	9,967 60
Tennessee	5	19,000 00
United States loan of 1842	6	26,114 88
United States loan of 1847	6	21,321 10
Total		153,403 58

OSAGES.

State of Missouri	6	7,044 46
United States loan of 1842	6	24,679 56
Total		31,724 02

OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK.

State of Missouri	6	8,473 22
Total		8,473 22

OTTAWAS OF ROCHE DE BŒUF.

State of Missouri	6	1,571 13
Total		1,571 13

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

State of Missouri	6	10,062 30
Tennessee	5	1,000 00
United States loan of 1842	6	4,588 97
United States loan of 1847	6	2,274 47
State of Virginia	6	3,000 00
Total		20,925 74

POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)

State of Maryland	6	130,850 43
Missouri	6	150 00
United States loan of 1842	6	1,921 93
United States loan of 1847	6	1,791 83
Total		134,714 19

No. 2—Continued.

POTTAWATOMIES, (SCHOOLS.)

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Indiana	5	$68,000 00
United States loan of 1842	6	5,556 71
United States loan of 1847	6	6,525 54
Total		80,082 25

SENECAS.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Kentucky	5	5,000 00
Total		5,000 00

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Kentucky	5	6,000 00
Missouri	5½	7,000 00
Missouri	6	3,466 10
Total		16,466 10

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
United States loan of 1842	6	5,204 16
Total		5,204 16

WYANDOTTS.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Missouri	6	1,594 53
Tennessee	5	105,000 00
Total		106,594 53

No. 3.

List of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for Indian tribes.

State.	Per cent	Amount.
Arkansas[°]	5	$3,000 00
Florida	7	132,000 00
Georgia	6	3,500 00
Indiana[†]	5	70,000 00
Kentucky	5	183,000 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00
Maryland[‡]	6	131,611 82
Missouri	5½	63,000 00
Do	6	485,000 00
North Carolina	6	562,000 00
Ohio	6	150,000 00
Pennsylvania[‡]	5	96,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00
Tennessee	5	270,000 00
Do	6	143,000 00
United States	6	251,330 00
Virginia	6	796,800 00
		3,502,241 82

[°] The arrears of interest on this stock, including that due July 1, 1858, amount to $600.

[†] The arrears of interest on this stock; including that due July 1, 1858, amount to $10,653 20.

[‡] Taxed by the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 1, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying tabular statements, marked A, B, C, D, E, and F, as exhibiting, in part, the operations of this bureau during the past fiscal year.

During that period 209 original army claims for invalid pensions have been allowed, requiring for their payment the sum of $18,775 per annum. 35 claims for increased allowances have also been admitted for the further sum of $1,386 per annum. The whole number of this class of pensioners now on the rolls is 4,916, requiring the annual sum of $446,485 93.

Eleven (11) original claims have been allowed to soldiers of the revolution for the aggregate sum of $674 74 per annum, and in five cases the claims previously allowed have been increased in the aggregate sum of $264 65 per annum. One hundred and fifty-two (152) original claims, amounting to $8,354 06, and thirty-nine claims for the increase of pensions formerly granted, for the aggregate sum of $2,070 35 per annum, have been allowed under the several acts granting pensions to the widows of revolutionary soldiers. The number of revolutionary soldiers yet on the rolls is 253, and the number of widows 4,209. The annual amount required for the former is $14,734 29—for the latter 334,450 85. The number of revolutionary soldiers reported to have died during the year is 104, and the number of widows of revolutionary soldiers 624

Under the acts of 1836, 1848, and 1853, granting half pay pensions to widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers of the army, 187 original claims, amounting to the sum of $13,924, and 2 for increase of pension for $72 per annum, have been allowed. The number of this class of pensioners now on the roll is 1,345, and the amount required for them annually is $107,029 22. The whole number of army pensioners now on the rolls under all the acts is 10,723, the sum of whose pensions is $902,700 29.

The aggregate amount of arrears due at the dates of the certificates for the foregoing admissions was $104,420 70, viz: $9,119 to invalids; $11,855 98 to revolutionary soliers; $47,319 34 to the widows of revolutionary soldiers, and $36,126 38 to widows and orphans under the half pay acts.

The number of original claims and for increase allowed to officers, seamen, and marines of the navy, is 30, calling for the annual sum of $1,485 50. Thirty-two (32) claims have been allowed to widows and orphans for the aggregate sum of $6,696 per annum. The sum of the arrears due at the dates of the certificates was $6,400 60. The whole number of navy pensioners now on the rolls is 892, and the aggregate amount of their stipends is $130,501 10.

The aggregate amount paid for army and navy pensions in the several States and Territories during the fiscal year was $1,130,369 95. This is exclusive of the half pay pensions adjudicated by the Third Auditor, and also of "unclaimed pensions," which are payable only at the treasury of the United States.

The act of February 20, 1847, requires that remittances to pension agents shall be so regulated as to prevent an undue accumulation of balances in their hands. This has been done, as the sum of the balances in their hands on 30th June last ($196,379 46) attests

Of the total amount of expenditure by the government on account of pensions during the fiscal year, the sum of $59,175 32 has been absorbed in the payment of arrears which had accumulated to revolutionary soldiers and their widows, anterior to the adjustment of their claims. During the fiscal year prior to your decision prohibiting the allowance of such arrears to the representatives of deceased revolutionary soldiers and their widows, this item of expenditure was $177,845 52. This indicates a saving to the treasury of $118,670 20 in one year by the discontinuance of a practice which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, had grown up without any authority of law.

On the 3d of June, 1858, an act was passed to renew and continue during life or widowhood the half pay pensions formerly granted to certain widows and orphans for five years. Under this act 541 claims have been admitted up to the present date. The amount due on them to the 4th September was $46,031 15, and the amount required to pay them annually thereafter is $44,087 The whole number of claims presented under this act thus far is 955. They have nearly all been examined, and those not admitted have been suspended for further evidence, and the parties advised of the defects. The number of claims which it is estimated will be presented under this act cannot be less than 3,000, but it may prove to be considerably greater.

During the year ending 30th September last, 13,815 bounty land warrants have been issued, requiring 2,034,420 acres to satisfy them, as follows:

Revolutionary war.

2 warrants for 100 acres each, making..........	200 acres.

War of 1812.

17 warrants for 160 acres each, making..........	2,720 acres.

Mexican war.

149 warrants for 160 acres each, making..........	23,840 acres.
10 warrants for 40 acres each, making..........	400 acres.

Under acts of September 28, 1850, *and March* 22, 1852.

13 warrants for 160 acres each, making	2,080 acres.
7 warrants for 80 acres each, making	560 acres.
24 warrants for 40 acres each, making	960 acres.

Under acts of March 3, 1855, *and May* 14, 1856.

10,633 warrants for 160 acres each, making	1,701,280 acres.
1,669 warrants for 120 acres each, making	200,280 acres.
1 warrant for 100 acres each, making	100 acres.
1,256 warrants for 80 acres each, making	100,480 acres.
8 warrants for 60 acres each, making	480 acres.
26 warrants for 40 acres each, making	1,040 acres.
13,815 warrants for	2,034,420 acres.

This, added to the quantity reported last year, makes the whole amount of public land granted for military services to September 30, 1858, 62,739,362 acres.

The number of bounty land claims under the acts of 1847 and 1855, now on the suspended files of the office, and which are constantly being called up for re-examination at the request of the claimants or their attorneys, or in consequence of the presentation of additional evidence, is about 74,000.

Bounty land is yet due under the resolve of Congress of 1776—

To 122 commissioned officers of the different continental lines of the army of the revolution, amounting to	28,000 acres.
To 1,887 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those lines, amounting to	188,700 acres.
To 42 soldiers whose warrants for 100 acres each are yet uncalled for, and which will require new certificates of the right to locate them before they can be made available, making	4,200 acres.
To 30 soldiers, whose warrants for 320 acres each, making	9,600 acres.
To 910, for 160 acres each, making	147,040 acres.

Have been issued under act of December 24, 1811, &c., but not satisfied, and which likewise require new certificates for location—

And to the heirs and legal representatives of 134, at 160 acres each, making	21,440 acres.

Whose claims have been established, with the exception of the usual proof of heirship.

The period within which warrants of these classes could be issued or located was limited. It has been extended from time to time, and finally expired on the 26th of June last. None of the warrants or rights of parties mentioned can be made available, therefore, unless Congress should further extend the time, which ought to be done.

During the past year frauds, especially under the bounty land laws, have been detected to an unusual extent. Four of the guilty parties have been convicted and sentenced. One, against whom the evidence was equally conclusive, was acquitted under the statute limiting prosecutions to two years from the commission of the offence, and to which the attention of Congress has been repeatedly invited. Indictments have been found against thirteen others, whose final trials have not yet been had.

The quantity of land involved in the claims thus far ascertained to have been presented by these persons reaches the enormous quantity of about 175,000 acres. Other cases are known to exist, in which, however, the office is not yet fully prepared to institute judicial proceedings. When well-grounded suspicions of fraudulent schemes are excited, much patient and laborious investigation is often required, in order to bring the perpetrators to punishment, and to fully guard the government against loss.

The laudable desire of my predecessors to execute the recent bounty land laws with a despatch commensurate with the number and necessities of the beneficiaries constituted by them unavoidably prevented the full execution of their designs respecting the permanent records of their official action. The permanent registers of the claims presented under the act of September 28, 1850, had not been completed when the more comprehensive act of March 3, 1855, was passed. Under that law 295,200 claims have been filed. These, like those filed under the act of 1850, were entered, as they were received, in a number of small alphabetical registers designed to be temporary. About 100,000 of these entries have been carefully re-examined and transferred into large and well-bound books prepared for the purpose, exhibiting, in each case, the number of the claim, the name of the claimant, when and from whom received, the service rendered, the number, date and denomination of the warrant issued, to whom sent, &c. The preparation of a set of three-letter alphabetically arranged registers of warrants of the denomination of 160 acres has also been commenced and satisfactory progress made.

Much work of this description remains to be done to secure ready access in the future to past operations. The large accumulation on the files of suspended and rejected half-pay and pension claims under the various laws, and inquiries on these subjects generally, still devolve considerable labor and a heavy correspondence upon the office. The current business is, however, now up to date in all its branches, and the clerical force which the execution of the bounty land law of 1855 rendered necessary will soon be dispensed with.

A report containing the information the President was requested, by resolution of June 12 last, to communicate to the Senate is nearly completed, and will be submitted to you soon after the meeting of Congress. From the progress already made, it is evident the whole amount paid for pensions since the commencement of the present government will not fall much below $90,000,000. If to this we add the land granted for military services, estimating it at $1 25 per acre, we have the total amount paid for military services, in land and money, $168,424,202.

I beg leave to renew the recommendations contained in my last annual report, as further experience and reflection have only tended to demonstrate their propriety.

In conclusion, permit me to acknowledge the prompt and efficient co-operation of the gentlemen associated with me in the administration of the various and complicated laws executed at this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. WHITING,
Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Synopsis of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Number of army invalid pension claims admitted	209
Amount required per annum for their payment	$18,775 00
Number of claims for increase of pensions admitted	35
Additional amount required per annum to pay them	$1,386 00
Whole number of army invalids now on the rolls	4,916
Annual amount required to pay them	$446,485 .93
Number of revolutionary pension claims admitted	11
Amount required per annum to pay them	$674 74
Number of claims for increase allowed	5
Amount required for them per annum	$264 65
Number of original claims allowed to widows of revolutionary soldiers	152
Number of claims admitted for increased allowances	39
Annual amount required to pay them	$10,424 41
Number of revolutionary soldiers now on the rolls	253
Number of widows of revolutionary soldiers	4,209
Whole number of army pensioners now on the rolls	10,723
Amount required to pay them per annum	$902,700 29
Number of navy invalid claims allowed	30
Amount required per annum to pay them	$1,485 50
Number of claims allowed to widows and orphans	32
Amount required per annum to pay them	$6,696
Whole number of navy pensioners now on the rolls	892
Annual amount required for them	$130,501 10
Aggregate amount paid for army and navy pensions during the year	$1,130,369 95
Number of pensions renewed under the act of June 3, 1858	541
Amount of arrears paid on them	$46,031 15

Annual amount required to pay them thereafter -	$44,087 00
Number of bounty land warrants issued during the year - - - - - - -	13,815
Number of acres required to satisfy them - -	2,034,420
Aggregate quantity of land granted by the United States for military services, in acres - -	62,739,362

A.

Statement of the number of original applications and applications for increase of army pensions admitted during the year ending June 30, 1858, with the amount of annual rate.

States and Territories.	INVALID.				REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.				WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS											
					Act June 7, 1832.				Act July 4, 1836, (3d section.)				Act July 7, 1838.				Acts March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas			1	$48									1	$23 33			1	$23 33		
Alabama	3	$332																		
Connecticut							1	$56 00					1	80 00	2	$57 33	1	80 00	2	$57 33
California	5	456																		
District of Columbia	9	972																		
Florida	5	384																		
Georgia	11	951			2	$148 00	1	21 25	1	$30 00	2	$66 00								
Indiana	5	352																		
Illinois	9	858	5	240																
Iowa			1	24																
Kentucky	8	804	2	140	1	96 00									2	72 17			2	72 17
Louisiana	14	1,008																		
Maine	10	810	1	21	1	24 00					1	32 67	2	157 77			2	157 77		
Massachusetts	6	464	1	12					1	80 00										
Maryland	2	192																		
Mississippi	1	48																		
Missouri	18	1,098	2	96																
Michigan	6	464											1	80 00			1	80 00		
New Hampshire	5	600	1	48									1	30 55	1	36 67	1	30 55	1	36 67
New York	32	3,380	6	213	1	20 00					1	29 16	2	85 55	1	36 50	2	85 55	1	36 50
New Jersey	1	96	1	64																
North Carolina	1	96	1	24	1	76 37											1	56 66		
Ohio	18	1,604	4	117	1	67 55							1	25 55	1	278 68	1	25 55	1	278 68

Oregon Territory	2	144																		
Pennsylvania	17	1,304	3	120			1	30 00	1	96 00			1	20 00			1	20 00		
Rhode Island																				
South Carolina	1	96																		
Tennessee	15	1,872	5	192	2	115 27	1	124 74												
Vermont	1	72	1	24	1	39 55	1	32 66												
Virginia	2	128			1	88 00														
Wisconsin	2	160																		
	209	18,775	35	1,386	11	674 74	5	264 65	3	206 00	4	127 83	10	502 75	7	481 35	11	559 41	7	481 35
Increased cases	35	1,386			5	264 65			4	127 83			7	481 35			7	481 35		
Total	244	20,161			16	939 39			7	333 83			17	984 10			18	1,040 76		

A—Continued.

States and Territories.	WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.												FIVE YEARS' HALF-PAY TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.							
	Act February 2, 1848.				Act July 29, 1848.				Act February 3, 1853, (2d section.)				Act July 4, 1836, (1st section.)		Act July 21, 1848.		Act February 3, 1853, (1st section.)			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Original.		Original.		Original.		Increase.	
	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	1	$23 33															2	$84		
Alabama									4	$210 21							2	132		
Connecticut	1	80 00	2	$57 33					1	96 00	1	$56 00					3	402		
California																				
District of Columbia													2	$1,104	2	$84	3	150		
Florida									1	40 00										
Georgia									6	180 87	1	4 00	3	108	3	264	7	288		
Indiana			1	16 00					3	256 00					1	42	6	396		
Illinois									3	200 00					3	462	7	570		
Iowa																				
Kentucky			2	72 17					10	787 82					1	42	3	162		
Louisiana									3	168 33					1	42	5	408		
Maine	3	197 77	1	16 00					7	501 66							3	162	1	$38
Massachusetts									7	360 64					1	48	8	726		
Maryland																	1	42		
Mississippi									2	120 00					1	42	2	192		
Missouri					1	$80 00			2	147 66					2	84	5	318		
Michigan	1	80 00							1	80 00							5	408		
New Hampshire	1	30 55			1	80 00			3	86 44							2	84		
New York	4	201 55	1	36 50	1	26 11			11	655 10	1	75 27	1	36	1	42	9	828		
New Jersey															1	42	5	536		
North Carolina	1	56 66					1	$25 00	6	233 68					3	126	7	294		
Ohio	1	25 55	1	278 68					8	268 31	2	18 22			3	126	16	1,626		
Oregon Territory																				
Pennsylvania	1	20 00			1	30 00			5	259 97					3	216	15	1,116		
Rhode Island									1	96 00	2	20 64								

South Carolina	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	4	255 46	2	50 61	....	....	....	....	6	288	....	......
Tennessee	1	28 33	....	....	1	22 00	1	124 74	5	199 50	....	....	....	....	5	146	15	678	....	......
Vermont	1	96 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	241 21	2	128 66	....	....	....	....	4	432	....	......
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	508 66	....	....	....	....	2	84	7	294	1	36
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	24 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	78	....	......
	16	839 74	8	476 68	5	238 11	2	149 74	107	6,008 05	11	353 40	....	....	....	....	148	10,684	2	72
Increased cases	8	476 68	....	....	2	149 74	....	....	11	353 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	72	....	......
Total	24	1,316 42	....	....	7	387 85	....	....	118	6,361 45	....	....	6	1,248	33	1,992	150	10,756	....	......

B.

Statement of the amount of arrears of army pensions admitted and payable at the date of issuing the pension certificate for the year ending June 30, 1858.

States.	Invalid.	Revolutionary soldiers.	Widows of revolutionary soldiers.	Five years' half-pay to widows and orphans.	Total.
		Acts of March 18, 1818; May 15, 1828; June 7, 1832.	3d section, July 4, 1836; July 7, 1838; March 3, 1843; June 17, 1844; Feb. 2 and July 29, 1848; 2d section, Feb. 3, 1853.	1st section, July 4, 1836; July 21, 1848; 1st section, Feb. 3, 1853.	
Arkansas			$454 94	$190 00	$644 94
Alabama			1,150 61	390 00	1,540 61
Connecticut		$566 29	3,401 93	41 00	4,009 22
California	$50 00				50 00
District of Columbia	933 00			4,862 67	5,800 67
Florida			180 00		180 00
Georgia	352 00	987 86	803 53	3,224 46	5,367 85
Indiana	356 00		1,354 00	722 00	2,432 00
Illinois	96 00		947 04	2,942 50	3,985 54
Kentucky	648 00	82 67	3,331 86	482 50	4,545 03
Louisiana	554 00		821 30	2,026 00	3,401 30
Maine	104 00	648 22	5,077 00	247 00	6,076 22
Massachusetts	96 00		1,669 07	731 00	2,496 07
Mississippi			586 00	1,095 00	1,681 00
Missouri	210 00		918 92	1,011 00	2,139 92

Michigan			1,554 80	1,546 25	3,101 05
New Hampshire	48 00		1,666 33	217 00	1,931 33
New York	1,346 00	491 52	4,736 36	2,517 00	9,090 88
New Jersey				660 53	660 53
North Carolina		2,062 18	2,059 84	1,455 80	5,577 82
Ohio	615 00		7,100 64	2,857 00	10,572 64
Oregon Territory	80 00				80 00
Pennsylvania	2,588 00	805 33	2,203 13	2,395 67	7,992 13
Rhode Island			527 48		527 48
South Carolina			1,117 05	1,706 00	2,823 05
Tennessee	1,038 00	5,244 90	2,361 27	2,719 00	11,563 17
Vermont		635 81	1,019 94	245 00	1,900 75
Virginia		131 20	2.276 30	1,842 00	4,249 50
	9,119 00	11,855 98	47,319 34	36,126 38	104,420 70

C.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of army pensioners on the roll of the several States and Territories on the 30th of June, 1858.

States and Territories.	Invalid.		REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. Acts of March 18, 1818; May 15, 1828; and June 7, 1832.		WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. Third section of the act of July 4, 1836; July 7, 1838; Mar. 3, 1843; June 17, 1844; Feb. 2 and July 29, 1848; and second section of the act of February 3, 1853.		FIVE YEARS' HALF-PAY TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. First section of the act of July 4, 1836; July 21, 1848; and first section of the act of February 3, 1853.		Total.		Number added to the roll during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		
Arkansas	49	$4,356 00	......	....	5	$416 97	11	$720 00	65	$5,492 97	5	8
Alabama	50	4,486 00	5	$227 51	37	2,106 40	21	1,708 00	113	8,527 91	9	26
Connecticut	46	4,625 00	11	1,516 28	258	20,745 08	25	2,130 00	340	29,016 36	6	47
California	51	4,087 00	......	....	......	....	2	108 00	53	4,195 00	5	......
District of Columbia	129	11,534 00	1	60 00	8	1,208 71	41	6,662 00	179	19,464 71	16	17
Florida	32	3,026 00	2	126 66	4	216 66	4	462 00	42	3,861 32	6	5
Georgia	112	9,934 00	6	186 23	94	6,822 76	55	3,929 60	267	20,872 59	33	32
Indiana	234	19,772 00	7	334 37	92	6,336 13	48	4,176 00	381	30,618 50	15	28
Illinois	312	28,379 84	1	80 00	59	4,569 10	62	5,731 00	431	38,759 94	22	35
Iowa	55	4,869 00	......	....	10	803 63	3	582 00	68	6,254 63	......	7
Kentucky	215	19,599 00	21	851 28	214	17,258 17	51	4,680 00	501	42,388 45	23	46
Louisiana	97	7,621 89	......	....	8	951 67	12	2,490 75	117	11,067 31	23	23
Maine	198	18,484 00	25	1,482 30	329	31,889 47	44	2,772 00	587	54,627 77	28	69
Massachusetts	139	12,806 00	23	1,198 98	362	26,608 06	79	4,914 00	603	45,527 04	23	80
Maryland	83	6,910 00	......	....	33	3,441 83	31	3,108 00	150	13,459 83	3	13
Mississippi	27	2,389 00	......	....	8	517 67	6	738 00	41	3,644 67	6	9
Missouri	226	18,720 00	1	32 33	24	1,757 29	31	3,093 77	282	23,603 39	28	11
Michigan	196	18,387 00	8	390 94	38	3,258 44	43	4,135 40	285	26,171 78	15	14
New Hampshire	112	11,503 00	11	715 17	244	16,299 52	43	2,572 00	410	31,089 69	14	49
New York	850	80,938 40	53	3,046 97	832	68,696 87	123	12,108 00	1,858	164,790 24	64	211
New Jersey	30	2,568 00	......	....	119	10,837 48	21	1,520 53	170	14,926 01	7	18
North Carolina	40	2,904 00	12	630 58	185	13,516 35	66	3,364 80	303	20,415 73	20	24

Ohio	388	36,068 00	14	888 05	204	15,863 87	94	6,504 00	700	59,323 92	49	60
Oregon Territory	22	1,568 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	1,568 00	2	....
Pennsylvania	416	38,715 00	8	548 66	204	16,481 40	106	7,369 37	734	63,114 43	45	73
Rhode Island	15	1,232 00	....	....	74	5,016 35	10	456 00	99	6,704 35	1	16
South Carolina	48	4,679 00	2	94 88	69	4,423 36	20	1,644 00	139	10,841 24	11	24
Tennessee	457	39,910 80	14	578 14	183	12,845 30	138	8,428 00	792	61,753 24	44	51
Vermont	122	11,529 00	17	1,224 02	249	17,769 14	28	1,686 00	416	32,208 16	11	70
Virginia	85	7,431 00	10	464 64	260	22,896 61	115	8,600 00	470	39,392 25	21	51
Wisconsin	80	7,460 00	1	56 30	12	866 96	9	636 00	102	9,019 26	4	10
	4,916	446,485 93	253	14,734 29	4,209	334,450 85	1,345	107,029 22	10,723	902,700 29	559	1,127

D.

Statement of the amount paid for army pensions in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1858.

States and Territories.	Invalid.	Revolutionary soldiers.	Widows of revolution'y soldiers.	5 years' half-pay to widows & orphans	Total.
		Acts of March 18, 1818; May 15, 1828; June 7, 1832.	3d sect., July 4, 1836; July 7, 1838; March 3, 1843; June 17, '44; Feb'ry 2 and July 29, 1848; 2d sect., Feb'ry 3, 1853.	1st sect., July 4, 1836; July 21, 1848; 1st sect., Feb'ry 3, 1853.	
Arkansas	$3,619 04	$122 85	$799 24	$529 27	$5,070 40
Alabama	4,049 17	406 84	2,091 70	3,231 97	9,796 17
Connecticut	4,601 00	1,539 75	23,932 50	2,604 65	32,677 90
California	3,820 63	7 00	----------	127 75	3,955 38
District of Columbia	11,267 34	535 50	1,078 99	11,368 65	24,250 48
Florida	2,791 10	214 08	396 66	1,056 49	4,458 33
Georgia	8,777 51	805 68	9,707 78	4,383 60	23,674 57
Indiana	19,996 60	1,091 58	6,735 52	5,513 08	33,336 78
Illinois	28,436 75	1,199 49	5,799 41	10,903 78	46,339 43
Iowa	5,203 92	165 85	980 69	1,471 92	7,822 38
Kentucky	20,904 01	1,733 96	19,388 17	7,932 58	49,958 72
Louisiana	8,691 08	328 41	725 00	4,881 06	14,625 55
Maine	18,059 00	3,156 10	26,902 88	3,801 62	51,919 60
Massachusetts	12,831 92	2,634 91	27,140 57	6,587 51	49,194 91
Maryland	6,564 99	389 09	4,167 28	3,742 15	14,863 51
Mississippi	2,331 00	99 11	649 99	1,475 10	4,555 20
Missouri	17,941 02	657 23	2,361 27	5,254 95	26,214 47

Michigan	18,243 76	1,100 36	4,389 88	6,935 58	30,669 58
New Hampshire	11,396 13	1,417 35	17,418 21	3,315 27	33,546 96
New York	78,708 42	5,537 45	72,224 61	17,516 09	173,786 57
New Jersey	2,363 07	378 28	10,613 46	2,611 84	15,966 65
North Carolina	2,736 93	3,595 43	12,334 96	3,872 24	22,539 56
Ohio	36,620 73	4,166 71	21,222 17	1,278 06	63,287 67
Oregon Territory	1,091 22	29 62			1,120 84
Pennsylvania	33,937 85	2,549 16	17,185 46	10,250 71	63,923 18
Rhode Island	1,215 96	204 73	5,876 97	878 62	8,176 28
South Carolina	4,817 84	392 75	5,146 85	3,625 73	13,983 17
Tennessee	38,438 94	7,646 63	15,150 80	16,467 22	77,703 59
Vermont	11,929 02	2,723 14	19,451 99	2,081 24	36,185 39
Virginia	7,114 68	1,737 33	25,463 82	9,216 77	43,532 60
Wisconsin	7,702 92	350 28	1,100 66	1,157 90	10,316 76
	436,208 55	46,716 65	360,437 49	154,073 40	997,436 09

E.

Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of the several agents for paying army pensions on the 30th June, 1858.

State.	Town.	Name.	Amount.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Peter T. Crutchfield	$736 36
	Fort Gibson	Thomas Lanagan	1,433 77
Alabama	Huntsville	William H. Moore	565 38
	Tuscaloosa	Monroe Donoho	174 00
	Mobile	Lloyd Bowers	1,003 14
Connecticut	Hartford	Seth Belden	4,734 13
California	San Francisco	Paschal Bequette	1,843 32
District of Columbia	Washington	George W. Riggs	*1,551 86
Florida	Jacksonville	A. M. Reed	*80 60
	Tallahassee	F. H. Flagg	778 11
Georgia	Savannah	Wm. M. Davidson	4,521 11
Indiana	Indianapolis	Wm. Henderson	3,270 29
	Madison	J. W. Chapman	331 56
	New Albany	Bela C. Kent	1,413 00
Illinois	Springfield	Isaac B. Curran	2,543 78
Iowa	Ottumwa	Paul C. Jeffries	765 53
Kentucky	Louisville	J. B. Kinkead	3,695 15
Louisiana	New Orleans	S. W. Dalton	543 85
Maine	Portland	George F. Emery	2,885 56
Massachusetts	Boston	Isaac O. Barnes	5,520 03
Maryland	Baltimore	John S. Gittings	2,640 51
Mississippi	Jackson	D. N. Barrows	728 63
Missouri	St. Louis	Thomas H. Clark	1,140 58
Michigan	Detroit	Henry C. Kibbie	2,022 81
New Hampshire	Concord	George Minot	852 86
	Portsmouth	Albert H. Hoyt	1,708 78
New York	Albany	Isaac Vanderpoel	35,297 33
	New York	Van Brugh Livingston	1,091 97
New Jersey	Trenton	Philemon Dickinson	1,438 74
North Carolina	Fayetteville	Andrew J. O'Hanlon	3,062 20
	Morgantown	R. C. Pierson	1,355 76
Ohio	Cincinnati	Joel C. Green	1,391 38
	Cleveland	E. Hessenmueller	2,646 02
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Joseph E. Devitt	3,403 29
	Pittsburg	John Grayson	2,042 03
Rhode Island	Providence	Bradford Allen	1,844 24
South Carolina	Charleston	John C. Cochran	1,652 80
Tennessee	Nashville	Joel M. Smith	3,395 71
	Knoxville	Isaac Lewis	1,752 08
	Jonesboro'	William K. Blair	1,877 08
	Jackson	John S. Miller	552 04
Vermont	Bradford	Benjamin T. Blodget	4,114 60
	Burlington	Charles F. Warner	2,879 04
Virginia	Richmond	Morris D. Newman	4,039 58
	Wheeling	Sobriesky Brady	695 00
Wisconsin	Milwaukie	Charles H. Larkin	905 51
Oregon Territory	Oregon City	James Guthrie, jr	1,428 50
			122,715 14
		Deduct am't due agents	1,632 46
		Nett amount	121,082 68

* Amount due to agents.

F.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and applications for increase of navy pensions admitted during the year ending June 30, 1858.

States.	INVALID.					WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.		
	Original.		Increase.		Arrears due at date of pension certificate.	Original.		Arrears due at date of pension certificate.
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		No.	Yearly amount.	
District of Columbia	4	$198 00	1	$9 00	$9 00	10	$2,172 00	$1,235 00
Florida						1	420 00	385 00
Louisiana						1	300 00	237 00
Massachusetts	3	258 00	1	5 00		5	576 00	736 00
Maryland	3	207 00				1	240 00	220 00
Michigan						1	240 00	
New York	9	475 00	1	3 00	32 00	7	1,272 00	1,747 00
New Jersey	1	42 00				1	90 00	45 00
Pennsylvania	3	114 50	1	18 00	200 00	2	672 00	1,394 60
South Carolina						1	600 00	
Virginia	3	156 00				2	114 00	160 00
	26	1,450 50	4	35 00				
Increased cases	4	35 00						
Total	30	1,485 50			241 00	32	6,696 00	6,159 60

Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of pension agents on the 30*th of June*, 1858.

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut	Hartford	Seth Belden	$1,453 48
California	San Francisco	Paschal Bequette	160 00
District of Columbia	Washington	George W. Riggs	12,558 00
Florida	Pensacola	A. E. Maxwell	1,263 68
Georgia	Savannah	William M. Davidson	612 00
Kentucky	Louisville	J. B. Kinkead	533 75
Louisiana	New Orleans	S. W. Dalton	1,429 75
Maine	Portland	George F. Emery	971 15
Massachusetts	Boston	Isaac O. Barnes	10,008 43
Maryland	Baltimore	John S. Gittings	5,124 13
Missouri	St. Louis	Thomas H. Clark	631 08
Michigan	Detroit	Henry C. Kibbie	126 48
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Albert H. Hoyt	1,736 73
New York	New York	Vanbrugh Livingston	16,530 06
New Jersey	Trenton	Philemon Dickinson	514 66
Ohio	Cincinnati	Joel C. Green	737 79
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Joseph E. Devitt	11,420 43
Do.	Pittsburg	John Grayson	454 00
Rhode Island	Providence	Bradford Allen	2,465 71
South Carolina	Charleston	John C. Cochran	1,015 53
Virginia	Norfolk	Elisha Pendleton	5,549 94
Total			75,296 78

F—Continued.

Statement of the amount paid for navy pensions in the several States and Territories during the year ending June 30, 1858.

States.	Invalid.	Navy pension fund	Widows and orphans, act Aug. 11, 1848.	Invalid privateer.	Total.
Connecticut	$132 00	$42 54	$1,995 00		$2,169 54
District of Columbia	2,570 86	440 39	19,280 97	$168 00	22,460 22
California	90 00				90 00
Florida		10 00	2,266 32		2,276 32
Georgia	21 00	6 42	300 00		327 42
Kentucky	42 00	17 04	910 00		969 04
Louisiana	637 50	43 35	1,158 00	72 00	1,910 85
Maine	1,262 60	32 69	372 00		1,667 29
Massachusetts	3,650 36	548 87	12,448 69	604 00	17,251 92
Maryland	1,956 72	191 00	7,449 33	144 00	9.741 05
Missouri	303 90	28 88	840 00		1,172 78
Michigan		6 04	168 33		174 37
New Hampshire	1,246 50	86 67	1,223 20		2,556 37
New York	6,027 37	714 17	26,123 21	102 00	32,966 75
New Jersey	12 00	25 50	858 00		895 50
Ohio	335 25	24 85	907 50		1,267 60
Pennsylvania	2,775 49	596 73	16,091 32	108 00	19,571 54
Rhode Island	652 03	84 91	3,594 00		4,330 94
South Carolina	72 00	28 14	1,335 00		1,435 14
Virginia	560 54	195 08	8,943 60		9,699 22
	22,348 12	3,123 27	106,264 47	1,198 00	132,933 86

F—Continued.

Statement of the number and yearly amount of navy pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th of June, 1858.

States.	Invalid.		Navy pension fund.		Widows and orphans, act Aug. 11, 1848.		Invalid privateer.		Total.		No. added to the roll during the year.	Deaths during the year.
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		
Connecticut	3	$177 00			8	$2,670 00			11	$2,847 00		2
California	1	90 00							1	90 00		
District of Columbia	42	2,260 75			81	18,276 00	2	$132 00	125	20,668 75	14	9
Florida					9	1,974 00			9	1,974 00	1	
Georgia					1	600 00			1	600 00	1	
Kentucky	2	84 00			4	1,170 00			6	1,254 00		
Louisiana	8	697 50			5	1,158 00	1	72 00	14	1,927 50		2
Maine	16	1,221 00			4	672 00			20	1,893 00		2
Massachusetts	60	3,872 75			64	11,622 00	8	604 00	132	16,098 75	8	8
Maryland	24	1,821 00			29	7,686 00	1	144 00	54	9,651 00	4	6
Missouri	6	336 00			3	840 00			9	1,176 00		1
Michigan					1	240 00			1	240 00	1	1
New Hampshire	15	1,201 50			11	1,404 00			26	2,605 50		1
New York	113	6,619 60			148	26,010 00	2	132 00	263	32,761 60	16	17
New Jersey	2	66 00			7	948 00			9	1,014 00	2	1
Ohio	6	342 00			2	660 00			8	1,002 00		1
Pennsylvania	40	2,937 50	1	$360 00	72	15,702 00	3	136 00	116	19,135 50	5	6
Rhode Island	6	676 50			13	3,270 00			19	3,946 50		2
South Carolina	1	72 00			4	1,680 00			5	1,752 00	1	
Virginia	14	732 00			49	9,132 00			63	9,864 00	5	2
	359	23,207 10	1	360 00	515	105,714 00	17	1,220 00	892	130,501 10	58	61

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Compendium of the Report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Presents a general view of the repairs and improvements of the public buildings and grounds under his charge.—Represents that the old Representative Hall has been stripped of its decorations and furniture, and that visitors are anxious that it should be appropriated to some suitable purpose.—Gives an historical sketch of the Naval Monument, and advises that it should be restored to its original location in the Navy Yard.—Condemns the practice of walking on the sward in the public grounds and making unsightly paths.—Suggests that the grounds south of the President's grounds ought to be added to them without any intervening wall, to correct the mistake made in encroaching upon them for the accommodation of the Treasury Department.—Expresses the opinion that the government is bound in justice to light up the streets running through the Mall.—Commends the enterprise of the Gas Light Company in meeting the wants of the community.—Appreciates highly the beneficence of Congress in annually making an appropriation for the medical treatment of non-resident paupers.—Apprehends that Pennsylvania avenue will be in bad travelling condition owing to its having been opened its whole length to admit water pipes, notwithstanding great care has been taken to have the pavement properly re-laid.—Every thing has been done to strengthen the Potomac bridge, but as it is in a tottering condition from age, has no confidence in its power of endurance, and therefore concludes that as a bridge is *a necessity*, there is no time to be lost in beginning the construction of a new one.—An iron foot bridge will be erected across the canal in a line with Maine avenue.—The west wing of the Patent Office building has been finished and is occupied. Two stories have been added to the north front, and during the next working season it will be roofed.—Recommends the enclosure and improvement of certain triangular spaces and Franklin square, the filling up of the public grounds south of the Capitol, the continuance of the grading of the Mall, the completion of the work in Judiciary square, the erection of a new jail, the extension of the government portion of the City Hall for further and necessary accommodations for the several courts of the District, and an appropriation to meet the requirements of the city charter in regard to certain improvements.

Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings,
October 18, 1858.

Sir: I respectfully submit to you this my annual report of the operations of this office, and the application of the appropriations confided to my disbursement.

Congress at the last session made no appropriation for any new object under my charge, with the exception of small sums for shelving and fitting up two rooms in the Capitol which the Speaker of the House of Representatives had assigned to the use of the library, and for cleaning out the sewer traps on Pennsylvania avenue. The rooms have been arranged as contemplated and turned over to the librarian.

The effect I anticipated from frequently cleaning out the traps has been realized as far as possible under existing circumstances. The cylinders being kept free from obstructions, the water flows swiftly into the sewers and passes off, and it requires an unusually hard rain to flood the avenue as was frequently the case when the traps were neglected and suffered to be choked with the sweepings of stores which were borne into them by the current in the gutters. The extent of drainage which passes through the traps is so great that they cannot promptly discharge all the water that falls in a very heavy rain. The remedy is a plain one. The extent of the drainage must be reduced by having sewers in the streets that intersect the avenue and thereby convey off a portion of the water which now runs into it. So far as the traps were intended to shut off the offensive effluvia of the sewers, they have succeeded entirely.

All necessary repairs have been made in the Capitol, and it will be in good condition for the reception of Congress. The roof requires constant attention to prevent leakage and will continue to give trouble until the dome is finished. The old representative hall is in a very unsightly condition, having been stripped of its decorations and furniture. Visitors, and especially strangers, take a great interest in it. They admire the imposing style of its architecture, and speak of the stirring scenes that have transpired within its walls, and the great men who have adorned it; and all express the hope that it will be appropriated to some suitable and honorable purpose. Congress will, no doubt, assign it to some use that will not be discreditable to its past history.

The naval monument which stands in the reservoir on the lower terrace of the Capitol, does not belong to the government. It was reared to the memory of the gallant officers who fell before the walls of Tripoli, by their brothers of the navy, whose admiration of the heroic conduct of the deceased induced them to appropriate a portion of their pay for the purpose. Commodore Porter was intrusted with the care of procuring the monument, and was greatly indebted to the Bishop of Florence for his assistance and through whose influence Micali of Leghorn was induced to undertake the work. It was brought to this country in the frigate Constitution, and was erected in 1808 in the Washington Navy Yard, where for years it attracted the admiration of all who visited the yard. During the last war with Great Britain it was very much defaced by the British soldiers on their visit to this city. Congress, in March 1831, made an appropriation for removing it to its present position, and in the following year appropriated a further sum for renewing the inscriptions and cleansing and repairing the monument. As a work of art it is generally considered in good taste and well executed, and taken as a whole it is pronounced beautiful. It was certainly bad judgment to place it in juxtaposition with the Capitol, where it is overshadowed and eclipsed by the magnificence of that building. Besides, there is not the same special aptness as in the former location. As the monument is now falling to pieces and will require for its preservation speedy repair, would it not be better to replace it in the Navy Yard? and especially as it was not the offering of national gratitude, but of the just pride which the officers of the navy felt in the glory and honor their deceased brothers had reflected upon the service and the country. To repair it in its present position will cost five hundred dollars, and to remove it to the Navy Yard, about two thousand.

The Capitol grounds are in very good order, with the exception of the irregular and unsightly paths, which inconsiderate persons have made by walking upon the sward instead of keeping on the pavement. Every means has been adopted to prevent these paths from being made, but all to no effect. There being no law to punish such evident impropriety, it is in vain to appeal to good sense and taste, where neither is respected. In other cities no such disfigurement of the public grounds is seen, because they are under the protection of law and until the same shelter is thrown around the public grounds in this city, they will be liable to be intruded upon and their beauty marred. Public grounds in every city should be regarded with favor and care, not only because they please the eye, but because they likewise conduce to health by affording free circulation of air and an opportunity for exercise.

The President's House has undergone the usual repairs, and every attention has been paid to its sanitary condition. The grounds never looked better. Owing to the extension of the Treasury building they have been very much compressed and ought to be enlarged. Congress made an appropriation for taking down the south wall and reconstructing it in such a manner as to give the house the benefit of the grounds south of it. The plan adopted for the Treasury extension interfered with the plan for the improvement of the President's grounds, and the latter was abandoned. Congress subsequently authorized the adoption of a new plan, such as the President might approve; but the street immediately south of the wall being occupied by the work-shops and materials of the Treasury building no new plan has been submitted. My own opinion is, that the grounds south of the house ought to be added to the President's grounds without any intervening wall, which would rectify, in a great measure, the mistake that was made in encroaching upon the President's grounds for the accommodation of the Treasury Department.

Lafayette square has been very much improved. The underground drainage which was made in it last year, has corrected the dampness that existed in some parts and prevented the grass and shrubbery from growing, and now everything is as flourishing in those localities, as in any other portion of it. The entrances to it have been made easy by the erection of small circular railings, with light gates, just within the large and heavy gates, which give great satisfaction, and answer the purpose of keeping out cattle.

The citizens of the seventh ward, commonly called the Island, complain very much that they are excluded from the thickly settled and business portion of the city on nights when the moon does not shine. The streets running through the Mall were made and are owned by the government. Neither the corporation nor individual citizens have any authority to light them, and of a dark night but few persons are willing to venture through them. They are the connecting links between the island and that portion of the city which lies immediately north of the canal and it does seem that the government is bound in justice to light them up, so that the object for which they were designed of facilitating intercourse between those parts of the city, may not to any extent be defeated. The citizens immediately interested have petitioned Congress upon the subject, and there is every prospect of their prayer being granted.

There is no longer any cause for complaint of the quality of the gas or the sufficiency of the supply. The company, with commendable enterprise, seems determined to keep pace with the growth of the city, and answer all the wants of the community. The consumption of gas by the government has become a large item of expense, and the great increase in the expenditure for this purpose is mainly owing to the extension of the Capitol. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty the cost of the gas consumed by the government, as it will be materially affected by the number of nights Congress may set, which cannot be foreseen. There is no waste of gas so far as the consumption is under my control, great care being taken not to have any more lights than are necessary, and to extinguish them as soon as they are not required. All leaks are searched after and detected with the least possible delay, and promptly remedied.

The beneficence of Congress in annually making an appropriation for the medical treatment of non-resident paupers in the Washington Infirmary, cannot be too highly appreciated. The poor and destitute who receive the benefit of it, have great cause to be thankful that the government makes such a humane provision for them. During the last two months the infirmary has been pretty much filled with government patients, persons who have been drawn to the city from various parts of the country, to make the excavations for laying the water pipes which are to connect with the aqueduct. But for the provision which Congress had made for them I know not what would have become of them; in a strange city, without means, and the hand of sickness pressing heavily upon them, how deplorable would have been their situation.

I herewith transmit to you the report of the resident physician of the infirmary, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1858.

The eastern portion of Pennsylvania avenue has been gravelled during the summer. From the amount of travel upon it, I do not expect it will long remain in good condition. It is the thoroughfare to the navy yard and the Congressional burying ground, and ought to be graded and paved. The avenue west of the Capitol, it is apprehended, will be in a very bad condition. It has been opened its whole length to admit water pipes, and although I have caused the greatest attention to be paid in filling up the excavations and ramming the earth before relaying the pavement, I very much fear that it will sink in many places.

The bridges over the Potomac have all been repaired. The Navy Yard and Anacosta bridges are in good order. Everything that could be done with the limited means at my disposal has been done to strengthen the Long bridge. It is, however, in a tottering condition from age, and I have not much faith in its power of endurance. It could scarcely be expected to withstand a flood of ice, such as sometimes occurs in the river on breaking up of winter. The heavy travel over it of omnibuses, wagons, and other vehicles, and droves of cattle, is fast doing the work of destruction; and as it has been well observed that a bridge is *a necessity*, I think there is no time to be lost in beginning the construction of a new one.

Congress at the last session corrected the mistake that had been made in the appropriation for flagging the main entrance to the Congressional burying ground, which limited the extent of it to the government vault. The whole length of the avenue has been flagged, as was originally designed by the estimate, and authorized by the act of the last session. The flagging ot the central avenue in the Botanic garden, and of the walks leading to Maine and Missouri avenues, has been finished. The walls of Tiber creek are still down, and the banks have been very much washed and injured by the heavy rains in the spring and early part of last summer. If the walls were erected upon the plan suggested in my last report, there would be no danger of their ever again tumbling down, and the creek would be a beautiful feature in the improvements of the garden.

A handsome and substantial iron foot bridge will be erected across the canal in a line with Maine avenue, during the present fall. The appropriation was first made for a wooden bridge, with a double track, which was decided to be impracticable, owing to the want of sufficient width in Canal street to give it the necessary elevation. At the last session Congress authorized the erection of such a bridge as I had suggested; and as I found that one of iron could be constructed for the appropriation, I decided to select that material on account of its greater durability, and because the bridge would present a lighter, and in all respects better appearance.

The west wing of the Patent Office building has been finished, and every story of it is occupied. The large saloon is magnificent, and elicits general and unqualified commendation for the simplicity and beauty of its decorations. Its areas and footways have been flagged, and a handsome iron railing erected around it. In my last report I informed you that the sub-basement of the north front of the building had been set, and I promised that there would be a handsome show of the work done during the present season. That promise has been fully redeemed, and the rapidity with which the building has risen up is a matter almost of wonderment. Two stories have been added, and during the next working season it will be roofed. All the work is of the most substantial character, and has been executed with a skill that cannot be excelled. When the whole building is completed it will be one of the handsomest public edifices in the city, and will reflect great credit upon all who have had any agency in its erection.

All the triangular spaces on Pennsylvania avenue, between the Capitol and Georgetown, with the exception of three in the western part of the city, have been enclosed with an iron railing and handsomely ornamented, and there is no reason why the same attention should not be given to those three. There are many of these triangular spaces interspersed through the city which the government will sooner or later have to enclose and improve, and by providing yearly for two or three of them the whole work will be accomplished without feeling the expense.

Franklin square was purchased at a very low price, and some of the parties who sold it to the government allege that they were induced to take so small a sum under the assurance and expectation that it would be handsomely enclosed and improved as a place for public resort. It is one of the finest of the public squares, and the houses built around it are among the best in the city. I really think that the government is bound in good faith to enclose and improve it.

In my report of October 11, 1855, I called the attention of your predecessor to the importance of filling up the public grounds south of the Capitol, between A and B streets south, and New Jersey avenue and 1st street west, and submitted an estimate of the amount necessary for the purpose. Congress had previously shown its appreciation of the importance of the work, per act of March 3, 1855, by making an appropriation in the following words, viz: "For removing fences, grading streets, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol square, in accordance with the plan submitted by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided,* That no part of this sum shall be expended except upon property now owned by the United States." The Secretary of the Interior, while fully aware of the necessity of completing the work thus commenced, did not deem it a proper subject for executive recommendation, inasmuch as it had been initiated by Congress. The fifteen thousand dollars appropriated were expended almost entirely in filling up the public grounds north of the Capitol, and the small balance remaining was applied to similar work on the grounds south of the Capitol, which accomplished but little. No appropriation has since been made for the object. Serious inconvenience must result from the delay, and to obviate it as far as possible the necessity for an appropriation to renew the work at the earliest practicable moment is urgent. The south wing of the Capitol extension is so near completion as to render it apparent that a convenient road-way of approach to the building on that side, when the grounds shall be extended, cannot be made as soon as it will be required; for the depth of the embankment necessary is very great, and before any improvements whatever, either plantations, walls for the support of fences, stairways or road-ways, can be judiciously constructed upon its surface, it must not only have been slowly and carefully made in thin, successive layers, but it must also have had time to settle and become perfectly compacted. Even if it were possible to avoid any extension of the present Capitol grounds, north or south, the ultimate necessity for filling up the contiguous public grounds to the grades of the avenues and streets surrounding them would still remain; while in view of the fact that they must be included in any and every possible plan for the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, and that until they shall be filled up no approach to the Capitol on the south from Pennsylvania or Maryland avenues can be made, it is obviously most important that the work should be commenced as soon as possible. Thirty thousand dollars could be judiciously expended upon this work during the next season, and I deem it to be my duty respectfully to recommend that an appropriation be asked for that amount. It is not inappropriate, in connexion with this subject, to state here that great public and private injury is resulting from the delay in deciding upon a plan for the extension of the Capitol grounds. Many individuals owning property within the limits of the various plans which have from time to time been proposed are anxious to make improvements, but are prevented from doing so until they can positively know the determination of Congress whether it will be required for public uses or not; whilst others having lots within the same limits, impatient of delay, are building houses on them, which will add largely to their value and increase to that extent the cost to the government, if it should determine to purchase, without the slightest benefit. Thus the government suffers in the steady increase in value of the lots and the improvements put upon them; the citizens suffer from uncertainty and consequent unwillingness to improve their property; and the city suffers from retardation of improvement in quarters which need only the adoption of any fixed and determined plan for the extension of the Capitol grounds to be occupied and embellished by private residences worthy of proximity to the Capitol.

I beg leave to renew my recommendation of an appropriation "for continuing the grading and planting of the unimproved portions of the Mall." The general estimates of the last year included for this purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars. Congress, however, unfortunately omitted to make the appropriation, and the consequence has been that the unprotected newly graded surface of the Mall has suffered from the rains serious damage, which will probably require from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars to make it good. It is not presumable that Congress, having commenced and by several successive annual appropriations persevered in the improvement of this, the great central park of the city, intended to abandon the work and let the grounds relapse into their former rude and unsightly condition. If it be thought desirable at present not to extend the work, the necessity will yet remain to repair and protect from further damage the portions already graded. The only effectual protection will be to finish them, which involves the construction of the necessary surface drains and sub-drains, and the production of a good turf over the entire surface. To accomplish this all of the appropriation asked for will be required.

The filling up of the ravine and the grading of Judiciary square is another most important work, which was arrested in its rapid progress to completion by the failure at the last session of Congress to obtain an appropriation of the seven thousand dollars included in the general estimates for that purpose. This square is in the very heart of the city and ought to be, as it was designed, one of its most attractive ornaments. The sum asked for will finish the grading.

An appropriation of eight hundred and forty dollars was made at the last session of Congress for making necessary repairs to the jail and putting venetian blinds to the windows. The money has been applied to the greatest advantage in accomplishing the object contemplated. The building has been repaired wherever necessary, if within the means of the appropriation, and the blinds to the windows have been put up. The repairs have not added much to the strength of the building, but the blinds have in a good measure remedied one of the greatest nuisances of the jail, by excluding the prisoners from public view and preventing them from seeing the passers by on the streets, which used to excite them to the use of profane and vulgar language that offended the moral sense of the whole neighborhood. No amount of repairs could render the jail perfectly secure, such is its dilapidated condition. The jail was only intended to accommodate fifty persons. At this time there are upwards of a hundred, of all ages, and committed for different degrees of crime, promiscuously crowded into small and damp cells. The danger of producing some contagious disease is imminent, and the moral depravity that must be infused into the minds of the young and scarcely conscious criminals by such intimate association with old and hardened culprits is educating them to be desperadoes and outlaws when they shall again be turned loose upon society.

The jail in this city is unlike, if not all, at least most of those in other places. It is a prison not only for the retention of persons awaiting trial but for the punishment of the convicted. There are in this District certain offences not punishable by sentence to the penitentiary, but by confinement in the jail. It is not right that a person whose guilt is not established, and who is sent to jail because he is unable to give bail for his appearance at court, should be shut up in the same apartment with a convict who is confined there as a punishment by sentence of the court. The demands of this community require a much larger jail, not only for the sake of health, but that apartments may be assigned according to the ages and grades of offences of the persons committed. The location of the jail has long been a cause of great objection to it. The square on which it is situated is in the centre of the city, and is now much needed as a place for public resort. The prisons of most of our large cities are on their confines if not beyond their limits.

I respectfully submit herewith a letter which I received from Marshal Seldon, in reply to an inquiry I addressed him about the jail, and to which I respectfully invite your attention.

I should be wanting in duty if I did not again present for your consideration the utter insufficiency of the accommodations for the courts of this District. There is no room assigned to the criminal court to hold its sittings in, and the judge can only hold his court by the courtesy of the circuit court or city council. The orphans' court occupies a small, damp room in the basement of the City Hall, and in the city's portion of that building. The offices of the clerk of the court and register of wills have not room for the safe keeping of their valuable records. They are very much exposed to depredators, and they are so clustered together that if a fire were to break out among them they would all inevitably be destroyed, from their combustible nature, and the loss such an event would entail upon this community, and even the government itself, cannot be estimated. The grand jury, in a report made to the court at December term 1857, observes "that, owing to the want of a safe and suitable apartment, a considerable portion of the court records are kept at this time in the open passage leading to the clerk's and marshal's offices, in the east wing of the City Hall. It must be obvious, and experience shows, that the records as now exposed are liable to be mutilated, defaced, destroyed, or stolen by mischievous and interested persons." The judges have repeatedly represented the insufficient accommodations for the courts and for the security of the judicial and land records, and no one who will take the trouble to visit the building can come to any other conclusion. The east half of the City Hall belongs to the government and is appropriated to the court and the clerk's office. By enlarging it, as is provided for in the plan of the building, ample accommodations can be afforded for all the courts and offices, and at, comparatively, but small cost. The object is one of such great and pressing importance and so manifestly just that I do not believe there will be an objection to it from any quarter, and I am therefore satisfied that there can be no difficulty in obtaining an appropriation for it.

The necessity for an appropriation to meet the requirements of the fifteenth section of the city charter, approved May 15, 1820, and of the twelfth section of the amended charter, approved May 17, 1848, is daily becoming more urgent. They provide that the government shall bear a just proportion of the expense of opening and improving streets and avenues in front or adjoining to, or which may pass through or between, any of the public squares or reservations; also set the curb-stone and pave the footways next to the reservations, when the corporation shall by law direct the proprietors of lots on the opposite side of the street to make similar improvements.

The government and citizens, as property holders, are placed on the same footing. Each is required to make these improvements adjoining his own property, which are customary and intended to promote the comfort and convenience of the whole community. It must be remembered that this requirement is not an arrogant assumption of power on the part of the corporation, presuming to exercise jurisdiction over the government property, but it is a just and noble concession on the part of the government, stooping to the level of individual proprietors so far as its property is concerned. There are a number of reservations about which these improvements should be made, if there were means to apply to them, and the expense, in the aggregate, would amount to a large sum; but I have deemed it advisable only to ask for a small annual appropriation, which, in the course of a few years, would accomplish the object without the government feeling the expense.

I beg leave to renew such of the recommendations of my last report as have not as yet received the sanction of Congress, and I append hereto a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. BLAKE, *Commissioner.*

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement of receipts and expenditures under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, during the year ending June 30, 1858.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.	Receipts from other sources, and balance on hand July 1, 1857.	Total.	Expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1858.	Balance on July 1, 1858.
Clerk to Commissioner of Public Buildings.	$1,200 00	....	$1,200 00	$1,200 00	....
Messenger in charge of the main furnace, &c.	420 00	....	420 00	420 00	....
Laborer in charge of the water closets in the Capitol, &c.	438 00	....	438 00	438 00	....
Public gardener	1,440 00	....	1,440 00	1,440 00	....
Eighteen laborers on the public grounds, &c.	10,800 00	$9 00	10,809 00	10,800 00	$9 00
Keeper of the western gate, Capitol square.	876 00	....	876 00	876 00	....
Two day watchmen in Capitol square.	1,200 00	....	1,200 00	1,200 00	....
Two night watchmen at President's house.	1,200 00	....	1,200 00	1,200 00	....
Doorkeeper at the President's house.	600 00	....	600 00	600 00	....
Assistant doorkeeper at the President's house.	438 00	....	438 00	438 00	....
Night watchman at the public stables.	600 00	....	600 00	600 00	....
Drawkeepers at the Eastern Branch bridges.	1,180 00	100 50	1,280 50	1,180 00	100 50
Auxiliary guard	19,400 00	144 16	19,544 16	19,252 87	291 29
Furnace keeper at the President's house.	365 00	....	365 00	365 00	....
Improvement of the grounds of the Botanic garden.	1,000 00	644 74	1,644 74	1,644 74	....
Grading, &c., the Mall	10,000 00	3,295 91	13,295 91	10,536 05	2,759 86
Support, care, &c., of transient paupers in the Washington Infirmary.	3,000 00	....	3,000 00	3,000 00	....
Manure for the public grounds.	1,000 00	482 05	1,482 05	675 28	806 77
Hire of carts on the public grounds.	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	1,000 00	....
Tools used in the public grounds.	500 00	713 53	1,213 53	105 38	1,008 15
Trees and tree boxes, &c	5,000 00	1,262 91	6,262 91	3,101 83	3,161 08
Annual repairs of the Capitol	6,000 00	28 21	6,028 21	6,028 21	....
Annual repairs of the President's house.	11,000 00	67 34	11,067 34	11,067 34	....
Fuel, in part, for the President's house.	1,800 00	....	1,800 00	1,800 00	....
Lighting President's house, Capitol, &c., &c.	32,000 00	5,793 93	37,793 93	30,790 19	7,003 74
Laborers employed in shovelling snow, &c.	500 00	....	500 00	500 00	....
Repairs of Potomac, Navy Yard, and Upper bridges.	6,000 00	6,632 54	12,632 54	11,553 57	1,078 97

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of appropriations.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.	Receipts from other sources, and balance on hand July 1, 1857.	Total.	Expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1858.	Balance on July 1, 1858.
Repairs of Penn. avenue	$3,000 00	....	$3,000 00	$3,000 00	....
Repairs of water pipes	500 00	$175 90	675 90	279 75	$396 15
Reservation No. 2, and Lafayette square.	3,000 00	....	3,000 00	3,000 00	....
Grounds south of the President's house.	3,000 00	1,717 77	4,717 74	2,274 28	2,443 49
North front of the Patent Office building.	200,000 00	149,936 55	349,936 55	135,608 09	214,328 46
Contingent expenses office Com'r Public Buildings.	250 00	....	250 00	250 00	....
Propagating department of the Botanic garden.	2,600 00	....	2,600 00	2,597 46	2 54
Erecting lamp posts, &c., in Georgetown.	4,000 00	....	4,000 00	4,000 00	....
Erection of stables and conservatory at the President's house.	23,905 00	....	23,905 00	23,905 00	....
Preservation, &c., of the Circle.	1,500 00	....	1,500 00	936 04	563 96
Grading, &c., N. J. avenue	7,000 00	....	7,000 00	7,000 00	....
Flagging main avenue in the Botanic garden.	3,360 00	....	3,360 00	3,360 00	....
Improvement of Judiciary square.	6,000 00	....	6,000 00	6,000 00	....
Flagging footway in Congressional burying ground.	2,200 00	....	2,200 00	928 80	1,271 20
Bridge across the canal	1,500 00	....	1,500 00	....	1,500 00
Repair of Pennsylvania avenue at the intersection of 7th street, &c.	5,000 00	....	5,000 00	....	5,000 00
Lamp posts and lamps on the north, east, and west sides of Lafayette square.	1,350 00	....	1,350 00	814 14	535 86
Repairs of furnaces under the Senate chamber and Supreme Court room.	500 00	6 85	506 85	506 22	63

WASHINGTON CITY,
Marshal's Office, May 11, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, requesting me to give you my impressions respecting the necessity for a new jail in this city, I think proper to state that I have given a little attention to the subject, although I am sure I can disclose nothing that is novel to you. The subject has been treated by others much better qualified than myself to pronounce an enlightened opinion upon it.

While acting as foreman of the grand jury several years ago, I went with others to inspect the public jail with a view to report upon it. Lately I have felt it my duty to examine it freely and frequently.

With respect to the retentive power of the jail, I have taken the opinions of able mechanics and competent judges. They agree that it would be easy to cut through the walls of the jail with no other instrument to effect that purpose than an ordinary chisel. It appears that what was intended by the builders as a cement of mortar was so badly made that it yields to the slightest force, and can, in some places, be seen crumbling into dust. A knowledge among the prisoners that the jail was feeble and insecure has sometimes tempted the convicts to concert schemes for escape that have proved successful. Nothing but constant vigilance could have prevented many cases of the sort. But if the building were secure, it is not capacious enough for the use of the District. The population of the city has greatly increased, and if our blessed *Union* shall endure, we shall be hardly able to compute, in advance, the future limits of its territory or inhabitants. But the troubles and disorders which have lately appeared among us have increased much faster than the population, and constant instances of violence and bloodshed have brought discredit and opprobrium upon the National Metropolis. A dozen disturbers of the public peace appear now where scarcely one was visible before. The consequence is, that the jail, which was built to contain about fifty persons, cannot conveniently contain twice that number; and should such lawless offenders continue to increase, they must, for want of proper jail room, go unwhipped and unreproved. And when they find that they can infest the city with impunity, no dignitary, however august, can count on the safety of his life or estate. Such a prospect should beget serious reflections, and suggest a preventive of such disastrous evils.

In most of the cities that I have seen, the apartments of the public jail are constructed to enable punishment to be apportioned to the nature of the offence and the conduct of the offender; so that a youthful offender, who had been led astray rather by his follies than his crimes, should be treated by the jailor with proportionate consideration. But in our present jail, for want of proper apartments, we cannot separate hardened criminals even from female offenders of a tender age. All share a common fate in a common jail. This indiscriminate treatment of males and females, of hoary-headed sinners and unfortunate victims of temptation, confounds the sexes as well as the degrees of punishment, and lessens a reverence for the administration of justice.

The heated air, the fœtid breath, and sickening stenches which crowded apartments, without ventilation, invariably produce, generate disease, and aggravate, in a cruel way, the miseries of the public jail. We owe it to the bounty of Providence, and to the natural salubrity of Washington city, that direful pestilence has not scourged the prisoners.

The public jail stands in a central and beautiful quarter of the District; and naked and exposed culprits frequently expose their denuded bodies to contiguous dwellers and passing spectators. Such shameless offenders against good morals and common decency so degrade themselves and affront their betters, because the upper stories of the building are not hidden from public view, but are open and exposed to the observation of every body.

Again, the public square on which the jail stands, will soon be wanted for the uses of the general government, perhaps for the Department of the Interior.

In other cities it has been deemed expedient to locate the public jail at a distance from the population. Such a location cuts off idlers and loiterers about the jail; secures the circulation of wholesome air, and subjects the prisoners to salutary seclusion and confinement as public policy requires.

As this District is wholly and exclusively under the control of Congress, it remains for the representatives of the people and of the States to furnish a remedy for the evils which result from the present jail. The safety of the city, the rights of the people, and the dignity of the government are objects which concern us all.

This city was planned by the father of his country, reared by the bounty of power, and honored by the greatest characters of the republic. She is grateful for the past, and hopeful of the future. No truer wish now animates her citizens than that our sacred Union should endure and prosper forever. Stet hæc republica preclara, et nostra patria carissima.

* * * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SELDON,
Marshal.

JNO. B. BLAKE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON INFIRMARY,
October 12, 1858.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual report of the Washington Infirmary.

List of government patients remaining under treatment in the Infirmary on July 1, 1857.

Names.	Discharged.	Deaths, &c.
James Fitzgerald	March 4, 1858	
Susan Patterson		Still in
Mary McWilliams	December 10, 1857	
George Robinson	August 28, 1857	
William Jones	July 14, 1857	
Chas. Oestwien		Died May 10, 1858
Nancy Carter	July 17, 1857	
Patrick Carroll	July 14, 1857	
Jno. Slatterly	July 3, 1857	
Ebenezer Hughes		Died July 2, 1857
Patrick Dignan	August 4, 1857	
Chas. Pestell	July 17, 1857	
Bridget Craney	July 29, 1857	
Rosanna Wilson	August 14, 1857	
James Murray	September 18, 1857	
John Battee	September 11, 1857	
Mary Ormand	July 10, 1857	
Patrick Powell	July 17, 1857	
John Bartoe	August 9, 1857	
Lewis Lehman		Died July 15, 1857

List of patients admitted into the Infirmary from July 1, 1857, *to June* 30, 1858, *inclusive.*

Name.	Admission.	Discharged.	Deaths, &c.
Martin Fugit	July 1, 1857	Sept. 15, 1857	Cured
Chas. Savan	July 4, 1857		Died July 13, 1857
Annie Clark	July 4, 1857	Apr. 20, 1858	Cured
Bridget Connor	July 5, 1857	July 9, 1857	do
Wm. White	July 10, 1857	July 30, 1857	do
Mary Maloney	July 17, 1857	Aug. 12, 1857	do
Ellen Shay	July 17, 1857	Aug. 15, 1857	do
Lawrence McNaulty	July 17, 1857	Aug. 17, 1857	do
James Ryan	July 18, 1857	Aug. 12, 1857	do
Wm. Cunningham	July 30, 1857	Sept. 22, 1857	do
James Ryan	Aug. 1, 1857	Sept. 15, 1857	do
James Sullivan	Aug. 4, 1857	May 6, 1858	Improved
Wm. Jones	Aug. 10, 1857		Died October 1, 1857
Jno. Coughlin	Aug. 11, 1857	Dec. 20, 1857	Cured
David Raney	Aug. 24, 1857	Sept. 4, 1857	do
James Avery	Aug. 29, 1857	Sept. 7, 1857	Improved
Wm. Algis	Sept. 3, 1857	Sept. 7, 1857	Well
Jessy Fowler	Sept. 10, 1857	Oct. 15, 1857	do
Jerry Connell	Sept. 12, 1857	Oct. 30, 1857	do
John Meara	Sept. 14, 1857	Jan. 17, 1858	do
Patrick Donnelly	Sept. 16, 1857	Sept. 28, 1857	do

LIST OF PATIENTS—Continued.

Name.	Admission.	Discharged.	Deaths, &c.
Jno. Bradley	Sept. 17, 1857	Mar. 9, 1858	Well
Mary McCallagan	Sept. 20, 1857	Oct. 6, 1857	do
Michael Dempsey	Sept. 24, 1857	Oct. 8, 1857	do
Michael Duffey	Sept. 28, 1857	Oct. 10, 1857	do
Jno. Burn	Oct. 2, 1857	Nov. 30, 1857	do
Henry Bend	Oct. 13, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857	do
Thomas Welch	Oct. 15, 1857	Oct. 30, 1857	do
Mac Elsmond	Oct. 15, 1857	Nov. 16, 1857	do
W. Walter	Oct. 19, 1857	Oct. 27, 1857	do
C L. McGowan	Oct. 23, 1857	Nov. 2, 1857	do
Peter O'Donald	Oct. 28, 1857	Nov. 24, 1857	do
Thomas Honafan	Oct. 29, 1857	Nov. 9, 1857	do
Margaret Dillan	Oct. 3, 1857	Nov. 29, 1857	do
Jno. Seymour	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 6, 1857	do
James Flannegan	Oct. 9, 1857	Feb. 12, 1858	Improved
Dan. Riley	Oct. 13, 1857	Feb. 12, 1858	Well
Jno. Lucey	Oct. 13, 1857	Dec. 2, 1857	do
Wm. Cunningham	Nov. 14, 1857	Dec. 29, 1857	do
Ed. McGovan	Nov. 17, 1857	Dec. 12, 1857	do
Peter Huncka	Nov. 21, 1857	Dec. 7, 1857	do
Jacob Seymour	Nov. 28, 1857	Mar. 15, 1858	do
Mary Mahoney	Nov. 28, 1857	Jan. 14, 1858	do
Jno. Bartoe	Dec. 6, 1857		Died December 8, 1857
Jessy Lee	Dec. 6, 1857	Dec. 12, 1857	Well
Jno Mullen	Dec. 12, 1857	Dec. 14, 1857	do
Hanson Many	Dec. 15, 1857	Dec, 19, 1857	do
Geo. Mason	Dec. 16, 1857	Jan. 20, 1858	Improved
Wm. Welsh	Dec. 21, 1857	Jan. 25, 1858	do
Dan. O'Connor	Dec. 23, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858	do
James Charles	Dec. 23, 1857		Died December 30, 1857
Ellen McNaulty	Dec. 24, 1857		Died March 17, 1858
Mary Hiney	Jan. 4, 1858	Feb. 14, 1858	Improved
Ed. Dorsey	Jan. 10, 1858	Jan. 25, 1858	Well
Eliza Christopher	Jan. 10, 1858	Jan. 26, 1858	Improved
Eliza McKenny	Jan. 9, 1858	Jan. 18, 1858	Well
Wm. Crossfield	Jan. 9, 1858	Jan. 12, 1858	do
Henry Horan	Jan. 11, 1858	Jan. 16, 1858	do
Math. Morley	Jan. 12, 1858	Jan. 19, 1858	do
Ann Dalley	Jan. 13, 1858	Apr. 3, 1858	do
Phil. Huffman	Jan. 15, 1858	Jan. 25, 1858	do
Geo. Long	Jan. 19, 1858	Feb. 2, 1858	do
Henry Griffin	Jan. 18, 1858	Mar. 13, 1858	do
Christopher Blake	Jan. 27, 1858	Feb. 8, 1858	do
Ellen Horan	Jan. 30, 1858	Mar. 7, 1858	do
Jno. Dixon	Jan. 31, 1858	Mar. 25, 1858	do
Jane Thompson	Feb. 1, 1858	Feb. 8, 1858	do
Jean Paul	Feb. 2, 1858	Feb. 10, 1858	do
F. Dickison	Feb. 5, 1858	Mar. 10, 1858	do
James H. White	Feb. 10, 1858	Mar. 15, 1858	do
Wabric Eltone	Feb. 10, 1858		Died February 13, 1858
Jno. Minneham	Feb. 12, 1858	Feb. 22, 1858	Well
Charles H. McGowan	Feb. 17, 1858	Mar. 3, 1858	do
Jno. Davis	Feb 19, 1858	Apr. 2, 1858	do
Geo. Brady	Feb. 19, 1858	Mar. 15, 1858	do
Peter O'Donnell	Feb. 19, 1858	Mar. 1, 1858	do
James Logan	Feb 27, 1858	June 23, 1858	do
Mary Mason	Feb. 27, 1858	Apr. 15, 1858	do
Edward Shalley	Mar. 1, 1858	Mar. 15, 1858	do
Ebz. Kates	Mar. 3, 1858		Died May 14, 1858

LIST OF PATIENTS—Continued.

Name.	Admission.	Discharged.	Deaths, &c.
Charles Carrington	Mar. 5, 1858	Mar. 29, 1858	Improved
Barney Develin	Mar. 6, 1858	Mar. 22, 1858	Well
Jno. Conklin	Mar. 11, 1858	July 8, 1858	do
Richard Mason	Mar. 15, 1858	Apr. 13, 1858	do
Wm. Dougherty	Mar. 16, 1858	Apr. 1, 1858	do
Mrs. Christopher	Mar. 17, 1858	Apl. 15, 1858	do
James Daley	Mar. 20, 1858	Apl. 13, 1858	do
Dennis O'Connor	do	Apl. 30, 1858	do
Walter Costello	do	July 21, 1858	do
Patrick Mullen	Mar. 30, 1858	May 29, 1858	do
Henry Horan	Mar. 31, 1858	Apl. 16, 1858	do
Bridget Keating	April 3, 1858	Apl. 23, 1858	do
James A. Grinstead	April 4, 1858	April 8, 1858	do
Thomas Connelle	April 7, 1858	Apl. 19, 1858	do
Kerse Connelle	do	do	do
Maurice O. Fitzgerald	do	Apl. 21, 1858	do
John Gould	do	Apl. 19, 1858	do
Peter Besançon	April 8, 1858	Apl. 29, 1858	do
Patrick Clancey	Ap'l 13, 1858	Apl. 22, 1858	do
Cath. Keese	Ap'l 15, 1858	Apl. 28, 1858	do
James Martin	Ap'l 19, 1858	May 4, 1858	do
Robert Roberts	Ap'l 21, 1858	May 3, 1858	do
Cornelius Foley	Ap'l 24, 1858		Died April 24, 1858
John Madden	do	May 31, 1858	Well
Peter McCormick	Apl. 29, 1858	do	do
Patrick King	do	May 3, 1858	do
George J. Heller	do		Died May 10, 1858
L. W. Bruce	do	May 8, 1858	Well
Peter Donnelly	Ap'l 30, 1858		Died April 30, 1858
Edward Welsh	May 1, 1858	May 10, 1858	Well
Mary Owens	do	May 13, 1858	do
Mrs. Stevens	May 3, 1858	June 2, 1858	do
Jeremiah Herdon	May 5, 1858	May 19, 1858	do
John Gallagher	May 10, 1858	May 31, 1858	do
George Dake	May 13, 1858		Died June 9, 1858
Alexander Sweeney	May 14, 1858	June 3, 1858	Well
Patrick Connelly	do	June 24, 1858	do
Henry Courtney	May 19, 1858	June 29, 1858	do
Thomas Hill	May 21, 1858	June 10, 1858	do
Patrick Renan	May 25, 1858	June 5, 1858	do
James Farrell	do	June 15, 1858	do
Michael Corcoran	May 28, 1858	June 29, 1858	do
John Nervey	do	June 18, 1858	do
Michael Maloney	May 30, 1858	Sept. 7, 1858	do
Honora O'Dwyer	do		Under treatment
Barney Rabbitt	May 31, 1858	June 15, 1858	Well
John Quigley	June 1, 1858		Under treatment
James Welch	do		do do
Dennis Mahoney	do		do do
Jacob Buck	June 2, 1858	June 9, 1858	Well
Richard Harley	June 7, 1858	June 10, 1858	do
John Mannix	June 8, 1858		Under treatment
John Connolly	do		do do
Thomas Lee	do		do do
James H. White	June 9, 1858	June 14, 1858	Well
Michael Curran	June 10, 1858		Under treatment
Fred. Frederick	do	June 21, 1858	Well
John Kennedy	June 11, 1858	do	do
Caroline Waters	June 14, 1858	June 16, 1858	Improved

LIST OF PATIENTS—Continued.

Name.	Admission.	Discharge.	Deaths, &c.
John Guyer	June 14, 1858	June 19, 1858	Well
Patrick McGuver	June 15, 1858	June 18, 1858	do
Patrick Correy	do		Under treatment
James Kane	June 16, 1858	June 17, 1858	Well
Ann McGwin	June 18, 1858		Under treatment
James Deary	do	June 21, 1858	Well
Michael Brophy	June 21, 1858	June 22, 1858	Improved
John Moore	do		Under treatment
Bridget Maher	June 22, 1858		do do
Phenix Malgam	June 23, 1858	June 30, 1858	Well
Wm. Langdon	June 24, 1858		Under treatment
George Whitaker	June 27, 1858		do do

Number of patients treated from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1858.

Admitted previous to July 1, 1857	20
Admitted during the year	151
Total	171

Of the above number of patients under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1858, one hundred and twenty-six (126) were discharged cured or improved, eleven (11) died, and fourteen (14) remain under treatment.

Very respectfully,

B. J. HELLEN, M. D.
Resident Physician Washington Infirmary.

Dr. John B. Blake,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE PENITENTIARY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *November* 1, 1858.

SIR: The Board of Inspectors herewith transmit the reports of the warden, clerk, physician, chaplain, and matron of the United States penitentiary for the District of Columbia. The report of the warden gives a detailed statement of the affairs of the institution for the past year. We beg leave to call your special attention to the recommendation of the chaplain as to the purchase of new books for the improvement of the convicts. In this connexion, we also recommend an increase of the pay of the chaplain. At the present he receives only six hundred dollars per annum. The duties which we require of him demand his daily presence at the penitentiary, and it is therefore impossible for him to engage in any other business. In order to avoid any additional charge upon the treasury, we respectfully suggest that the sum of three hundred dollars be taken from the present pay of the clerk and added to the salary of the chaplain. The clerk now receives twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the proposed change would make the pay of the two officers equal.

We have now organized a system under which we confidently believe the maintenance of the convicts will no longer be a charge upon the government. This is an object which we have had steadily in view during our term of service, and we have a firm conviction that the accounts of the institution at the close of the year will show that we are not mistaken. Respectfully submitted.

PETER FORCE,
GEORGE PARKER, } *Inspectors.*
ROBERT OULD,

Hon. J. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Interior.*

OFFICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
October 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As the several reports of the clerk, chaplain, physician, and matron embrace a full and detailed account of all material facts and events which occurred during the year ending the 30th ultimo in this prison, a brief view of its general concerns and condition, I presume, will suffice on my part.

On reference to the clerk's report it will be seen that at the commencement of the year there were 75 convicts; that during the year there were received 64; discharged by expiration of sentence 26, died 4, pardoned 1, leaving in prison 108; of this number there are white males 64, white females 2, colored males 35, colored females 7.

During the past year the amount returned as earned by the convicts over that of the former year is $172 28, which could be increased had we but profitable employment for those known as the "awkward squad," being convicts totally unfit to learn the art of shoemaking.

The cost of feeding and clothing the prisoners and of supplying the institution with fuel, lights, medicine, stationary and *all* incidental expenses, officer's salaries excepted, during the year, was $6,800 41; which exhibits an average cost of 21 cents per day for each convict.

During the past year I hired, in conformity with your instructions, a few convicts to a citizen at 40 cents per day, who employs them manufacturing brooms. In commencing this business he found some slow to learn and others stubborn; from time to time he returned as incompetent or unwilling to learn a portion of the first hands hired him.

This incompetency is one of the principal causes why the prisoners fail to support themselves by their labor; when committed by court we are compelled to receive them, and whether able to work or not we are necessitated to feed and clothe them, &c. At present we have several convicts comparatively useless; one 70 years of age, another having but one arm, others infirm and stupid if not partially insane; many, too, are so awkward at learning the art of shoemaking, the only branch of business carried on by the government, as to render it economical to dispense with their labor. To find this class of convicts profitable employment within our limited walls is my anxious desire, but I own it is difficult to accomplish.

In my former report I stated that the hospital attached to this prison was closed, owing to its insecurity for the safekeeping of prisoners during the night. Since then it has been converted into a work shop, which enables us to work the prisoners more advantageously. Formerly all the convicts were crowded at their respective employments into a two story brick building, 100 by 65 feet, this being the only building allotted for employment, for culinary purposes, dining hall and store room. More work shops and a secure hospital are conveniences which we daily feel the want of, and yet to locate them within the limits of our prison walls would but encumber a yard already too contracted for ordinary purposes.

There have lately been committed to our charge several young men whose conduct out of doors was notorious for crime; some of these convicts, with others of the same habits already under confinement, manifested a disposition to be troublesome; this feeling I am pleased to state was confined to the few, for the many refused to participate. The great number act upon the principle of submission, knowing it is the best mode to secure the little privileges which prison discipline allows. Owing to the increased number of convicts and turbulent temper manifested, I have, in conformity with your instructions, increased the number of guards; it is to be regretted that there are not suitable accommodations for the guards in the vicinity of the prison; at present some of them live more than a mile from the building, were their accommodations near at hand it would be a great accession to the security of the prison. It gives me much pleasure to state that to their punctual attention and constant vigilance and enforcement of discipline we are indebted for the preservation of the building from fire and preventions from escape. The duties imposed on them are arduous, demanding their constant attention every day and night, the Sabbath not excepted.

Whilst the casual visitor, inexperienced in the mysteries of prison life, may conclude that it is impossible for men to escape from within the apparent strong walls and iron gratings which meet the eye in passing through the prison, yet the subtlety of the convict soon exposes its weakness and demonstrates that brick walls 18 inches thick and freestone sills are insufficient to retain men whose constant study is to escape, without extraordinary vigilance on our part. We have had within the past year several efforts to escape, each of which but proved the insecurity of the building. Fortunately they were foiled in their several attempts. This building, too, is insecure from fire, for not only the galleries but the posts sustaining them are wood, so also are the heavy rafters sustaining the roof. We have thus far been fortunate in escaping from the evils resulting from fire. The number of fires which is daily in use during the winter is 20.

Although we have had to record four deaths during the year, it is with a sincere acknowledgment to the mercifulness of the Most High that I am able to state we have been free from all contagious disease. For the causes assigned for the death of the convicts alluded to I respectfully refer you to the report of the attending physician, Dr. Garnett. Was there a secure hospital attached to this prison it would prove an alleviation to the afflicted. At present, when convicts are too ill to remain in their cells we place them on cots in the main passage, subject to all the inconveniences and noise necessarily occurring by persons passing by.

For the present condition of the library I respectfully refer you to the report of the chaplain, who follows in the footsteps of his predecessors in manifesting a constant and lively interest in the welfare of his flock.

Allow me to respectfully urge upon you the necessity of suitable accommodations for laundry purposes. The building in which the convicts' clothes are washed is 20 by 15 feet, in a yard having a north aspect surrounded by high walls. The clothes are dried by an ordinary stove. The matron's report is annexed.

Most respectfully submitted by

THOMAS THORNLEY, *Warden.*

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, D. C.,
October 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herein to submit statements exhibiting the financial operations of this prison during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858; and the transactions of the different factories, &c., during the business year ending September 30, 1858. The usual journal showing the number of convicts confined September 30, 1858, the number received, discharged, pardoned, &c., during the year; their age, sex, color, employment, place of nativity, terms of sentence, crime, &c., is also submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. FRASER,
Clerk United States Penitentiary, D. C.

INSPECTORS UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY.

Penitentiary, District of Columbia, in account with the treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

Dr.	
To balance in hands of warden July 1, 1857	$733 67
To amount refunded by late chaplain	150 00
To appropriation by Congress for officers' salaries	12,540 00
To appropriation by Congress for inspectors' salaries	750 00
To appropriation by Congress for support, &c	4,965 00
To amount received from sales, outstanding accounts, deposits made by convicts on their reception, &c	7,706 22
	26,844 89
Cr.	
By amount paid officers' salaries	$12,608 22
By amount paid inspectors' salaries	750 00
By amount paid for clothing and bedding	1,022 02
By amount paid for provisions	2,814 17
By amount paid for shoe factory, (materials, &c.)	6,797 91
By amount paid for incidentals	479 64
By amount paid for horse feed, shoeing, &c	194 67
By amount paid for fuel and lights	854 56
By amount paid for building and repairs	166 65
By amount paid for hospital expenses	90 32
By amount paid for broom factory, (materials, &c.)	96 99
By amount paid to discharged convicts	104 00
By amount refunded discharged convicts	5 10
By balance in hands of warden June 30, 1858	860 64
	26,844 89

Statement showing the amount of clothing issued to prisoners, provisions, hospital stores, fuel, lights, &c., consumed during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Dr.		Cr.	
CLOTHING.		CLOTHING.	
To amount on hand September 30, 1857	$1,196 72	By stock on hand September 30, 1858	$1,631 91
To amount paid for clothing	1,183 95	By amount consumed	1,204 46
To amount paid shoe factory for shoes for convicts	455 70		
	2,836 37		2,836 37
PROVISIONS.		PROVISIONS.	
To amount on hand September 30, 1857	$239 82	By stock on hand September 30, 1858, and cash received for flour barrels	$220 20
To amount paid for provisions	3,694 82	By amount consumed	3,714 44
	3,934 64		3,934 64
HOSPITAL STORES.		HOSPITAL STORES.	
To amount on hand September 30, 1857	$150 00	By stock on hand September 30, 1858	$150 00
To amount paid for hospital stores	90 32	By amount consumed	90 32
	240 32		240 32
FUEL AND LIGHTS.		FUEL AND LIGHTS.	
To amount on hand September 30, 1857	$796 25	By stock on hand September 30, 1858	$733 88
To amount paid for fuel and lights	1,003 60	By amount consumed	1,065 97
	1,799 85		1,799 85
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.	
To amount on hand (furniture, stoves, &c.) September 30, 1857	$550 00	By stock on hand (furniture, &c.) and amount received from sand, &c., September 30, 1858	$604 45
To amount paid for incidentals	331 13	By amount consumed	276 68
	881 13		881 13

A statement showing the income from laborers in the workshops, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1858.

DR.		CR.	
SHOE FACTORY.		SHOE FACTORY.	
To stock on hand September 30, 1857	$3,452 92	By amount received and charged on books	$12,117 57
To amount paid and owing for materials, &c.	12,007 47	By stock on hand	3,751 93
To income	409 11		
	15,869 50		15,869 50
CARPENTERS' SHOP.		CARPENTERS' SHOP.	
To stock on hand September 30, 1857	309 50	By amount used in building and repairs	40 00
		By stock on hand	269 50
	309 50		309 50
BROOM FACTORY.		BROOM FACTORY.	
To amount paid for materials	96 99	By amount used in prison	21 88
To income	27 27	By amount received	102 38
	124 26		124 26
OAKUM.		OAKUM.	
To stock on hand September 30, 1857	137 16	By amount received from sale	75
		By stock on hand	136 41
	137 16		137 16
LABORERS.		LABORERS.	
To income from male laborers	1,411 50	By amount received for hire of male convicts	1,411 50
To income from female convicts	43 20	By amount received for washing by female convicts	43 20
	1,454 70		1,454 70

A statement showing the income from the labor of convicts and the ordinary expenditures of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1858.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount of clothing, &c., issued to convicts	$1,204 46	By income from shoe factory	$409 11
To amount of provisions consumed	3,714 44	By income from hire of convicts	1,454 70
To amount of fuel and lights consumed	1,065 97	By income from broom factory	27 27
To amount paid for horse feed, shoeing, &c.	224 54	By excess of expenditures over income	4,909 33
To amount paid for incidental expenses	276 68		
To amount paid for hospital stores	90 32		
To amount paid to discharged convicts for prison dues, and for clothing purchased for them	224 00		
	6,800 41		6,800 41

Journal of convicts of the United States

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
1	S. S.	Jan. 6, 1851	Mulatto man	Maryland	45	Washington
2	A. W.	Jan. 10, 1852	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	27	do
3	W. W.	April 23, 1852	White man	Maryland	30	do
4	J. D	July 23, 1852	do	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
5	H. M.	Aug. 23, 1852	Black woman	Maryland	50	do
6	W. E.	Oct. 4, 1852	White man	Illinois	27	Wythe C. H., Va.
7	R. A.	June 27, 1853	do	Dist. of Columbia	39	Washington
8	A. L	do	Mulatto man	do	22	do
9	J. S.	Aug. 2, 1853	do	Maryland	18	do
10	J. F. W.	Aug. 16, 1853	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	19	do
11	A. S	March 6, 1854	White woman	Maryland	24	do
12	C. C	March 10, 1854	White man	Pennsylvania	29	do
13	J. C.	May 16, 1854	do	Ireland	32	do
14	P. H.	June 17, 1854	do	North Carolina	28	Raleigh, N. C.
15	A. A. G.	July 5, 1854	do	Maryland	39	Washington
16	W. D.	July 28, 1854	do	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
17	J. R	Aug. 1, 1854	do	do	24	do
18	G. S	Dec. 14, 1854	Mulatto man	Maryland	40	do
19	E. H.	do	Black woman	Virginia	40	do
20	E. F. L.	Jan. 2, 1855	White man	Kentucky	35	do
21	G. B.	Feb. 7, 1855	do	Dist. of Columbia	18	do
22	G. S	do	do	do	48	do
23	M. A. S.	June 26, 1855	White woman	Scotland	45	do
24	G. E	June 30, 1855	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	36	do
25	J. F. B	Sept. 22, 1855	do	Virginia	23	do
26	J. M. M.	Oct. 10, 1855	White man	do	22	Staunton, Va.
27	J. K	Dec. 17, 1855	White boy	Germany	17	Washington
28	W. D.	Dec. 19, 1855	Black man	Virginia	24	do
29	C. W.	Dec. 28, 1855	White man	Vermont	22	do
30	L. B	Dec. 29, 1855	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	17	do
31	J. J.	Jan. 4, 1856	White man	Maryland	22	do
32	G. R	Jan. 15, 1856	Mulatto man	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
33	H. W	Jan. 24, 1856	White man	Maryland	30	do
34	V. O	March 12, 1856	Mulatto man	Havana	26	do
35	W. B. B. E	March 25, 1856	White man	England	34	do
36	J. F	June 24, 1856	Black boy	Dist. of Columbia	16	do
37	J. B	June 27, 1856	White boy	do	17	do
38	W. L.	July 30, 1856	White man	do	26	do
39	G. W.	Aug. 3, 1856	do	Maryland	34	do
40	J. E. B	Aug. 8, 1856	do	Dist. of Columbia	34	do
41	H. C.	do	do	do	21	do
42	J. W. D.	Aug. 10, 1856	do	Virginia	20	do
43	R. T	Aug. 31, 1856	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	19	do
44	J. C.	Sept. 12, 1856	do	Maryland	24	do
45	T. K.	Dec. 6, 1856	White man	Ireland	47	do
46	W. C	Dec. 9, 1856	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
47	M. F. W.	do	Black woman	Virginia	23	do
48	T. J.	Dec. 19, 1856	White man	Ireland	24	do

Penitentiary, District of Columbia.

No. of convictions.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged, &c.
		Years.		
4	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	8	Cooking	
4	Larceny	6		Jan. 9, 1858.
1	Murder	Life.	Cooking	
1	Manslaughter	8	Baking	
1	Larceny	7½		
1	Robbing United States mail	10	Shoemaking	
1	Larceny	5		June 27, 1858.
1	Burglary	4½		Dec. 27, 1857.
1	Arson	12	Laborer	
2	....do	12	Shoemaking	
1	Larceny	6		
1	Burglary	4½		Sept. 9, 1858.
1	Manslaughter	4		May 15, 1858.
1	Passing counterfeit coin	10	Steward	
1	Kidnapping	4		July 4, 1858.
1	Assault and battery, with intent to commit rape	4		July 27, 1858.
1	Arson and larceny	6	Shoemaking	
1	Rape	15	....do	
1	Larceny	3		Dec. 13, 1857.
1	False pretences	4	Laborer	
1	Arson	4	Gardener	
1	....do	4	Shoemaking	
1	Larceny	3		June 24, 1858.
2	Burglary	4	Shoemaking	
2	Assault and battery	5	....do	
1	Robbing United States mail	10		Pardoned April 3, 1858.
1	Horse stealing	5	Laborer	
1	Larceny	2½		June 19, 1858.
1	....do	2½		June 27, 1858.
1	....do	2		Dec. 30, 1857.
1	Arson	5	Laborer	
2	Manslaughter	8	Invalid	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	4	Laborer	
2	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	4		Died Sept. 1, '58
1	Manslaughter	7	Laborer	
1	Larceny	2½		Died Oct. 8, '57
1	....do	2½	Laborer	
1	Burglary	4	Shoemaking	
1	False pretences	4	Tailoring	
1	Larceny	6	Shoemaking	
1	....do	6	Laborer	
1	....do	6	Shoemaking	
1	....do	5	....do	
1	Arson	1½		Mar. 12, 1858.
1	Larceny	1		Dec. 5, 1857.
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	2	Laborer	
1	Larceny	1½		June 8, 1858.
2	....do	1½		June 18, 1858.

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
49	O. M	Dec. 20, 1856	Black man	Virginia	36	Washington
50	C. C	do	White man	do	25	do
51	L. B	Dec. 22, 1856	do	do	23	do
52	G. C	do	do	New York	25	do
53	L. D	Dec. 30, 1856	do	Dist. of Columbia	16	do
54	J. B.	do	do	Virginia	16	do
55	P. K	do	do	Ireland	42	do
56	J. K	Jan. 6, 1857	do	Virginia	30	do
57	J. B.	do	do	Germany	70	do
58	R. D	Jan. 16, 1857	do	Virginia	18	do
59	H. F. K.	March 14, 1857	do	Sweden	31	do
60	J. R.	do	White boy	Pennsylvania	14	do
61	P. C	do	Black man	Maryland	28	do
62	W. F. J.	March 17, 1857	Black boy	Dist. of Columbia	14	do
63	J. W	March 20, 1857	White man	Ireland	27	do
64	J. W	do	do	New York	33	do
65	L. T	April 1, 1857	Black woman	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
66	G. M. M.	do	Black boy	do	10	do
67	J. S.	June 6, 1857	White man	Pennsylvania	21	do
68	G. G	do	do	do	22	do
69	W. C	June 18, 1857	Black man	Virginia	43	do
70	T. F	June 22, 1857	do	do	21	do
71	J. P.	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	19	do
72	E. B	July 3, 1857	Black woman	Virginia	17	do
73	J. B.	July 28, 1857	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	19	do
74	J. T. J.	Sept. 23, 1857	White man	Maryland	24	do
75	W. W. C.	do	do	Pennsylvania	40	Wheeling, Va.
76	J. T.	Dec. 12, 1857	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	21	Washington
77	M. B	do	do	do	24	do
78	G. N	do	White man	North Carolina	28	Gilford Co. N. C
79	G. H	Dec. 17, 1857	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	21	Washington
80	R. C.	Dec. 22, 1857	White man	do	23	do
81	T. R	do	Black man	Maryland	39	do
82	E. M	do	White man	Ireland	44	do
83	C. B	do	do	do	26	do
84	W. J	Dec. 24, 1857	Black man	Virginia	36	do
85	C. O'R	Dec. 28, 1857	White woman	Canada	33	do
86	J. C.	Jan. 6, 1858	White man	Maryland	21	do
87	J. L.	do	do	Virginia	22	do
88	G. W. H.	do	Mulatto man	Dist. of Columbia	25	do
89	W. E	do	White man	Ireland	33	do
90	J. T.	Jan. 7, 1858	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	40	do
91	J. H	do	do	do	26	do
92	C. B	do	do	do	26	do
93	G. P	do	do	do	28	do
94	W. H. D.	Jan. 8, 1858	do	Virginia	27	do
95	G. G	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
96	G. K.	Jan. 15, 1858	White man	do	28	do
97	J. W	Jan. 16, 1858	Black man	Virginia	18	do
98	J. O.	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	21	do
99	N. A	Jan. 19, 1858	do	Maryland	22	do

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No. of convictions.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged, &c.
		Years.		
2	Larceny	1½		June 19, 1858.
1	do	1½		do
1	Manslaughter	5	Laborer	
1	do	5	Shoemaking	
1	Larceny	1½		June 29, 1858.
1	do	1½		do
1	do	1½		do
1	do	4	Laborer	
1	Horse stealing	2	Invalid	
1	Larceny	2	Laborer	
1	do	3	do	
1	do	1		Mar. 13, 1858.
1	do	1		do
1	do	1½		Sept. 16, 1858.
1	do	6	Shoemaking	
1	do	6		Died June 20, '58
1	do	3		
1	do	1		Mar. 31, 1858.
1	do	4	Shoemaking	
1	do	4	do	
6	do	1		June 17, 1858.
1	Assault and battery, with intent to commit rape	3	Shoemaking	
2	Larceny	1½	do	
1	do	1½		
1	do	3	Shoemaking	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	4	Invalid	
1	Felony	10	Barbering	
1	Larceny	1	Shoemaking	
1	do	1	do	
1	Passing counterfeit coin	3	do	
1	Larceny	1¼		Died Aug. 16, '58
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	8	Shoemaking	
1	Larceny	1	do	
1	do	1	do	
1	do	1	Laborer	
1	do	1	Shoemaking	
1	do	2		
1	do	6	Shoemaking	
1	do	6	do	
2	do	1	do	
1	Burglary	4	do	
2	Larceny	2	Laborer	
1	do	2	do	
1	do	2	Shoemaking	
2	do	2	Laborer	
1	do	1¼	Shoemaking	
1	do	1	do	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	5	do	
1	Mayhem	4	Blacksmithing	
1	Larceny	2	Shoemaking	
1	do	1½	do	

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
100	T. H	Jan. 21, 1858	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	22	Washington
101	J. K	Jan. 27, 1858	White man	Germany	41	do
102	B. W.	Jan. 29, 1858	do	Dist. of Columbia	24	do
103	M. McP.	Jan. 30, 1858	Black woman	do	35	do
104	J. K	do	White man	Ireland	33	do
105	M. McP.	Feb. 1, 1858	do	do	47	do
106	C. D	Feb. 3, 1858	Black boy	Dist. of Columbia	20	do
107	B. R	Feb. 8, 1858	do	do	18	do
108	G. L	Feb. 10, 1858	White man	New York	35	do
109	W. G.	Feb. 12, 1858	do	Dist. of Columbia	22	do
110	J. C.	April 2, 1858	White boy	Maryland	16	do
111	R. R	do	Black boy	Virginia	18	do
112	S. J	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	19	do
113	C. D	do	White man	Ireland	23	do
114	C. H	April 8, 1858	do	Germany	25	do
115	L. P	April 10, 1858	Black woman	Virginia	17	do
116	T. C.	April 12, 1858	White boy	Maryland	16	do
117	F. P.	April 26, 1858	Mulatto woman	Dist. of Columbia	20	do
118	B. O	May 3, 1858	White man	do	29	do
119	C. H	May 5, 1858	do	Germany	27	do
120	J. A. L	do	do	do	23	do
121	D. F	do	do	do	27	do
122	W. S	do	do	do	18	do
123	H. J	do	do	do	21	do
124	J. H	May 6, 1858	do	Ireland	32	do
125	J. B.	May 8, 1858	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	22	do
126	L. B	May 10, 1858	White boy	Virginia	17	Wheeling, Va.
127	G. C	May 18, 1858	do	Maryland	19	Washington
128	J. S.	June 5, 1858	White man	England	34	Wheeling, Va.
129	C. S.	June 2, 1858	Mulatto man	Virginia	19	Washington
130	J. P.	June 6, 1858	White man	Maryland	28	do
131	J. H	June 9, 1858	Black woman	do	22	do
132	W. R.	do	Black man	Dist. of Columbia	22	do
133	R. T	do	do	do	30	do
134	J. P. D	June 19, 1858	White man	do	21	do
135	A. H.	Aug. 6, 1858	do	Germany	35	do
136	G. W. J.	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	19	do
137	H. W.	do	do	Germany	23	do
138	J. B.	Aug. 7, 1858	White boy	Ireland	13	do
139	T. H	do	do	do	16	do

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

No. of convictions.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	Discharged, &c.
		Years.		
1	Larceny	1½	Shoemaking	
1	do	2	Laborer	
1	Manslaughter	8	do	
4	do	6		
1	Larceny	1	Laborer	
1	do	1¼	Invalid	
1	do	1⅓	Laborer	
1	Manslaughter	3	Shoemaking	
1	Larceny	1	do	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	4	do	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	8	do	
1	Larceny	1¼	do	
1	do	1¼	Laborer	
1	do	2	Shoemaking	
1	Burglary	3	Laborer	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	2		
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	3	Shoemaking	
2	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	3		
1	Manslaughter	8	Laborer	
1	Rape	15	do	
1	do	12	do	
1	do	12	do	
1	do	12	Shoemaking	
1	do	12	do	
1	Larceny	2	do	
1	do	1¼	Laborer	
1	Robbing United States mail	10	Tailoring	
1	Manslaughter	8	Shoemaking	
1	Robbing United States mail	10	do	
1	Larceny	1	do	
1	do	1	do	
1	do	1		
1	do	2	Shoemaking	
1	do	2	do	
1	Manslaughter	4	Laborer	
2	Manslaughter and robbery	15	Shoemaking	
1	do do	15	do	
1	Manslaughter	8	Laborer	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	3	Shoemaking	
1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	3	do	

JOURNAL OF CONVICTS—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of convicts in the penitentiary September 30, 1857		75
Number of convicts received during the year		64
		139
Number discharged by expiration of sentence	26	
Number died	4	
Number pardoned	1	
		31
Number remaining in penitentiary September 30, 1858		108

Number of prisoners	shoemaking	56
Do.	laboring, (farmed out, yard hands, &c.)	30
Do.	barbering	1
Do.	cooking	2
Do.	blacksmithing	1
Do.	baking	1
Do.	steward	1
Do.	tailoring	2
Do.	gardening	1
Do.	invalid	4
Do.	shoe binding, &c., (women)	9
		108

White men	64
Black men	35
White women	2
Black women	7
	108

Number of convicts	born in the	District of Columbia	41
Do.	do.	Maryland	19
Do.	do.	Virginia	14
Do.	do.	Pennsylvania	3
Do.	do.	Ireland	10
Do.	do.	Germany	11
Do.	do.	England	2
Do.	do.	Sweden	1
Do.	do.	New York	2
Do.	do.	Illinois	1
Do.	do.	North Carolina	2
Do.	do.	Kentucky	1
Do.	do.	Canada	1
Total			108

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
October 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the regulations of your board I have the honor to submit herein a brief statement of the sanitary condition of this institution during the past twelve months.

In my last report I adverted to the cases of convicts Barnes and Lucas as having been the subjects of special notice in a former communication from the Hospital department. They were represented as rapidly convalescing, and in a fair way to recover entirely. My anticipations in regard to them I am pleased to say have been fully realized, both having now sufficiently recovered to perform the duties assigned them.

A majority of those who constitute the inmates of establishments of this kind, consist for the most part of dissolute characters whose constitutions have been materially impaired by the vices and dissipations of the reckless kind of lives passed antecedent to their admission into the prison, possessing feeble recuperative energies of the system, and furnishing an easy prey to the development and progress of disease. Hence we must always expect to find comparatively a large proportion of them affected with chronic diseases, and many cases of incurable organic affections.

During the past year I regret to state that we have had three deaths among the convicts, all of them accruing in individuals of the class just referred to, and affected with incurable organic diseases.

On the 20th of June, John Rowe, affected with enlargement and valvular disease of the heart, expired suddenly.

On the 15th of August, Handy, a negro man, died of an enlargement of the heart and general dropsy, consequent thereon.

On the first of September, Vandora Otis, a Mexican, affected with general scrofula, which finally attacked both lungs.

It will at once be seen that this unusual number of deaths furnish no correct index of the healthfulness of the prison as compared with former years, these cases having occurred on patients affected with chronic diseases of long standing, and incurable in their nature; on the contrary I am pleased to say that the health of the convicts generally has been remarkably good for the past year, the institution having thus far escaped the autumnal visitation of malarial fever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, *October* 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of my labors during the month of September, being the period since I entered upon my duties as chaplain of the penitentiary. I have visited the prison frequently during the week, spending from one to three hours among the convicts in religious conversation and in giving them such advice as I thought they needed.

In these visits I have been greatly encouraged by the frank and cordial manner they have received me, and the readiness and apparent interest with which they have listened to my instructions. Some I have found giving way to despondency, and suffering great mental depression in view of their present condition and the entire hopelessness of their release before the expiration of their sentence, so as seriously to affect their health; others seem indifferent to their condition, and exhibit a recklessness and moral obliquity of heart which is in perfect keeping with their previous habits and manner of life; while others, who have not been schooled in crime and become wise to do evil—whose sympathies and moral tendencies are in the right direction, express a desire, and are ready to avail themselves of every means to reform their lives and become better men. To each of these classes I have endeavored to adapt my instructions to meet their wants. The exercises on the Sabbath have been peculiarly interesting to me, and I trust are exerting a beneficial influence upon the prisoners generally. Besides the regular preaching, I have instructed two Bible classes. These exercises occupy usually about three hours.

Some seem to appreciate them very highly; others do not as much as could be desired, though all pay respectful attention. The gospel, I believe, will, as it has done, exert its transforming power upon the heart and conduct of some of these men. If the fruits of the spirit, as evinced in the daily life, are evidences of good men, then we have at least a few such within the prison walls. One of the convicts has died within the past month.

Permit me again to call your attention to the subject of the prison library, as it is one in which I feel a deep interest. It is entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the prisoners. It contains about five hundred volumes. Many of the books are so mutilated and worn out as to be rendered useless. It is badly selected. Now, if reformation enters into any part of prison discipline, I know of no more efficient means than an ample and well selected library. In addition to the books we have, we need at least two hundred volumes. Among these I would especially recommend: three dozen Worcester's Spelling Books; half dozen Worcester's small Dictionaries; two dozen Davies' Arithmetics; two dozen Green's Grammars; one dozen Warren's Geographies; half dozen Definers; one dozen Malcom's Bible Dictionaries; Kitto's Bible Illustrations.

The other books should be strictly of a religious and moral character. These, in connexion with the preaching of the gospel, will, by the blessing of God, make the convicts wiser and better men and qualify them to take their proper position when they shall go out into the world.

In conclusion permit me to say, I feel greatly indebted to the warden and his subordinate officers for the facilities they have rendered me in the discharge of my official duties.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. DORRANCE,
Chaplain United States Penitentiary.

Peter Force, George Parker, Robt. Ould,
Inspectors.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
Washington, October 1, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your request I respectfully submit this brief report of the daily transactions of this department since October, 1857.

I am happy to have it in my power to say that during the past year the conduct of the convicts has been, in general, good, and that their dispositious have improved. Most of them have been very obedient and respectful, and seldom disturbed the order and discipline of the prison. One or two manifested rather quarrelsome dispositions on their first coming here, and though they do not exhibit it as frequently as formerly, still I have often had considerable trouble with them. I entertain the hope, however, that by exercising kindness tempered with firmness, I will succeed in making them see their faults and entertain better feelings towards one another, and towards those with whom they come in contact.

There has been but little sickness here during the year. The physician has, as usual, paid every attention necessary.

The building and cells are neat and clean. I would here bring before your notice, in a particular manner, the conveniences needed in this department for doing the work in a proper manner. The yard, as you have remarked, is entirely too small, and having a northern aspect and being surrounded by high brick walls, is, during a greater portion of the year, unsuited for drying clothes, and the galleries have to be used for that purpose. The wash-house has no conveniences whatever; its only furniture being two or three tubs, an old stove for heating irons, and one small ironing table; and when there are three or four convicts at work in it, they are so crowded that they interfere with each other's progress. There are two old boilers attached to it, one of which is almost unfit for use, and being without covers are exposed to the weather.

This department is very badly situated, being difficult of egress and ingress, and in case of fire or other accident, there would be but little opportunity of safety, being distant from the main entrance and the keys of this department being obliged to be kept in the guard-room.

The convicts bind all the shoes that are sent from the shoe department, wash and iron for all the male convicts and for three customers. They also mend the male convicts' apparel, and make any that is sent to them, besides keeping the building clean and neat, and attending to their own cells, clothing, &c.

There are nine female convicts here at present; five have been received, and four discharged since October last. The convicts are employed as follows: One at house cleaning, two at shoe-binding, one mending, and five washing and ironing. I have, as a reward for good conduct, been instructing those who show a desire to learn, in spelling, reading, the first rules of arithmetic, and writing, and you would be, no doubt, gratified to witness the interest they take in their lessons and the evident desire they evince to improve.

The chaplain visits this part of the prison often, and the convicts listen with much attention to his instructions.

I must return my sincere thanks to you, gentlemen, for your encouraging remarks on visiting this department, and hope you will still show the same interest in the welfare of the convicts as heretofore. I am much indebted to the warden for his kind assistance, and also to the officers.

I have endeavored to perform my arduous duties to the best of my ability, and trust my efforts will receive your approbation.

Most respectfully,

E. F. MARCERON,
Matron.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Compendium of the report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the year ending June 30, 1858.

Number of patients in the house July 1, 1858:

From the army, males	15
From the navy, males	10
From civil life, males	35
From civil life, females	50
Total males, 60; females, 50	110

Number of admissions in the year ending June 30, 1858:

From the army, males	12
From the navy, males	3
From Soldiers' Home, males	2
From civil life, males	12
From civil life, females	14
Total males, 29; females, 14	43

The number of patients in the course of the year was, males, 89; females, 63; total, 153.

The number discharged in the course of the year was—

Recovered, males, 17; females, 1	18
Improved, male, 1; female, 1	2
Unimproved, males, 3	3
Died, males, 7; females, 6	13
Total	36

The number of patients in the house at the close of the year was, males, 65; females, 52; total, 117; of which nine (four males and five females) were independent or pay patients.

The average duration of the mental disorder in the case of the thirteen patients who died in the course of the year was 4.7 years; and only one person died who was likely to be restored to reason.

The average duration of the mental disorder in the case of the forty-three persons admitted in the course of the year was 1.85 years; last year those admitted had been insane 5.7 years. This comparison shows a gratifying improvement in the recentness and probable curability of the patients admitted.

There were three less deaths this year than last, and eight more cases admitted.

An abstract of the receipts and expenses for the year shows that

$27,991 46 were received from all sources, and that an unexpended balance of $886 74 was carried to the account for the next year.

The farm is stated to have been much improved in the course of the year, and to have been more productive than in any past year, and to have furnished healthful occupation to many patients.

The institution has continued to enjoy the advantage of receiving from the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn, New York, its medicines, instruments, and medical stores at cost.

The shoes for the public patients have been made and repaired at the United States Penitentiary in this District.

In the course of the year the post of assistant physician was vacated by the resignation of Dr. William P. Young, and again filled by the appointment of Dr. S. Preston Jones.

Third annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the year ending June 30, 1858.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

VISITORS.

Jacob Gideon, Esq., *President of the Board.*
Benjamin S. Bohrer, M. D.
Daniel Ratcliff, Esq.
Professor Thomas Miller, M. D.
William Whelan, M. D., U. S. N.
Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.
Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D.
W. W. Corcoran, Esq.
Professor Grafton Tyler, M. D.

C. H. Nichols, M. D., *Superintendent, and ex-officio Secretary of the Board.*
S. Preston Jones, *Assistant Physician.*

Government Hospital for the Insane,
October 5, 1857.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the second section of the act of March 3, 1855, for the organization of this hospital, the undersigned, in behalf of the board of visitors, have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the institution under their supervision, for the year ending June 30, 1858.

Number of patients in the house July 1, 1857:

From the army, white males		15	
From the navy, white males	9		
From the navy, colored males	1		
	—	10	
		—	25
From civil life, white males	28		
From civil life, white females	42		
	—	70	

From civil life, colored males	7		
From civil life, colored females	8		
	—	15	
		—	85
Total, males 60, females 50			110

Number of admissions for the year ending June 30, 1858:

From the army, white males		12	
From the navy, white males		3	
		—	15
From civil life, white males	10		
From civil life, white females	11		
	—	21	
From civil life, colored males	2		
From civil life, colored females	3		
	—	5	
		—	26
From the Soldier's Home, white males			2
Total, males 29, females 14			43

The number of patients in the course of the year, was—

From the army, white males		27	
From the navy, white males	12		
From the navy, colored males	1		
	—	13	
		—	40
From civil life, white males	38		
From civil life, white females	53		
	—	91	
From civil life, colored males	2		
From civil life, colored females	11		
	—	20	
		—	111
From the Soldier's Home, white males			3
Total, males 89, females 63			153

One white female was admitted twice in the course of the year; there were then 152 different *persons* treated.

Number discharged in the course of the year:

Recovered from the army, white males	10	
Recovered from civil life, white males	3	
Recovered from civil life, white females	4	
Recovered from civil life, colored female	1	
	—	18
Improved from civil life, white female	1	
Improved from civil life, colored male	1	
	—	2

Unimproved from civil life, white males	2	
Unimproved from civil life, colored male	1	
		3
Died from the army, white males	2	
Died from civil life, white males	5	
Died from civil life, white females	6	
		13
Total, males 24, females 12		36

Number of patients in the house June 30, 1858:

From the army, white males		15	
From the navy, white males	12		
From the navy, colored male	1		
		13	
			28
From civil life, white males	28		
From civil life, white females	42		
		70	
From civil life, colored males	7		
From civil life, colored females	10		
		17	
			87
From the Soldier's Home, white males			2
Total, males 65, females 52			117

Of the above patients there were in the house at the beginning of the year 4 independent or pay patients, 1 male and 3 females; admitted in the course of the year 8, males 6, females 2; discharged 3 males; remaining males 4, females 5, total 9.

The following table is intended to express the mental and physical condition of those who died in the course of the year, with all the precision of which the subject is capable; it also shows the duration of the mental disease at the time of death:

Physical condition at time of death.	No. of cases.	Mental condition at time of death.	No. of cases.	Known duration of mental disease.	No. of cases.
Chronic, organic and functional degeneration of the brain, irregular in character and extent.	4	Mania	3	3 months	1
		Melancholia	2	1 year	2
		Dementia	8	2 years	1
				3 years	4
Ditto, with fistula in ano	1			4 years	1
Ditto, phthisis	5			6 years	2
Ditto, epilepsy	1			11 years	1
Exhaustion of chronic mania	1			14 years	1
Ditto, of acute do	1			21 years	1
Total	13	Total	13	Total	13

Average duration of mental disorder 4.7 years. Only one person died who was likely to be restored to reason; this patient was a female of full habit, admitted in very hot weather, and in a state of furious maniacal excitement; the excitement continued with but little abatement, and the prognosis soon became quite discouraging from the appearance of an immense sloughing ulcer over the sacrum where a large bruise had been noticed at the time of her admission.

The next table exhibits an approximate estimate of the duration of the disease at the time of admission in the cases received in the course of the year.

Three months or less from the army, white male	1	
Three months or less from the navy, white male	1	
Three months or less from civil life, white males	5	
Three months or less from civil life, white females	6	
Three months or less from civil life, colored female	1	
Three months or less from Soldier's Home, white male	1	15
Six months or less from the army, white males	6	
Six months or less from the navy, white males	2	8
One year or less from the army, white males	5	
One year or less from civil life, white males	2	
One year or less from civil life, colored female	1	8
Two years or less from civil life, white male	1	
Two years or less from civil life, white female	1	
Two years or less from civil life, colored female	1	3
Three years or less from Soldier's Home, white male	1	
Three years or less from civil life, white female	1	
Three years or less from civil life, colored male	1	3
Four years or less from civil life, white female	1	1
Five years or less from civil life, white female	1	
Five years or less from civil life, colored female	1	2
Ten years or less from civil life, white male	1	
Ten years or less from civil life, white female	1	2
Fifteen years or less from civil life, white male	1	1
Total		43

The average duration of the mental disorder at the time of admission was 1.85 years.

The last two preceding tables compared with similar ones prepared for the year 1856–'57 show that there were three deaths less this year than last, and eight more cases under treatment, and that there was a corresponding decrease in the average duration of the mental disorder at the time of admission of 3.85 years.

These results are expressions of the continuance of a gradual movement towards a larger proportion of more recent, hopeful, and interesting cases than those with which the house was filled when it was opened in January, 1855, and of the general good heath of the inmates; and we hope they will be thought to present indications of the increasing usefulness of the institution which must, however, be gradual and limited until the entire design of the hospital edifice is completed, and, thereby, the means of a more thorough classification, and of more employment and exercise furnished, and the confusion and publicity attendant upon the prosecution of large building operations removed. The liberal disposition towards this establishment always heretofore manifested both by the executive and legislative departments of the general government, and the advance of the work nearly to the completion of more than two-thirds of the,design, afford us, we think, good reason to hope that all the conditions of the highest prosperity and usefulness of the institution will soon be realized.

This table shows the place of nativity of 186 of the 194 persons who have been under treatment since the opening of the hospital, just 200 cases have been treated, there having been six re-admissions:

District of Columbia	57	Sweden	2
Ireland	39	Maine	1
Maryland	32	Ohio	1
Virginia	13	Wisconsin	1
Germany	12	Scotland	1
New York	7	Prussia	8
Pennsylvania	7	Poland	1
England	4	Unknown	1
France	3		
Vermont	2	Total	194
Spain	2		

The next table shows the ages, at the time they became insane, of the 194 persons treated.

Under 10 years	6	Between 50 and 60 years	9
Between 10 and 15 years	1	Between 60 and 70 years	2
Between 15 and 20 years	10	Over 70 years	4
Between 20 and 25 years	34		
Between 25 and 30 years	51	Total	194
Between 30 and 40 years	58		
Between 40 and 50 years	19		

The preceding statistical formulas are not introduced into this report because it is thought that they all contain information of immediate and material moment, but because they seem necessary to a faithful presentation of the annual history of this institution, and because, if carefully collated through a series of years, the aggregates of the several classes, either by themselves or associated with similar collections of classified facts relating to the insane, which are being made and preserved in all parts of the world, may, at some future time, aid in the solution of important scientific and social problems.

Classified abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1857.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Balance brought from last year	$56 78	Salaries and wages	$10,827 19
Received from treasury of the United States	20,500 00	Flour and bread	2,364 39
Received from sundry private patients	2,059 29	Butter	1,132 70
Received from sale of settee	15 00	House meal	13 78
Received for work done by farm hands, oxen, horses and carts, on the continuation of the hospital edifice, on the wall of inclosure, and on other improvements	5,360 39	Meats	3,332 04
		Groceries, (including $33 for ice)	2,637 36
		Fish	62 66
		Potatoes and other vegetables	90 53
		Fuel, lamp oil, candles, &c	1,353 40
		Dry goods	1,546 56
		Furniture, (including glass, china, and hardware)	761 00
		Medicines	68 39
		Farming implements, manures, and seeds	217 09
		Hay, oats, feed, meal, straw, &c	1,687 82
		Farm wagon, repairs to wagons, carriage, and harness	409 36
		Horse-shoeing	82 06
		Stationery	23 50
		Postage	19 53
		Repairs and improvements	395 79
		Money returned to private patients	36 57
		Miscellaneous	43 00
		Carried to next account	886 74
Total	27,991 46	Total	27,991 46

In the course of the year 5,759 weeks' board was furnished to patients at a cost of four dollars and eight mills per week, which includes clothing and ordinary and medical attendance. This result is obtained by subtracting from the sum of the whole year's receipts, less the balance carried to the account for the next year, three-fourths of the amount received from the building and improvement account, for the labor of farm hands, horses, and carts, and dividing the remainder by the number of weeks' board furnished.

The same rates per day were charged the building account for horses, carts, and drivers, that were paid to private parties, and the extra teams required having been on hand at the beginning of this year, it is thought that the receipts from this source exceeded the actual outlay, including repairs and deterioration of materials, 25 per per cent. On the other hand the building account has been a gainer by its patronage of this, in consequence of the employment of first-class laboring men for drivers in place of the boys usually furnished by private parties, and of receiving, without charge, the services of patients, which have equalled throughout the year an average of at least four good laborers.

The hospital farm has been much improved during the past year. Upwards of two miles of boundary and sub-division fences have been built, and five hundred cords of stable manure have been drawn from town, and nearly an equal quantity of stable and compost manures have been made upon the premises.

In this way lands which had been unimproved for years have been made available, and other tracts rendered much more productive than heretofore. The increased attention to our agricultural opportunities has been a measure of the extent to which the farm has afforded agreeable and health-giving employment to our patients of the laboring class, and to which its fruitfulness has contributed to the support and comfort of the whole household.

The institution has continued as for several years past, to enjoy the important privilege of obtaining its medicines and instruments from the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn, New York, established and maintained under the present very able and efficient administration of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

These supplies are not only furnished at cost but they are always of undoubted purity and efficiency, and are put up with such neatness and taste and in modes so ingeniously calculated to prevent deterioration, that one knows not whether most to admire the art or the science which are so skillfully united in their selection and subsequent preparation.

We have also made arrangements during the past year to have the patients' shoes made and repaired at the United States Penitentiary in this District. The easy transit between the institutions by boat through most of the year renders this arrangement a convenience to us, and our patronage is probably of some advantage to the penitentiary.

On the 5th of February last, Dr. William P. Young, having discharged the duties of assistant physician with faithfulness and ability for upwards of two years, resigned his post with the view of engaging in the general practice of his profession.

Dr. Joseph S. Smith, a very respectable young physician practicing in the near neighborhood of the hospital, acted as medical assistant to the superintendent, from the 12th of February to the annual meeting of the Board of Visitors in July, when an election of assistant physician took place, which resulted in the choice of Dr. S. Preston Jones, who in the same capacity had been for several years connected with the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The board were furnished with the most satisfactory evidences of Dr. Jones' peculiar mental and moral fitness for the care of the insane and of his zealous devotion to this branch of his profession.

JACOB GIDEON,
President.

C. H. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*
Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Compendium of the Report of the Superintendent for the erection of the buildings of the Government Hospital for the Insane, for the year ending October 1, 1858.

The *three sections of the wings* now building are all under roof, and about one-half plastered.

The interior walls of the *centre* have been raised to their full height, and the rear walls will be completed in about ten days of fair weather. The front walls are completed to the foot of the second story.

Forty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents of the appropriation of $138,673 for the hospital continuation now in progress, remain for the further prosecution of this part of the work.

The appropriation of $5,000, made at the third session of the last Congress, for the "purchase of agricultural and horticultural implements," &c., has been exhausted and the account closed. With it a large amount of substantial fence has been built, agricultural implements and machinery provided, and the farm rendered more productive by drainage and the application of manures.

About one hundred rods of brick wall, 8 feet 8 inches high and 14 inches thick, resting upon a stone foundation 2 feet square, have been built during the past summer out of the appropriation of $13,872, made at the first session of the 34th Congress, for "enclosing the grounds of the hospital." It is the intention of the superintendent to expend the whole of this appropriation before the close of the present season. A further appropriation of $3,500 is asked to extend the wall on the northeast boundary line of the hospital premises to the river, and also to include more of the farm within the wall of enclosure than could be done with the appropriation already made.

The extension of the hospital stable, for which an appropriation of $4,000 was made at the last session of Congress, has just been commenced, and will be completed on the 30th of November next.

It is intended to prosecute the work of heating and ventilating the present hospital continuation, for which an appropriation of $15,000 was made at the last session of Congress, during the approaching winter, when the superintendent will be able to give personal attention to its details.

A classified estimate is given of the cost of furnishing the *centre and three sections of the wings*, which amounts to $14,330.

An estimate is next submitted of the cost of a much-needed apparatus for the protection of the institution and its unfortunate inmates against fire. Nine hundred dollars are asked for this purpose.

An item of eight hundred dollars is next asked for painting and sanding the battlement and window heads and sills of the five west sections of the hospital edifice.

The estimates submitted next propose an appropriation of $1,000 for grading, and for planting trees about the hospital edifice and upon the approaches thereto, within the grounds.

Finally, an appropriation of $76,111 is asked for finishing the hospital edifice, and the reasons are set forth why it is thought that the economical interests of the establishment, its usefulness, and its good name, alike require the uninterrupted prosecution of the work to its completion.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
October 1, 1858.

SIR: As architectural superintendent and disbursing agent for the establishment of this hospital I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report for the year immediately preceding the date of this communication:

The work upon the *centre and three sections of the wings* of the entire design for this hospital edifice, for the erection of which an appropriation of $138,673 was made at the first session of the last Congress, has progressed steadily, and I think, in every respect favorably since my last report.

The *three sections of the wings* are all under roof. The first section of the west wing is plastered, and the sash, which are of iron, are glazed and ready to be hung. The first and second sections of the east wing are in the hands of the plasterers, who have made considerable progress with their branch of the work. All the exterior walls of the *centre* have been raised to their full height. The rear exterior walls have reached the foot of the third story, and the front the foot of the second story.

The brick work of the centre has been somewhat retarded by the impracticability of burning, in each kiln, more than a few thousand of the very superior bricks with which its outer walls are being faced.

The rear outer wall will be finished in ten days of fair weather, and I confidently expect to get the whole under roof before the close of the season.

Ninety thousand dollars of this appropriation have been charged to my account, of which $815 99 remain in my hands unexpended. It will be seen, then, that $48,673 have not yet been drawn from the Treasury, and that $49,488 99 remain for the further prosecution of this part of the work.

Less than $50,000 is certainly a small sum with which to accomplish all that remains to be done under this appropriation, but still, hoping to advance the work on hand nearly or quite to its completion with the balance at your command for the purpose, I recommend that nothing under this head be asked of Congress at this time.

From the commencement of the centre and three sections of the wings now in progress the constant effort has been made to secure the most perfect mechanical execution of the work, and thereby its greater durability and beauty. Endeavoring to profit by the experience gained in the erection of the finished and occupied portions of the west wing, and by further study and observation touching the whole subject of the architecture of hospitals for the insane, I think I have been able to introduce some real improvements, both in the selection or manufacture and in the preparation and use of materials, and as far as the whole work has proceeded, it is, it is hoped, as good in itself and as creditable to the government as could well be executed with the same moderate expenditure of money.

No change calculated in the least to impair the harmony of the external appearance of the old and new portions of the edfice, has been made, either in the description of the materials used, or in the style of building.

At the date of my last annual report, about $2,000 of the appropriation of $5,000, made at the third session of the last Congress for the "purchase of agricultural and horticultural implements, and for the improvement of the grounds including the farm and garden" of this institution, had been expended "in the proper subdivision of the farm by fences, and in the purchase of manures and of implements of husbandry." Since then, 335.15 rods of boundary fence have been made, 115.15 rods of which are on the public road, and the remaining 220 rods comprise the entire southwest division line running from the public road to low water mark on the Anacostia river.

The fence is six feet high; the posts are set not less than three feet in the earth; and there is a running base-board ten inches wide, besides two rails to which vertical pales are nailed, and a fascia piece and weather cap. The materials are well put together and the fence has altogether a strong and respectable appearance.

The situation and extent of the new boundary fence can be seen by reference to a small map of the hospital farm, which accompanies this report.

The last of this appropriation has just been expended in reimbursing the Washington navy yard for fitting up machinery for grinding corn and other grains for stock, for cutting hay and other fodder, and for threshing and winnowing.

No expenditure upon this establishment of an equal amount of money, has been productive of such immediate, obvious, and grateful benefits, as that of this appropriation.

The work of "enclosing the grounds" of the hospital with a close brick wall, for which an appropriation of $13,872 was made at the first session of the 34th Congress, was commenced in May last, and 100.86 rods have been completed on the public road, which includes entrance lane, 30 feet wide and 150 feet deep, and periphery of gate keeper's lodge. The single and double gates are also made and hung.

The foundation of this wall is from two to four feet deep and two feet wide, and laid with blue stone in cement; the superstructure composed of hard bricks, is 13½ inches wide, and eight feet two inches high, and has leaning pilasters supporting both sides, eight feet apart on each side, but alternating with each other in such a way that the running distance between two pilasters is only three feet five inches; the whole is surmounted with single coping bricks, laid crosswise, which project from each face of the wall one inch and raise its height to eight feet eight inches, and are of such shape that they readily shed water and form a handsome finish.

Nine thousand dollars of this appropriation have been drawn from the Treasury, and $7,534 01 been expended.

The bricks are already made, and the other materials are on the ground for the remainder of this work, which it is intended to prosecute to the extent this appropriation will carry it, before the close of the present season.

The advance already made with this work has shown that the original estimate of its cost per rod, ($35,) was very nearly correct, the rates of wages not having changed materially since that time. In carrying the wall in an irregular circuit from one extremity of the straight portion on the public road to the other, so as to embrace all the hospital buildings, without approaching so near them as to be unpleasantly visible to their inmates, or too much circumscribing their grounds for exercise, further observation and experience have shown, I think, that more land should be embraced within the enclosure of the wall than was contemplated when an estimate for 400 rods was submitted; the estimate upon which the present appropriation for this object was based.

The employment of certain patients who are much disposed to escape, requires not only the mechanic's shop already provided, but, quite as much, room for a portion of the horticultural operations of the establishment within the wall.

Again, the northeast boundary line of the hospital tract, nearly one-third of which will be traversed by the wall now in progress, is the side first approached by gunners, fishermen and other foot people from the city. If the wall were continued on to the river, and carried a little below low water mark, with a pretty strong stone pier as the termination, it would prove a hindrance to the visits of certainly three-fourths of the unwelcome people who often invade our premises, seriously impair their privacy, and occasionally purloin their fruits and vegetables; and it would hinder the escape of patients employed on the whole northern slope of our domain.

The proposed extensions of the wall enclosing the grounds, amount altogether only to 100 rods, which will cost, at $35 per rod, $3,500.

In a strictly economical sense, I feel confident that our whole wall will prove a most advantageous investment, and for the most beneficial management of our afflicted charge, it is indispensable. I therefore respectfully recommend this estimate.

Preparations have already been made for "the extension of the stables and the erection of sheds in connexion with the stock-yard," for which $4,000 were appropriated at the last session of Congress, with the view of commencing the work to-day, and of entirely completing it on the 30th of next month. No part of this appropriation has yet been expended.

Nor has there been any expenditure from the appropriation of $15,000 "for heating and ventilating" the present hospital continuation. It is proposed soon to commence this work, and to prosecute it through the winter, when more of the personal attention of the superintendent can be given to it than could possibly be done during the season of full out-door operations.

The following is a classified estimate of the cost of furnishing the *centre and three sections of the wings*, which it is thought desirable to have ready for occupation in the early part of the summer of 1859:

First.—The estimated cost of furnishing the wings:

Sixty single dormitories, at $46 each	$2,760
Three associated dormitories, at $140 each	420
Nine dining rooms, at $100 each	900
Six patients' sitting or day rooms, 21 feet 6 inches by 22 feet, at $150 each	900
Four rooms, 21 feet by 21 feet, in which patients will receive the visits of their friends, at $150 each	600
Six clothes rooms, at $50 each	300
Six corridors, 12 feet by 112 feet 6 inches, at $100 each	600
Three corridors, 12 feet by 33 feet, at $50 each	150
Two infirmaries, being fourth stories of second sections of the east and west wings, both containing 18 rooms, at $50 each	900

Second.—Estimated cost of furnishing the centre:

Sixteen rooms, 21 feet by 21 feet, comprising official visitors' room, public reception room, superintendent's office, dispensary requiring medicine cases and pharmaceutical apparatus, steward's office, housekeeper's office, and officers' private rooms, at an average of $200 each	3,200
One library, 24 feet by 24 feet, with bookcases, tables, and other suitable furniture	350
Two halls or corridors, 18 feet by 124 feet 4 inches, at $300 each,	600
One hall or corridor, 18 feet by 80 feet	150
One chapel and lecture room, 61 feet 6 inches by 44 feet 6 inches, including desks and seats, and books and experimental apparatus for diversion of patients	1,000
One basement, including one general kitchen, 21 feet by 44 feet 6 inches, and one special kitchen, 21 feet by 21 feet, with ranges, boilers, roasters, and all other culinary apparatus and utensils; one storeroom, 21 feet by 44 feet 6 inches; one servants' dining room, 21 feet by 21 feet, and four servants' lodging rooms, each 21 feet by 21 feet	1,500
Total	14,330

The above estimate has been made upon a careful consideration of the proper quality and design and of the cost of every piece of furniture required, and it is thought that no unnecessary or extravagant article has been introduced into the list. It is proposed to make here, or have made to order, in the most durable manner, most of the furniture proper, after somewhat massive and imposing but plain designs, and almost wholly without upholstery. Made in this way, some articles will cost rather more than the "cheap" trumpery disguised in varnish, so general in the market, but will prove much the cheapest in the end, as well as most safe in the hands of a household of insane persons.

The estimated cost of furnishing each dormitory and other room includes changes of linen and every other article ever used in the apartments.

Destructive fires have occurred in the institutions for the insane situated at Augusta, Maine; at Utica, New York; at Staunton, Virginia, and at Lexington, Kentucky, attended in two instances with the loss of the lives of several patients, and in another with the sacrifice of two valuable citizens residing in the neighborhood. These painful disasters led the superintendents and other officers of such establishments seriously to reflect upon the most efficient safeguards against fire practicable under the circumstances. The principal feature of the plan which has met with general approval and been carried into execution in several cases is a belt of cast iron water pipe, connected to the vertical main supplying the tanks in the attic, laid under ground below frost entirely around the hospital edifice, at a distance of perhaps forty feet from it, and having connected with it, at suitable distances, hydrants, to which hose can be immediately attached and filled. The tanks should always be left full of water at night, and a gentle pressure of steam maintained in the boilers which supply the steam pump. In addition, there should be always at command ladders, to facilitate access to any window and to the roof. It will be seen, first, that, in case of fire, no part of the house can become inaccessible to a jet of water, since the fire can always be approached from the windward; and secondly, that while the water in the tanks is being exhausted in extinguishing any fire that might break out below the roof, steam can be raised, the pump set in motion and made to operate as a fire engine, the main leading to the tanks shut off, and a stream of water thrown not only into any part of the house, but over the highest peak of any part of the roof.

To render this system of protection most efficient, occasional false alarms should be given, and the officers, attendants, and servants trained both in the use of the apparatus and in the proper management of patients in case of alarm and supposed danger.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of some efficient system of protection against fire at an institution which already numbers one hundred and twenty-five helpless inmates, and believing that that which I have briefly described is the best that has been devised, I venture respectfully to submit an estimate of the cost of carrying it into execution.

It may be mentioned that this fire system will, if established, always serve the incidental but valuable purpose of affording means for washing the second and third story windows, the sash of which are of iron and cannot be conveniently or properly removed.

Estimate for fire apparatus.

Five hundred feet of strong, 3-inch cast iron pipe, at 35 cents	$175
Five hundred feet of strong, 4-inch cast iron pipe, at 50 cents	250
Laying the pipe, including excavation	100
Ten hydrants, at $5 50	55
Two hundred feet of hose, with nozzles, couplings, reels, &c.	200
Movable ladders, and stationary iron ladders from the roof of the second to that of the third story, and from the roof of the third to the fourth	120
	900

It is well known that a first painting, especially an exterior one, is less lasting than those which follow it. Much of the oil of the paint, under the influence of the sun's rays, is in a season or two absorbed by the porous materials upon which it is spread, and the outer surface, inclining to pulverulency, is worn off by the winds and rains. On the other hand, second and subsequent paintings are more durable than the first, because they are received on a ground which presents, in a much less degree, the mechanical conditions of the disintegration of the application In this way the fact is explained that the battlement, especially of the finished portions of the hospital edifice, is already beginning to present a thinly covered and mottled aspect, the latter in consequence of some difference in the hardness, porosity, and absorbing power of the bricks; and that the preservation of the exterior wood work of the same portions and the uniform appearance of the whole building require the painting and sanding of the battlement and window heads and frames, and the tracing of the window sash of the five west sections of the hospital edifice first erected. An estimate of $800 is respectfully submitted as the very least sum for which this desirable object can be accomplished.

It is in view, as a step preparatory to painting, should the appropriation be granted, to point up the brick work about the window heads and frames wherever there may be a moisture-absorbing crevice, which will contribute greatly to the good appearance and preservation of the building in coming years.

With the view of promoting the benevolent objects of this intitution, the importance of improving the grounds immediately surrounding the hospital building can hardly be over estimated. The green lawns and shaded walks of cultivated landscapes are grateful to the dullest sense; and upon the intelligent and refined, however depressed with the despair or engrossed with the delusions of disease, their influence is always benignant.

Little has heretofore been asked for the ornamental cultivation of these grounds, because, on the one hand, the improvement of the farm and garden was more needed; and on the other, it was thought impracticable to occupy the same space with building materials and with grading and tree-planting. A considerable proportion of the edifice being now near completion, nothing but the want of means stands in the way of the vigorous prosecution of improvements, which should not be unnecessarily delayed, since their consummation must be the work of years.

I venture to suggest $1,000 as a sum proper to be asked for this purpose. Much more could be advantageously expended in the course of the next fiscal year; but with the amount named the approaches to the hospital and out-buildings could be made, the grounds reduced to proper grades, and a good many trees and shrubs planted; and the future dressing of the grounds, the planting of some additional trees, and the culture and maturity of the whole, could be conducted at a small annual cost, and perhaps wholly by the means and appliances of the support account.

The present advanced work of the hospital continuation leaves the four eastern sections of the east wing, for the commencement of which no appropriation has yet been made. Their erection will complete the entire design, with the exception of one cottage for the colored insane. Making the cost of the completed sections the basis of an estimate, they will cost $76,111. If this appropriation should be made at the approaching session of Congress, the whole work could be completed and rendered fit for use in the spring of 1861, when, I think, all the accommodations could be usefully occupied. Such apartments as might remain after the wants of the insane of the army and navy, and of the indigent insane of this District, were met, would, I think, be readily taken up by pay patients, the excess of the income from which over the cost of their treatment would materially aid in the support of those maintained by the government.

In another view, the success and reputation of the institution, in the fulfilment of its noble mission, require that the confusion, restraint of liberty, violations of discipline and invasions of privacy, which inevitably attend the continuation of the erection of a structure already in part occupied by the insane, should not be unnecessarily prolonged. Under such circumstances, the patient is necessarily deprived of much of the liberty which he might otherwise enjoy with safety and advantage, and the freedom that is granted him is exercised with no little hazard to himself and with an infinitude of trouble and anxiety on the part of those upon whom rests the responsibility of his care.

That the economical interests of the establishment as a hospital should greatly suffer hardly requires explanation; that they should give way at various points to the larger pecuniary interest for the time being is perhaps inevitable.

It should also be mentioned that many of the facilities for building, now on hand and good for the execution of the remainder of this work, would rapidly deteriorate if unemployed, and nearly all require to be renewed in case of the resumption of the work two or three years hence. I refer particularly to the brick kilns, and, indeed, to nearly all the appliances of the brick yards, the value of which is equal to at least one-third of the cost of making all the bricks required for the completion of the work, and also to the horses and oxen required for brick making and for hauling building materials.

I earnestly hope that you will deem the considerations in favor of the immediate completion of this design a sufficient reason for sanctioning an estimate for the purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NICHOLS,
Superintendent.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE
DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND, *November* 1, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress incorporating and providing for the support of this institution, I have the honor to report its condition on the 1st day of July last, including its operations for the preceding year. The report of the superintendent to the president and directors, and its appendix, herewith submitted, to which I beg leave to refer you, supersede the necessity for any extended details on my part.

Appendix A shows the private contributions for the support of the institution during the year, amounting to $1,250, besides books, furniture, and various other articles.

Appendix B, being the treasurer's account, shows the receipts from all sources, viz:

From private subscriptions	$1,250 00
From the United States, for maintenance and tuition, per act of Congress of February 16, 1857	2,125 75
From the United States, for salaries and incidental expenses, per act of May 29, 1858	3,000 00
From the corporation of Washington	100 00
From one paying pupil	37 50
	6,513 25

Of this sum, $75 was disbursed by the treasurer, and $6,437 66 was advanced to the superintendent, leaving in the treasury at the close of the year 59 cents.

"B continued" is the superintendent's account, showing the disposition made by him of the moneys received from the treasurer, of which $318 75 remained on hand.

The exact expenditures of the institution for the year were as follows, viz:

Disbursed by the treasurer	$75 00
Disbursed by the superintendent	6,118 88
Total	6,193 88

All disbursements are now made through the superintendent.

C gives the names of the pupils and the dates when they entered the institution, embracing twelve mutes and six blind.

The conduct of the pupils and their progress in knowledge attest the good management and assiduity of the superintendent, matron, and teachers, and have already proved that the charities of our fellow-citizens and the government have not been expended in vain upon this infant institution.

I am happy to say that the institution is entirely out of debt, and, so far as the support of the pupils and mere literary instruction is concerned, is amply provided for. But it is still wanting in convenient house-room, and the means of teaching those industrial pursuits, whether agricultural or mechanical, which will enable them to earn an honorable subsistence after they leave the institution.

On these subjects the Board of Directors heartily concur in the remarks of their superintendent in his report, and earnestly invoke the influence and aid of your department in an application to Congress for means to supply these deficiencies.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AMOS KENDALL,
President.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Interior.*

First annual report of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, for the year ending June 30, 1858.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

JAMES BUCHANAN, *President of the United States, Patron.*

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, *President.*

WILLIAM STICKNEY, *Secretary.*

GEORE W. RIGGS, Jr., *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM H. EDES, JAMES C. MCGUIRE, JUDSON MITCHELL, DAVID A. HALL, Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., *Directors.*

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent.*

JAMES DENISON, (of the deaf and dumb,) MARIA M. EDDY, (of the blind,) *Instructors.*

MRS. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, *Matron.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

GENTLEMEN: Considerable difficulties having been surmounted at the outset, and many drawbacks experienced during the year just closed, the institution finds itself at present in a condition which cannot fail to encourage those who have taken an active part in its establishment and are interested in its progress.

Commencing its operations almost entirely without means, it has been enabled, by the aid of appropriations from Congress, together with subscriptions from private individuals,* to meet all expenses hitherto, while a balance remains of over $300.†

The number of pupils under instruction during the year has been eighteen ; one has left, and seventeen are at present in the institution. Of these, eleven are deaf mutes and six are blind.‡

The deaf mutes have been under the immediate supervision of Mr. James Denison, formerly an instructor in the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Mr. Denison's talents and experience fit him most admirably for his task, and the pupils under his charge have made very satisfactory advances. The books used during the year have been Dr. Peet's "Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb" and "Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons." The instructions of the first year in the education of mutes are principally in language, the acquirement of which constitutes the greatest difficulty in the mental training of this class of persons.

The studies of arithmetic and history will be commenced the next term, improvement in spelling and penmanship being, of course, aimed at in connexion with all these exercises.

The blind pupils have been under the care of Mrs. Maria M. Eddy, whose persevering and patient efforts in their behalf have been crowned with the most gratifying results. The studies pursued have necessarily been elementary, the books used being mostly those prepared under the direction of Dr. Howe at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, together with the Holy Scriptures, a copy of which, in eight volumes, was kindly presented to the institution by the Washington Bible Society.

It is designed to give the blind instruction in both vocal and instrumental music during the coming year, while they will also engage in the studies of geography, history, arithmetic, and penmanship.

Manüal labor, except in the simplest forms of house and garden work, has not been taught in either department as yet; nor can it be satisfactorily until the accommodations of the institution are enlarged.

This is a very important branch of the education, both of deaf mutes and blind ; for, without it, one of the great objects of the instruction of these classes—viz: to make them self-supporting members of society— is left unattained.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, only two cases of severe sickness having occurred during the year. Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett has thus far most kindly acted as physician to the institution, free of charge, and has been assiduous in his attentions whenever medical treatment became necessary. Owing to a kind, watchful Providence no death has occurred within our walls.

Much inconvenience has been experienced, and doubtless some sickness caused, by the necessity of using two buildings, separated a considerable distance from each other, for the accommodation of the institution.

---

* For a list of subscriptions and donations, see Appendix A.

† For an exhibit of receipts and expenditures, see Appendix B.

‡ For a list of pupils and regulations in regard to admission, see Appendix C.

As the school and dining rooms are in different houses, pupils and teachers have been compelled to pass to and fro in all weathers. Those more easily affected are, of course, the blind, owing to the delicacy of constitution incident to their condition; and the difficulty of their attending school in inclement weather has amounted almost, and sometimes even quite, to an impossibility.

It is unnecessary to call the attention of the directors to the fact that the continuance of this arrangement would seriously impair the usefulness of the institution, for the inadaptation of the building at present occupied to the purposes of such a school as this is sufficiently obvious. But to a few specific wants that exist, even with our present number of pupils, it may be well to call attention.

There are but eight sleeping apartments in the institution, of which four are occupied by the officers and teachers, while in the others we are compelled to dispose of the pupils as follows: Six in a single room, nineteen feet by sixteen; eight in two rooms, each thirteen feet square; and three in a room twelve feet square. These chambers have low ceilings, and, although the occupants can be made comparatively comfortable in them, the ventilation is very imperfect. No spare room is available in case of sickness, and already, in several instances, we have been compelled to permit the sick and well to remain at night in the same apartment. There are, likewise, no rooms for the use of the pupils while out of school, either for study or recreation, and they are, consequently, compelled to remain, the boys in their school room, and the girls in the dining room. As these rooms are small, and in winter very poorly ventilated, the health of those occupying them has suffered to some extent.

Thus it will be observed that, with even our present number of pupils, our buildings are entirely inadequate to our wants; and the time is at hand when, to alleviate the misfortunes of all for whose benefit the institution was established, an effort should be made to secure larger and more permanent accommodations. There are already quite a number of deaf mutes and blind in the District who will soon be of sufficient age to enter the institution, and before buildings could be erected, even if already commenced, the regular increase of population will have brought others into our midst.

Long ere those now in the institution shall have completed their course of study, other silent faces will be turned towards us pleading for a home and for instruction; other eager fingers will be restlessly groping for the magic pages that can alone impart light and knowledge to their darkened understanding; and surely those who have fostered and sustained this benevolent institution thus far will be unwilling to see any who deserve and require the assistance it is designed to afford turned back from its doors and denied admission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. M. GALLAUDET,
Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, *November*, 1850.

APPENDIX A.

List of subscriptions and donations for the year ending June 30, 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hon. Amos Kendall, ($200 per annum for five years)	$200
James C. McGuire, ($100 per annum for five years)	100
Wm. H. Edes, ($100 per annum for five years)	100
Wm. W. Corcoran, ($100 per annum for five years)	100
George W. Riggs, jr., ($100 per annum for five years)	100
Cornelius Wendell, ($100 per annum for five years)	100
Judson Mitchell	100
David A. Hall	100
Jacob Gideon	150
James S. Morsell	50
Edward Dacy	50
J. E. Carter	30
J. P. Ingle	30
A deaf mute friend in Boston	30
Cash	10

DONATIONS.

Mr. Amos Kendall, one sideboard, one fender, one table spread, one crumb cloth, one stand, one rocking chair, one pair window curtains, and a quantity of straw matting.

The Washington Bible Society, one copy of the Bible in raised letters for the use of the blind, eight volumes, folio.

Wm. M. Shuster & Co., 40 yards of sheeting, one piece of crash towelling.

Perry & Brother, 15 yards sheeting.

Nairn & Palmer, various drugs and medicines.

William Stickney, one barrel of coal.

Miss Helen E. Stewart, dry goods and clothing for pupils.

APPENDIX B.

The Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in account with George W. Riggs, jr., treasurer.

1857.	Dr.		1858.	Cr.	
July 7	To cash paid J. O. Olds for services	$75 00	July 3	By cash received from subscriptions	$1,250 00
1858. July 3	To cash advances to E. M. Gallaudet, superintendent, on drafts of the president or secretary	$6,437 66		By cash received from the United States for maintenance and tuition of beneficiaries, per act of Congress of February 16, 1857	2,125 75
	To balance to new account	59		By cash received from the United States for salaries and incidental expenses, per act of Congress of May 29, 1858	3,000 00
				By cash received from the corporation of Washington	100 00
				By cash, tuition of one paying pupil	37 50
		6,513 25			6,513 25
				By balance brought down	59

E. and O. E.
WASHINGTON, *July* 3, 1858.

GEORGE W. RIGGS, Jr., *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX B—Continued.

Superintendent's statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1858.

1857.		RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURES.	
July	14	Amos Kendall, presd't, on G. W. Riggs, jr., treas.	$50 00	June	30	Salaries	$1,896 43
	27	W. Stickney, secretary ......do	66 00			Wages and labor	401 91
Aug.	8	Amos Kendall, president ......do	50 00			Groceries	687 13
Sept.	1	W. Stickney, secretary ......do	50 00			Rent	312 50
	12	Amos Kendall, president ......do	50 00			Drugs and medicines	14 98
Oct.	6	......do ......do	100 00			Fuel and lights	170 59
	16	......do ......do	300 00			Vegetables and fruit	66 96
	21	......do ......do	56 66			Hay, oats and grain	120 59
Nov.	4	W. Stickney, secretary ......do	100 00			Clothing	56 43
	7	......do ......do	150 00			Blacksmithing, &c	36 28
	17	Amos Kendall, president ......do	70 00			Meat and fish	373 70
Dec.	11	......do ......do	100 00			Yeast	4 34
	18	......do ......do	37 50			Travelling expenses	39 10
1858.						Butter and eggs	145 28
Jan.	12	......do ......do	500 00			Furniture	998 71
	19	......do ......do	75 00			Hardware	22 62
	30	......do ......do	130 00			Horse, harness and carriage	361 12
Feb.	12	......do ......do	50 00			Books and stationery	74 09
March	12	......do ......do	50 00			Sundries	97 82
	15	......do ......do	100 00			Postage	8 08
April	7	......do ......do	500 00			Dry goods	173 99
	17	......do ......do	100 00			Cakes	3 46
June	4	W. Stickney, secretary ......do	22 50			Milk	52 77
	21	Amos Kendall, president ......do	30 00			Balance	318 78
	29	......do ......do	1,600 00				
July	3	......do ......do	2,100 00				6,437 66
			6,437 66				
		To balance brought down	318 78				

E. E. E. M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent.*

APPENDIX C.

List of pupils in the Institution during the year ending June 30, 1858.

DEAF MUTES.

Name.	Residence.	Date of admission.
Blood, William	Washington county, D. C	April 16, 1857.
Brewer, John Lewis	Georgetown, D. C	August 12, 1857.
Collins, Robert S	Georgetown, D. C	January 1, 1858.
Henry, James	Washington county, D. C	April 16, 1857.
Hughes, Hannah M	Washington city, D. C	August 26, 1857.
Nailor, Mary A.	Washington city, D. C.	September 14, 1857.
Paul, Ann Eliza	Georgetown, D. C	August 7, 1857.
Quinn, John	Washington county, D. C	April 16, 1857.
Szymanoskie, Ann	Washington county, D. C	April 16, 1857.
White, Joseph	Washington city, D. C.	September 14, 1857
Williams, John	Washington city, D. C	August 3, 1857.
Winn, Isaac	Washington county, D. C	April 16, 1857.

BLIND.

Name.	Residence.	Date of admission.
Braan, Bridget	Georgetown, D. C.	August 6, 1857.
Darby, Edward	Rockville, Md	January 12, 1858.
Donalson, Mary M	Washington city, D. C	September 7, 1857.
Gibbons, Eliza Ann	Washington city, D. C	August 3, 1857.
Gibbons, John Turner	Washington city, D. C	August 3, 1857.
Seyes, Francis T	Washington city, D. C	June 1, 1858.

Regulations.

1. The academic year is divided into two terms: the first beginning on the second Thursday in September, and closing on the twenty-fourth of December; the second beginning the second of January, and closing the first Wednesday in July.

2. The vacations are from the twenty-fourth of December to the second of January, and from the first Wednesday in July to the second Thursday in September.

3. There are holydays at Thanksgiving, at Easter, and the 4th of July.

4. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above named holydays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the superintendent of the institution.

5. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

6. The charge for pay pupils is one hundred and fifty dollars each per annum. For this sum the institution will provide tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, stationery and other incidental expenses of the school-room.

The government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the army or navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education.

It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

All letters concerning pupils, or applications for admission, whether for pay pupils or beneficiaries, should be addressed to the superintendent.

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES
C109480870